VIRTUTIBI

LONDON

F.749

GVLIELMI CANDEN PRALECTVRA HISTORICA

CLARENTI FVNDATOR MVNIFICI

PONDERE NON NVMERO.

*Hic oculos similesq vultus, hic ora lueri*
*Poteris, nec vltra hæc artifex quivit manus*
ANNALES *ipsum celebrisq* BRITANNIA *monstrant*
*Perenniora saxo et ære luculata.*
*Quisquis et Historiæ Cathedram hanc conscenderit esto*
*Benignitatis usque monumentum loquax.*

DEGOREVS WHELAR PRIM. HIST. PR. P. E. POSVNT

*Marcus Gheeraerdts pinxit*

HISTORIÆ ECCLESIÆ BRITANNICÆ ET PRÆCLARA VETVSTAE CLARENTINVS VITA SENEX NONO NOVEMBRIS ANNO MDCXII

*Loder. del.* *Engrav'd by James Basire 1789.*

*Publishd as the Act directs, March 25, 1789.*

F.749

# BRITANNIA:

OR, A

## *CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION*

OF THE

## FLOURISHING KINGDOMS

OF

# ENGLAND,

# SCOTLAND,

AND

# IRELAND,

## *AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;*

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME I.

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*LONDON:*

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY;

BY J. NICHOLS AND SON, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.

1806.

TO THE

PATRON OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE,

# G E O R G E III.

WHO HAS CONDESCENDED TO ENCOURAGE

RESEARCHES INTO ANTIQUITY;

THIS WORK, THE EARLIEST GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF HIS KINGDOMS, IS HUMBLY DEDICATED

BY HIS MOST DUTIFUL SUBJECT,

RICHARD GOUGH.

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## ADVERTISEMENT OF THE PUBLISHER.

THE very flattering reception which the lovers of Britiſh Topography gave to Mr. GOUGH's Edition of Mr. CAMDEN's Britannia has rendered it, for ſeveral years, extremely ſcarce. The Editor had not loſt ſight of corrections and additions in the interval; when the property, by purchaſe, devolved from Meſſrs. ROBINSONS to Mr. STOCKDALE, who now ſubmits to the Publick the Firſt Part of a new Edition, with conſiderable improvements.

As the Work has been ſo enlarged as to extend to Four Volumes, Mr. STOCKDALE has reſolved to publiſh it, by Subſcription, in Sixteen Parts. The whole will contain numerous Maps and Plates, ſeveral of them new; and he has no doubt that the labour and attention beſtowed on this Republication will be amply repaid.

A Liſt of the Subſcribers, whoſe names Mr. STOCKDALE reſpectfully ſolicits, will be printed in the concluding Part. As a very limited number of copies are taken off on Fine Paper, he particularly recommends, for theſe, an immediate application. The price will be conſiderably advanced to Non Subſcribers.

*Piccadilly*, 27 *February*, 1806. J. S.

*** The Second Part, which will be publiſhed on the 10th of April, will contain the Counties of SOMERSET, WILTS, HANTS, and BERKS, with Maps of each County, and Ten other Plates.

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A Liſt of the Subſcribers will be printed.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS (THE LATE) DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

And upwards of One Thouſand other Subſcribers.

The firſt Part, conſiſting of the Map of Scotland, complete, will be publiſhed in the Month of April.

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# PREFACE

## TO THE EDITION OF 1789.

FOUR editions of CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA in *Engliſh* preſenting themſelves to the public regard in the ſhort ſpace of 65 years, and at the different diſtances of 30, 20, and 17 years from each other, may ſeem an extraordinary appearance in the literary world that requires to be accounted for.

The claims of the firſt of theſe three editions are founded on the preſumptive right of bookſellers to diſtribute a new edition when the preceding is ſold off, eſpecially when the book has ſo much merit as this in its rudeſt ſtate.

Thoſe of the ſecond and third reſt on the reputation of the Right Reverend Tranſlator, and the additions he might have intended for any future edition.

On the claims of the fourth, enlarged to near double the ſize of the laſt of the preceding ones, the impartial Reader is to judge. The preſent edition, as it courts no patronage, expects no praiſe beyond its intrinſic deſert.

The want of an improved edition of the Britannia has been long complained of; and it is not perhaps eaſy to aſſign a reaſon why one has not been undertaken ſooner. Dr. Richardſon obſerved to Mr. Thoreſby, that if Camden were living, he could enlarge his work to another volume from new diſcoveries [a].

In the preſent additions, after ſtating all that Leland [b] ſaid before Camden, I have endeavoured to confine myſelf to the moſt ſtriking circumſtances of each place; and if I have given way to diſquiſitions, it is only where I thought my great maſter would have done the ſame. Without entering into the details of a county hiſtorian, or adopting the mode of a modern writer of a deſcription of England, I have endeavoured to do that for Mr. Camden, which Mr. Camden, in the ſame circumſtances, would have done for himſelf.

It ſeems no part of Mr. Camden's plan to ſtate the manufactures or commercial improvements of each place. A formal catalogue of plants peculiar to each county was no more in his view than a liſt of markets, fairs, or members of parliament. The firſt of theſe articles, ſo amazingly increaſed ſince Mr. Camden's time, are fully enlarged upon in Dr. Campbell's excellent performance. The latter, ſuggeſted by biſhop Gibſon, has, I truſt, been in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the help of ſome young friends, who have exerted their utmoſt diligence in collecting the plants peculiar to each county from books and the reſearches of themſelves and other botaniſts, who have multiplied ſince Ray in the ſame proportion as the ſcience has improved. As to the other articles, every common reader knows where to find them.

If it be objected that too large a portion of Leland is tranſcribed [b], let it be conſidered, that it is merely with a view to ſhew where Mr. Camden borrowed from him. Should the ſuppoſed plagiariſm by this compariſon be thought to turn out greater than even Brooke aſſerted, it is no reproach to Mr. Camden to have given ſuch a form, arrangement, and dreſs, to the fugitive notes of his great predeceſſor, whoſe noble deſign a variety of accidents concurred to cut ſhort. Leland was the Camden of his age; and had the reign of Henry VIII. been as favourable to literary or antiquarian reſearches as that of his daughter, we might not have wanted Mr. Camden, or rather we ſhould have had his genius under another name. How

[a] Leland's Itin. I. 121.

[b] In Dorſetſhire the parts of Leland, which are copied by Mr. Camden, are printed in Italic type, as a ſpecimen how cloſely Mr. Camden copied him.

warmly Leland breathed the ſame ſpirit may be ſeen in his letters to archbiſhop Cranmer recommending his collections to his care [c]. Not to repeat what I have elſewhere ſaid in praiſe of Leland, ſuffice it to obſerve, that the rapidity of reformation, however favourable to religion, gave a fatal wound to ſuch kind of knowledge as Leland and Camden purſued. It is no mean praiſe for Mr. Camden that he filled up the outlines of Leland [d].

It was not till after the TOPOGRAPHY of GREAT BRITAIN had received the public ſanction that I entertained the leaſt thought of a new edition of CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA. Though for 20 ſummers I had amuſed myſelf with taking topographical notes in various parts of England, and at laſt of Scotland, it was with no higher view than private information, or perhaps of communicating them to the publick in ſome ſuch form as Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, or that of the local antiquities of particular towns or diſtricts. This, it is hoped, will account for the imperfection in the editor's own additions to many parts of the work. As Mr. Camden's deſcription was made from actual ſurvey, it is but reaſonable to require the ſame attention from the additional ones. But as both the diſpoſition and opportunity to indulge theſe inquiries have given place to a more domeſtic life, I warn the reader not to complain of a diſappointment if he does not trace me in every part of the kingdom; and if I requeſt him to content himſelf in many caſes with the reſearches of others; though I will not offer ſuch an inſult to his diſcernment, as to intrude on him the rude obſervations of every rambler, now the rage of travelling about Britain is become ſo contagious, that every man who can write or read makes a Pocket Britannia for himſelf or others.

There is more cauſe to be alarmed when I conſider the requiſites for the preſent undertaking, and for arranging the materials that have been communicated to the world during the laſt 50 years. New and different lights have heen thrown on our Roman antiquities, and freſh inſcriptions and ſtations have come forward; the contents of our libraries are better known, and many MSS. relating to our hiſtory and antiquities have been printed. Mr. Camden's prediction, that "a new "age, a new race of men, would produce new diſcoveries," has been fully verified; and, to his immortal honour, he ſtill ſhines as the great luminary of our antiquities. Not to ſet off the preſent improvements by an invidious compariſon with the aſſiſtances communicated to biſhop Gibſon, and recited in his preface, the "Britiſh "Topography" would ſhew the addition to the liſt of books and treatiſes on the antiquities of the three kingdoms ſince his time. I muſt, however, acknowledge my particular obligations to my learned and communicative friends in the following counties.

The Rev. Mr. Manning permitted the free uſe of his Hiſtory of Surrey, without fearing to anticipate a work which the publick impatiently expects. The Rev. Mr. Price, of the Bodleian library, Oxford, overlooked the deſcription of that county; as did the late ſir John Cullum, ſir John Fenn, and the Rev. Mr. Thome, of Caſtle Riſing, thoſe of Suffolk and Norfolk; Mr. Eſſex and Mr. Cole, Cambridgeſhire; John Wightwick, and Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan, eſqrs. Staffordſhire; the Rev. Mr. Aſhby, Leiceſterſhire. This laſt county has been improved by the papers of the late Rev. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, and the aſſiduous reſearches of my friend and printer, Mr. John Nichols. The minute books of the Society of Antiquaries of Spalding, by favour of Mr. Fairfax Johnſon, grandſon to the founder, and the papers of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, precentor of Lincoln, ſupplied much new matter in Lincolnſhire; Mr. Pegge in Derbyſhire; Shropſhire is greatly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Francis Leighton, of Shrewſbury; Hereford to a MS. of the late Mr. Blount, of Orielton, communicated by Dr. Naſh. Mr. Pennant overlooked the Northern counties of Wales, of which his printed deſcription has furniſhed ſo full an account; and Scotland owes much to his inveſtigation. Yorkſhire will bear ample teſtimony to the friendly communications of Mr. Thomas Beckwith, who did not live to execute all his plans for the illuſtration of that county, wherein I have been ſomewhat aſſiſted

[c] Life of Leland, p. 23.
[d] Q. when he quotes Leland by name, if he means any thing more than his Cygnea Cantio?

by

by John Charles Brooke, esq. Somerset herald. Durham has received much improvement from the united assistance of Mr. George Allan, of Darlington, Mr. William Hutchinson, of Bernard Castle, and John Cade, esq. of Gainsford. Not to enlarge on a variety of lesser corrections, which have been occasionally received from others in the whole course of the work.

SCOTLAND has been so fully laid open in the course of a few late years, that one would think Mr. Camden's apology for his want of information from thence, or the prevailing taste for illustrating our national antiquities, had been carried into that kingdom. I must again repeat my acknowledgments to Mr. George Paton, of Edinburgh; and I received some corrections from sir David Dalrymple, lord Hailes.

If the same discoveries for IRELAND are more confined, it is owing to the failure of the Philosophical Society, which had begun to illustrate particular counties. I am obliged however for information to several curious gentlemen of that kingdom; to John Cowper Walker, esq. and to Mr. Wilson, of Dublin; to Mr. Beaufort, of Athy; to the Rev. Mr. Ledwich, of Old Glas, Durrow; and to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, for an excellent comprehensive view of the government of that kingdom from the earliest times to the latest revolution in it.

It would ill become the present translator to pass any reflections on the respectable name of his predecessor in this arduous work. The republick of letters has great obligations to bishop GIBSON. For if Camden first restored Antiquity to Britain, and Britain to Antiquity, his lordship restored Camden to himself, rescuing him from the confusion of that universal translator, *Philemon Holland*, and building on his latest and most improved edition a valuable superstructure. The vigorous and manly style which obtained in the last age and the beginning of this wants the polish and correctness of the present time; so that, without presuming too much on the present translation, or insisting on what the bishop himself apologized for, that his was the work of *several* hands, one may safely say, the alterations of our language rendered a new translation necessary. In a modern translation it was not thought necessary to retain Mr. Camden's explanation of peculiar terms and customs for the use of foreigners. His style, like that of most of his contemporaries, abounds with poetical terms and allusions bordering a little on conceit. As far as language is concerned, it has been the translator's intention to make the Britannia an English classic, calculated for every reader.

If I should be accused of differing not only from bishop Gibson, but from some able judges of the present age, as to the mode of disposing the additions to the present edition, I have but this apology, that as his lordship's additions, "incorporated "with Mr. Camden's text, but with proper marks of distinction," do not appear to me "so plain as to be discerned at first sight by every reader who is attending to "those distinctions;" or yet "not plain enough to disfigure the page, or offend the "eye;" and certainly the text not "left entire or separate;" so the mode now adopted, by working up the description of each county anew with as little repetition as possible, presents the reader with an uninterrupted narrative immediately following Mr. Camden's, without the perplexity of continual reference to long and distant notes. Such little corrections, remarks, or references, as could not be brought into the above-mentioned plan, are thrown at the bottom of the page.

All the bishop's additions, distinguished by reference in Arabic numerals to his initial G. at the bottom of each page, are retained, except a very few, which were either uninteresting or erroneous; and most of them are enlarged and new modelled. A few mis-translations, instances of false English, trite observations, and false facts, are freely noticed at the bottom of the page.

Even Holland's additions, though decried by Mr. Camden [e], are retained. Mr. Camden's marginal notes are marked by *, †, ‡. Among these must not be forgotten those marked *MS n. Gale*, being made by the late Mr. Samuel Gale in the margin of his copy of the author's last edition, which has fallen into my hands. No reflexion is intended on the editor, when I confess myself disappointed by the latest edition of bishop Gibson's translation, since, it is well known, he undertook

[e] See Oxfordshire.

no

no more than to ſee it through the preſs, and continue the noble deſcents. His copy and papers are now in my hands.

After all that has been, or can be, collected towards forming a complete edition of the BRITANNIA, much muſt be left to be corrected and ſupplied by attentive inſpection of judicious travellers, or natives in the ſeveral counties. Increaſe of wealth renders property ſo fluctuating that it can hardly be aſcertained for a ſucceſſion of years. Increaſe of honours, a conſequence of the foregoing cauſe, will add names to the peerage, and titles to places now obſcure. Increaſe of cultivation makes rapid alterations in the face of the country. Old ſtations are levelled by the plough; old manſion-houſes by modern refinement; and old titles revive in new families. Others may trace out many things barely hinted at here, and ſettle many points which are unavoidably left dubious.

The errors of former editors ſerve but to awaken a ſtronger apprehenſion in the preſent: and if the great author could not ſatisfy himſelf in his laſt and completeſt edition, what ſecurity is there for another editor's promiſe? If, in pointing out ſuch errors, thoſe of other Antiquaries are alſo animadverted on, this, it is hoped, is done with the candour due to reſpectable names.

Far from preſuming on an ability to correct the miſtakes of preceding editors, it is not without the utmoſt diffidence I ſubmit to the public eye the reſult of twenty years journeying, and a longer term of reading and enquiry; the labour of ſeven years in tranſlating and enlarging Mr. Camden's valuable work; and of nine more in attending this edition through the preſs. The laſt term muſt apologize for the omiſſion of events that happened during the progreſs of the preſs, and for appearances of anachroniſm.

And now I caſt myſelf on the candour of the publick, who, if they are not ſatisfied with the general apology which the extent and magnitude of the work ſuggeſts, muſt kindly furniſh me with a better. Senſible of innumerable imperfections which it was not in my power to obviate, if the cenſures they may provoke are aggravated by inſult, the ſevereſt will only excite pity for their authors. But while I ſubmit to and ſolicit the correction of the liberal-minded and communicative Antiquary, I profeſs myſelf as ſuperior to critics by profeſſion, as to the meanneſs of thoſe marauders, who, by pillaging my labours for the day's amuſement of a ſauntering traveller or a coffee-houſe lounger, offer a greater violence to the profit of the bookſeller, than to the reputation of the editor.

I will not bluſh to acknowledge the ſecret ſatisfaction I feel in having attempted to publiſh a new edition of CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA. The love of my country and of honeſt fame are *my* incentives as they were *his:* and though the *deſcription* of a kingdom is a leſs intricate taſk than its *hiſtory*, becauſe materials are more at hand, and impartiality is leſs violated, I may hope there is ſome merit in uniting in one comprehenſive view the various parts of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY.

ENFIELD,
*St. George's-Day,*
*April* 23, 1789. R. G.

---

P.S. The Copy-right of the BRITANNIA having devolved, by purchaſe, from Meſſrs. ROBINSONS to Mr. STOCKDALE, when the Firſt Volume of a ſecond edition was far advanced in the Preſs; Mr. GOUGH, finding it of importance to his health that he ſhould ſuſpend ſuch purſuits, conſiders himſelf at full liberty to decline proceeding any further than to complete the Volume which Meſſrs. ROBINSONS had begun to print.

*March* 14, 1806.

THE

# LIFE

OF

# MR. CAMDEN.

A LIFE of Mr. Camden to be prefixed to the BRITANNIA, ſhould contain only the moſt ſtriking traits. There is no occaſion to wander into digreſſions, enlarge upon vindications, or diſtract the reader's attention with epiſodes. The life written by Dr. Smith, conſidered by itſelf, is an elegant piece of Latin compoſition. That by biſhop Gibſon a bald tranſlation of it, and that by Dr. Campbell in the Biographia Britannica, a meagre ill-digeſted compilation, whoſe principal aim is to flatter the reverend tranſlator through his hero, and to vindicate Mr. Camden becauſe biſhop Gibſon tranſlated his work. Yet it ſtands unaltered in the new edition of that Dictionary, and the notes added to it are trivial and unintereſting.

The life of a literary man cannot abound with events; and the only controverſy Mr. Camden ever was engaged in is almoſt below notice. His preferments were as little diverſified; and his literary merit ſhines too conſpicuous in his works to need enhancing by the teſtimony of his friends, or the ſlander of his enemies. Even the reproach of his plagiariſm from Leland may be turned to his credit. It is no mean praiſe of Mr. Camden that he filled up Leland's outlines and with better aſſiſtance, not to ſay ſuperior qualifications of judgment and ſtyle, notwithſtanding Dr. Smith's [a] aſſertion, on what ground I know not, that Mr. Camden ſet about his work *long before he ſaw Leland's papers*. He is pleaſed, however, to allow that Mr. Camden acknowledges his obligations to the *Collectanea*; thoſe to the *Itinerary* may be collected from the preſent additions to every county.

WILLIAM CAMDEN was born in the Old Bailey, London, May 2, 1551 [b]. His father Samſon Camden was a native of Lichfield, whence he was ſent very young to London, where he practiſed painting [c], but ſettling in London became a member of the company of Painter Stainers [d]. The inſcription on the cup left by his ſon to the company calls him *Pictor Londinenſis*, which may refer either to his profeſſion or his company. His mother was of the antient family of the Curwens of Workington c. Cumberland [e].

Their ſon received his firſt education at Chriſt's hoſpital [f], which was founded the year after his birth by King Edward VI.; but the records of that houſe being deſtroyed in the fire of London, the date of his admiſſion is loſt [g]. Dr. Smith ſays

[a] P. 30.

[b] Diary. Wheare, "Parentatio Camdeni in Bates. vit. ſelect." p. 591, dates it 1550, and brings him to Oxford 1565; but Camden's Diary is deciſive againſt him.

[c] Smith vit. Camdeni pref. ad Ep. [d] Gibſon.

[e] See Britannia, Cumberland, III. 171. and MS. Cotton. Jul. F. VI.

[f] Smith.

[g] Biſhop Gibſon treats his admiſſion at Chriſt's hoſpital as a fiction, becauſe not mentioned by himſelf; but as it is mentioned by Wheare, who pronounced his funeral oration very ſoon after his death, it ſeems to have ſome foundation, eſpecially if we conſider the lowneſs of his circumſtances, and his dependence on Dr. Thornton at Oxford.

ſome infer from hence, that he had loſt his father, and was admitted as an orphan. But it is certain Wheare does not give it that turn. Being ſeized with the plague 1563, he was removed to Iſlington[h]; and, on his recovery, completed his education at Paul's ſchool[i], where under Mr. Cook[k] or Mr. Malin, he made ſuch a progreſs in learning as laid the foundation of his future fame. Hence he was removed when about 15 years old[l] 1566 to Oxford, and entered as a ſervitor at Magdalen college; and in the ſchool belonging to that college he perfected himſelf in grammar learning under Dr. Thomas Cooper, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln and Wincheſter[m]. But being diſappointed of a Demi's place, he removed to Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, by the invitation of Dr. Thomas Thornton[n], canon of Chriſt church, his patron and tutor[o]. He left behind him here a ſignal mark of the reſpect paid him by his contemporaries in the ſhort Latin graces compoſed by him, which were uſed many years after by the ſcholars of this ſociety[p]. He removed from hence three years after to Chriſt Church, on the promotion of Dr. Thornton to a canonry there. This kind patron provided for him during the reſt of his continuance at the univerſity, and he lived in his patron's lodgings[q]. At this time commenced his acquaintance with the two Carews, Richard and George; the latter of whom was by James I. created baron Clopton, and by Charles I. earl of Totnes; and it has been ſuppoſed, that as they were both antiquaries, their converſation might give Mr. Camden a turn to that ſtudy[r], which he himſelf informs us he had ſtrongly imbibed before he left ſchool, and improved at Oxford[s]. He was alſo acquainted with John Packington, Stephen Powel, and Edward Lucy, knights[t]. About this time, by the encouragement of his friends, he ſtood for a fellowſhip at All Souls, but met with a repulſe, through the intereſt of the Popiſh party, on account of his zeal for the church of England[u]. He met with a ſecond diſappointment in his ſupplication to be admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts 1570[x]; and upon this he quitted Oxford, and came up to London the next year 1571, being now about 20. He purſued his ſtudies under the patronage of Dr. Gabriel[y] Goodman and Dr. Godfrey[z] Goodman his brother, who ſupplied him both with money and books.

[h] Or rather being ſeized with it there. "Peſte correptus *Iſlingtoniæ*." Diary.

[i] Ath. Ox. II. 269. Gibſon. Smith.

[k] John Cook, A. M. was the fifth maſter of Paul's ſchool after its foundation by Dean Colet. He was admitted of King's college, Cambridge, 1533, was a native of Leiceſterſhire, and ſchool-fellow with lord-treaſurer Burleigh, who was his patron, and procured him from the earl of Huntingdon the rectory of North Cadbury c. Somerſet. He ſucceeded to this ſchool 1559, the year of queen Elizabeth's acceſſion; and under his direction ſhe was congratulated in her viſit to the city in a Latin oration and verſes, which may be ſeen in Holinſhed, Chron. II. 1177. Knight's Life of Colet, p. 373, 374. By the dates of his ſucceſſors he probably quitted this ſchool about 1572; for Malin held it 9 years, Harriſon 15, and Mulcaſter ſucceeded 1596.

[l] Smith. [m] Gibſon.

[n] Thomas Thornton was born at Harrow in Middleſex, educated at Chriſt-church, canon of Worceſter and Hereford, of which laſt he was alſo precentor, vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford 1583 and 1599, an eſpecial benefactor to the hoſpital at Ledbury, of which he was maſter, and to the library at Hereford. He kept a ſchool at Worceſter, and was tutor to ſir Philip Sidney and Mr. Camden when they were at Chriſt Church. He died April 20, 1629, aged 88, and was buried in the chancel at Ledbury, where is a handſome monument againſt the north wall, with an epitaph, in which he is ſtyled *Purioris Latini ſermonis autor primarius*. See it in Willis, Hiſt. of Chriſt Church, Oxford, p. 453. and Ath. Ox. II. Faſti, p. 126.

[o] Wheare, 591. Smith. Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 480.

[p] Wheare. Gibſon.

[q] Ib. Camden in Berkſhire, Wallingford, I. 215.

[r] Dugdale, Bar. III. 410. Ath. Ox. I. 384. Though Richard was of Chriſt Church, he had chambers in Broadgate-hall, Ath. Ox. I. 384; and Dugdale might affirm George to have been of Univerſity college, becauſe two of the ſurname had been there. G.

[s] Anſwer to Brooke, p. 1. [t] Smith, p. 4.

[u] Camdeni Epiſt. 195, p. 247.

[x] Ath. Ox. Faſt. I. 204. Smith. Gibſon. The ſupplication but not the refuſal is entered in the univerſity regiſter, kk. fol. 95. b. Gibſon.

[y] Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 480.) ſays, Gabriel Goodman's nephew Godfrey recommended him to be made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, put him on the ſtudy of antiquities, and bought and gave him books.

[z] Godfrey Goodman, ſon of Godfrey Goodman, gent. and nephew to Mr. Camden's friend Gabriel, was born at Ruthyn in Denbighſhire, February 28, 1582, was choriſter and afterwards ſcholar at Weſtminſter under Mr. Camden 1592, ſcholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1600, rector of Stapleford Abbot, Eſſex, 1607, A. M. 1615, canon of Windſor 1617, dean of Rocheſter 1620, biſhop of Glouceſter 1625, holding his canonry and the rectory of W. Oldeſley, Berks, *in commendam*, was cenſured at court for preaching heterodox opinions 1626, and in 1640 impriſoned for refuſing to ſubſcribe to certain canons made in one of Laud's ſynods, but after much perſuaſion prevailed on. In 1643 he was plundered to a very great amount, and from that time lived and died obſcurely in St. Margaret's pariſh, Weſtminſter, and was buried in that church near the font 1655, declaring himſelf a Papiſt by his will, leaving part of his eſtates in Wales for the ſupport of any young gentleman who might be inclined to ſpend eight months of the year in different parts of the Continent; and his books to Trinity college, Cambridge, unleſs Chelſea college ſhould be reſtored. He

books [a]. In 1573 he applied again for the ſame degree, and ſeems to have taken it, but never completed it by determinations [b]. But in June 1588, we find him ſupplicating the Convocation by the name of William Camden, Batchelor of Arts, of Chriſt Church, that whereas from the time he had taken the degree of Batchelor he had ſpent 16 years in the ſtudy of Philoſophy and the liberal arts, he might be diſpenſed with for the reading three ſolemn lectures, and be allowed to proceed. His ſupplication was granted on condition that he ſtood in the following act, which it ſeems his other engagements would not permit; for, Wood ſays, his name is not in the regiſters [c]. When he attended the funeral of ſir Thomas Bodley 1613, his fame was ſo great, that the univerſity voluntarily offered him the degree of Maſter of Arts [d]; but whether he accepted it does not appear.

Upon leaving the univerſity, he ſeems to have made the tour of great part of England [e]; and 1575, by the intereſt of his friend Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter [f], he obtained the place of ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. The little leiſure he could ſpare from this important charge he devoted to his favourite ſtudy. He was not content with purſuing it in his cloſet, but made excurſions over the kingdom every vacation [g], and when at home ſearched into the MS collections of our own writers, and the publiſhed writings of foreigners reſpecting us.

At this time he meditated the great work before us; and as his reputation engaged him in an extenſive correſpondence both at home and abroad, Ortelius, whom he terms the great reſtorer of Geography [h], happening to come over into England, applied himſelf to Mr. Camden for information reſpecting this country. His ſolicitations and the regard our author had for his native country, prevailed on him to improve and digeſt the collections, which he ſeems to have made at firſt only for private ſatisfaction and curioſity. He entered upon this taſk with every difficulty and diſadvantage. It was a new ſcience, which was to amuſe and inform an age which had juſt begun to recover itſelf from the heat and perplexity of Philoſophy and School Divinity. The ſtudy of Geography had been firſt attended to in Italy for the facilitating the reading of Roman hiſtory. The names of places there and even in the reſt of Europe where the Romans had ſo long kept poſſeſſion were not greatly altered. But in Britain, which they ſubdued ſo late and held ſo precariouſly, a greater degree of obſcurity prevailed. The Roman orthography and terminations had obſcured in ſome inſtances the Britiſh names; but the Saxons, who ſucceeded the Romans here, as they gained a firmer poſſeſſion, made an almoſt total change in theſe as in every thing elſe. Upon their expulſion by the Normans, their language ceaſed to be a living one, while that of the Britans was preſerved in a corner of the iſland. Very ſoon after the Conqueſt there were few who could read the Saxon characters [i]. In tracing the Roman Geography of Britain, Mr. Camden might be aſſiſted by Ptolemy, Antoninus's Itinerary, or the Notitia. But before he could become acquainted with the Saxon geography, it was neceſſary for him to make himſelf maſter of a language which had ceaſed for above 400 years. The few written remains of it were almoſt divided between three collections; that of archbiſhop Parker, now at Bene't college, Cambridge; that of archbiſhop Laud, now at Oxford; and that of ſir Robert Cotton, now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

He publiſhed two or three polemical pieces; an account of his ſufferings 1650, and a review of Weldon's court of king James I. Ath. Ox. I. 727. F. 200.

[a] Ath. Ox. I. 480. Smith, p. 6.

[b] Faſt. Ox. I. 108. [c] Ib. I. 135. G.

[d] Reg. K. f. 118. Smith.

[e] Anſwer to Brooke, princ.

[f] Smith. Gibſon. Britannia, Middleſex, II. 7. Againſt the north wall of Ruthyn church c. Denbigh, is his monument with his buſt in a gown and ſquare cap, and this inſcription:

Memoriæ Gabrielis Goodman, ſacræ
Theologiæ Doctoris & digniſſimi
Weſtmonaſterienſis decani,
qui in hoc oppido ſolo natali
hoſpitale pauperibus ſublevandis
ſcholamque pueris inſtituendis
piè fundavit,
obiit in Chriſto 17 Junii
1601.

He was 2d ſon of Edward Goodman, mercer, of Ruthyn, who died May 22, 1560, aged 84, by Cicelye his wife, who ſurvived him 24 years, and died January 4, 1583, aged 90, and with two other ſons and five daughters are buried in their pariſh church, where is a braſs with their ſeveral portraits and an epitaph.

[g] 1582 he took a journey through Suffolk into Yorkſhire, and returned by Lancaſter. Diary. Anſwer to Brooke, p. 5.

[h] Anſwer to Brooke. [i] Ingulphus.

After

After ten years labour Mr. Camden publiſhed his BRITANNIA in 1586[k], dedicated to William Cecil lord Burleigh, lord treaſurer to queen Elizabeth. What a favourable reception it met with appears from the number of editions it paſſed through: for in the compaſs of four years there were three at London, one at Frankfort 1590, one in Germany, and a 4th at London 1594. The title which he retained in all editions was "BRITANNIA, ſive florentiſſimorum regnorum Angliæ, "Scotiæ, Hiberniæ & inſularum adjacentium ex intimâ antiquitate chorographica "deſcriptio." The dedication is dated May 2, 1586: ſo that he finiſhed this great work preciſely at the age of 35; and yet as he informs us himſelf he devoted to it only his ſpare hours and holidays, the duties of his office ingroſſing all the reſt of his time.

As each new edition received large corrections and improvements from its author, he took a journey into Devon 1589, and in June that year was, as he tells us in his Diary, at Ilfracomb, which is a prebend of the church of Saliſbury, and had been beſtowed on him that year by Dr. John Piers[l], then biſhop of that ſee and his intimate friend; and he had been inſtalled into it by proxy February 6. This preferment he held till his death; and when biſhop Abbot held his general viſitation at Whitſuntide 1617, he excuſed himſelf from attending on account of his age being then 70, and was allowed to appear by proxy[m]. The expence of this and other journies was defrayed by his friend Mr. Godfrey Goodman[n]. In 1590 he viſited Wales in company with the famous Dr. Godwin, afterwards biſhop of Landaff and Hereford[o].

On the 23d of October, 1592, he was attacked with a quartan ague, which, for a long while, baffled the help of phyſic, and brought him very low. During this illneſs Dr. Edward Grant[p], who had been head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool upwards of 20 years with great reputation, worn out with fatigue reſigned that place February 159$\frac{2}{3}$[q], and in March following was ſucceeded by Mr. Camden. Mr. Wheare[r], Dr. Smith[s], and biſhop Gibſon[t], all aſſign this vacancy to the *death* of Dr. Grant: and Wood, though in two articles[u] he expreſſes himſelf doubtfully, in another[x] affirms that he reſigned about February 1592, and was ſucceeded by William Camden. He adds, that Dr. Grant died in September or October 1601, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and his canonry beſtowed on Dr. William Barlow. His epitaph, now defaced, but preſerved in Mr. Camden's account of this abbey church[y], dates his death Auguſt 3, 1601.

It was not till the next year that Mr. Camden perfectly recovered from his ague[z]; and ſoon after publiſhed the 4th edition of his Britannia, with great enlargements and improvements by his own care and that of his friends[a]. But all his attention could not defend him from the violent and indecent attack by Ralph Brookeſmouth, York herald, expoſing certain miſtakes, which he pretented to have diſcovered in

[k] He has fixed the date himſelf in his Diary; 1586 *Britanniam edidi*; and alſo in the preface to his laſt edition. Yet Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 481, 482.) dates the firſt edition 1582, and the 2d 1585, and in Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 270, he dates the firſt edit. 1585, which might well miſlead Niceron, Mem. des hómmes illuſt. XXIII. p. 95. Mr. Camden himſelf ſays, in his folio preface, that he had been 10 years about it, and that he was put upon it by Ortelius; which carries it back to the year after he came to Weſtminſter ſchool.

[l] He was born at S. Henxſey near Abingdon c. Berks, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Queinton c. Bucks, prebendary and dean of Cheſter about 1558, of Chriſt Church 1570, maſter of Baliol college 1570, which he reſigned next year, and had the deanry of Saliſbury 1571, and was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter 1576. Being almoner to the queen ſhe permitted him to hold his deanry of Saliſbury *in commendam* till 1577, when ſhe promoted him to the ſee, and in 1588 tranſlated him to York. He died at Biſhops Thorpe Sept. 28, 1594, aged 71, and was buried in All Saints chapel in his cathedral, where his epitaph is ſtill to be ſeen, as alſo in Drake's Eboracum, p. 457. Ath. Ox. I. 714. Willis, Chriſt Church, p. 440.

[m] Smith, p. 17. [n] Ath. Ox. I. 481. [o] Diary.

[p] Edward Grant was the moſt noted Latiniſt and Grecian of his time, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, ſtudied at Chriſt Church or Broadgate hall, proceeded A.M. 1572, was prebendary of Weſtminſter 1577, A. B. at Cambridge and Oxford 1599, D.D. . . . . an eminent Latin poet, as appears by his writings in ſeveral books, particularly a copy prefixed to the Britannia, and reviſed thoſe of Aſcham, on whom he publiſhed an oration 1577, and "Græcæ linguæ ſpicilegium" 1575, which Wood ſays Camden contracted. Ath. Ox. I. 310.

[q] Ath. Ox. I. 310. [r] P. 592. [s] P. 18.
[t] Life prefixed to the Britannia.
[u] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 270. Ant. Ox. I. 481.
[x] Ath. Ox. I. 311. [y] Reges, Reginæ, &c. p. 77.
[z] Diary. [a] Smith, p. 78.

the

the pedigrees of the earls of each county, and which he fancied might be attended with circumſtances diſhonourable to many of the moſt antient and noble families in this kingdom[b]. York's book did not indeed appear till many years after the 4th edition of the Britannia; but he had framed his materials ſoon after. Biſhop Gibſon aſcribes this attack to envy of Mr. Camden's promotion to the place of Clarencieux king at arms 1597; which place Brooke expected for himſelf. But though the piece is undated, it appears by the addreſs to *Maiſter* Camden prefixed to it, that Camden was not then king at arms, and he was created Richmond herald but the day before. The truth is, that Mr. Camden in his firſt editions touched but lightly on pedigrees, and mentioned but few families; whereas in the 4th he enlarged ſo much upon them, that he has given a particular index of *Barones & illuſtriores familiæ*, and recited near 250 noble houſes. Brooke, with the mean jealouſy of a man whoſe livelihood was connected with his place, conſidered this as an invaſion on the rights of the college. This put him on examining theſe pedigrees, and on wiſhing to have them corrected; as Mr. Camden appears to have been ever ready to have his miſtakes ſet right[c]. Brooke tells us, indeed, that what he offered him for the 5th edition did not meet with that favourable reception he expected even before Mr. Camden profeſſed himſelf an herald officially, and that foreigners miſled by his former editions had blundered egregiouſly. He complains too that he had been diſturbed in writing, and much more in printing it, by Mr. Camden's friends. That this was rather owing to a jealouſy of his profeſſion than of his promotion, appears further from hence, that though Mr. Camden himſelf in his anſwer to Brooke does indeed take notice of his promotion, and the diſguſt it might have given him, yet this was after he had publiſhed his "Diſcoverie," and he ſhews throughout that diſdain of his adverſary's abilities, which Brooke complains of, never once admitting him to be in the right, or his corrections to be worth regarding, though in the 5th edition he wiſely made uſe of them: and whoever peruſes Brooke's book carefully will find, that what ſtung him moſt was, that a ſchool-maſter ſhould meddle with deſcents and families, and at the ſame time treat heralds with ſo little reſpect[d].

As ſoon as Mr. Camden found his health re-eſtabliſhed, he took a journey to Saliſbury and Wales, and returning by Oxford ſpent ſome time in that city, taking notes in the churches and chapels there[e], which Wood[f] ſays he had ſeen in the author's hand-writing; and biſhop Gibſon ſpeaks of fragments of them as ſtill remaining.

In 1597 he had a freſh illneſs, from which he recovered by the care of one Mrs. Line, wife of Cuthbert Line, to whoſe houſe he removed[g]. This year he publiſhed his Greek Grammar for the uſe of Weſtminſter ſchool[h], intituled, "Gram-"matices Græcæ inſtitutio compendiaria in uſum regiæ ſcholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis, "London," 8vo. which when Dr. Smith publiſhed his Life 1691 had run through 40 impreſſions. Dr. Grant had compoſed one before, but Mr. Camden thought it deficient and inconvenient[i]. Wood ſays Mr. Camden contracted it[k].

At this time he probably entertained no thoughts of quitting a poſt, in which he was univerſally eſteemed and reſpected. He refuſed the place of Maſter of Requeſts[l], offered him probaby by lord treaſurer Burleigh. But before the end of the year he quitted it for one in the Heralds' college. Richard Leigh, Clarencieux king at arms, dying September 23, Sir Fulk Greville, Mr. Camden's intimate friend, ſolicited that office for him, which the queen immediately granted. But, becauſe it was not uſual for a perſon to riſe to that dignity without having firſt been a herald, he was October 22, created Richmond herald, and the next day Clarencieux[m]. Biſhop Gibſon remarks, that lord Burleigh was offended with Mr. Camden for obtaining this preferment by any other intereſt than his; but on Mr. Camden's repreſenting it to be the free thought of ſir Fulk Greville, he was reconciled to him, and continued his patronage during the remainder of his life.

[b] Brooke's epiſtle to the reader. Brooke, whoſe real name was *Brookſmouth*, was apprentice to a painter, and took up his freedom of the painter-ſtainers company September 3, 18 Elizabeth. Smith, p. 34.
[c] See a letter of corrections from John Saville, Ep. p. 30.
[d] Biog. Brit. CAMDEN, n. F.
[e] Diary. [f] Ath. Ox. I. 481.
[g] Diary. Smith, p. 19. [h] Ib. Ib. p. 78.
[i] Gibſon. [k] Ath. Ox. I. 310.
[l] Epiſt. p. 247. [m] Diary.

Being now more at liberty, he travelled in 1600 as far as Carliſle with his intimate friend Mr. (afterwards ſir Robert) Cotton [n], and having ſurveyed the Northern counties returned to London in December [o]. This year he publiſhed his account of the monuments in Weſtminſter abbey: "Reges, Reginæ, Nobiles, & alii in eccle-"ſiâ collegiatâ B. Petri Weſtmonaſterii ſepulti, uſque ad annum reparatæ ſalutis "1600," 4to; which, though no more than a collection of epitaphs, has preſerved many that have been ſince deſtroyed or effaced. He re-printed it with enlargements 1603 and 1606. This year alſo came out a 5th edition of his Britannia, to which he annexed an "Apology to the reader," in anſwer to what Ralph Brooke had publiſhed to the prejudice of his work. The original difference related only to ſome miſtakes which Brooke imagined he had diſcovered. But when he fancied himſelf under the neceſſity of appealing to the world and to the earl of Eſſex, then earl marſhal, and his patron, he brought in other matter foreign to his purpoſe, charging Mr. Camden with errors in the pedigrees of noble families [p], with not acknowledging the aſſiſtance he derived from Glover's papers in lord Burleigh's library, and from Leland, whom he pretends he had pillaged largely. Mr. Camden, in anſwer, acknowledges himſelf to have been miſled by one of his predeceſſors, Robert Cook, Clarencieux; that he had indeed borrowed from Leland, but not without citing him; and that where he ſays the ſame things on his own knowledge that Leland had mentioned on his, he did not think himſelf obliged to him; and that whereas Leland had ſpent five years in this purſuit, he had ſpent thirty in conſulting authors both foreign and domeſtic, living and dead [q]. He concludes with rallying his antagoniſt as utterly ignorant of his own profeſſion, incapable of tranſlating or underſtanding the Britannia; and offers to ſubmit the diſputed points to the earl marſhal, the college of Heralds, the ſociety of Antiquaries, or four perſons learned in theſe ſtudies. This did not prevent Brooke from writing "a ſecond diſcoverie of errors," in which he ſets down the paſſages from Camden with his objections to it in his firſt book; then Camden's reply, and laſt of all his own anſwer; and in the appendix in two columns the objectionable paſſages in the edition of 1594, and the ſame as they ſtood in that of 1600. This was not printed till about 100 years after the death of its author by Woodman the bookſeller 1723, 4to. to whom Mr. Anſtis gave the MS. then in his poſſeſſion, telling him at the ſame time he had not time to inquire into the truth of Brooke's aſſertions [r]. The ſtory which Mr. Camden in his Annals and Dr. Smith tell of Brooke's dirty treatment to ſir William Segar, another officer in the college, whom he had a pique againſt 1616, will juſtify us in believing him capable of any thing [s].

In 1602 Mr. Camden was again viſited by a fever, from which he was recovered by the care of his friend Mr. Heather [t]. He eſcaped the plague 1603, by returning to his friend Cotton's ſeat at Connington [v]; and this year a collection of our hiſtorians, Aſſer [u], Walſingham, de la More, Gulielmus Gemeticenſis, Giraldus Cambrenſis, &c. made

[n] Diary. [o] Ath. Ox. I. 481.

[p] Mr. Camden declares he received his account of the earls of each county from Thomas Talbot of the Paper office *(in chartophylacio actuarius)* a ſkilful antiquary. (Britannia, *Courts)*; and he beſtows the higheſt eulogiums on Glover (Britan. Berks, vol. I. 219. and Defence, p. 6.)

[q] See Smith, p. 30. [r] Gent. Mag. LX. 315.

[s] Brooke publiſhed in 1619, and again with corrections 1622, "A catalogue and ſucceſſion of the kings, princes, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, and viſcounts of this realm ſince the Norman Conqueſt to 1619, together with their arms, wives, and children, the times of their deaths and burials, with many other memorable actions, diſcovering and reforming many errors committed by men of other profeſſions, and lately publiſhed in print to the great wronging of the nobility and prejudice of his majeſty's officers of arms, who are only appointed and ſworn to deal faithfully in theſe caſes;" to which was prefixed, a large collection of errors in an incorrect edition of Glover's notes by his kinſman and executor Mills, with ſevere cenſures thereon and on the errors of others, tending to obtain an excluſive right for heralds only to treat of genealogical and heraldical matters. This was anſwered with due ſeverity by Auguſtine Vincent, Rougecroix[a], who had been patronized by Mr. Camden, and now undertook his defence.

In Dr. Smith's interleaved copy of the Britannia in the Bodleian library at Oxford is a formal recantation by Brooke.

[t] Diary.

William Heather was born at Harmondſworth near Colnbrook, proceeded Doctor of Muſic at Oxford, where he founded a muſic lecture, and was one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal. He died 1627, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 222.

[v] Ath. Ox. I. 481.

[u] Great ſtreſs has been laid on a ſuppoſed inſertion byMr. Camden of a paſſage in Aſſer, aſcribing the foun-

Windſor herald and keeper of the Tower records. Smith, p. 38.

dation

made by him, part of which had been incorrectly publiſhed before, was printed at Frankfort in folio. In the dedication to ſir Fulk Greville he apologizes for this publication, as having laid aſide the deſign he had once formed of writing an hiſtory of England.

His next publication is intituled, "Remaines of a greater work concerning Britain, "the inhabitants thereof, their language, names, ſurnames, empreſſes, wiſe ſpeeches, "poeſies, and epitaphs, London, 1605," 4to. In his dedication to ſir Robert Cotton dated 1603, and ſigned only by his initials, he calls it "the outcaſt rub-"biſh of a greater and more ſerious work;" ſo that Dr. Smith [x] miſtakes when he dates its publication 1604, contrary to the expreſs note of its author in his Diary "1605 Λειψανα prodierunt primum." The number of the editions it has run through (not leſs than ſeven [y]), and the additions made to it in the three laſt by John Philipot, Somerſet herald and W. D. gent. are proofs of its value, notwithſtanding the ſlight put upon it by biſhop Nicolſon [z]. It is a kind of common place from his Britannia, and has preſerved a number of curious things. Many others of his leſſer eſſays have been printed by Hearne in his "Collection of Curious Diſcourſes," and more added to the ſecond edition of that work 1771, which may be conſidered as the earlieſt tranſactions of the ſociety of Antiquaries, of which Mr. Camden was a diſtinguiſhed member. Theſe are,

On the antiquity, office, and privileges of heralds in England, I. p. 52.

Of the diverſity of names of this iſland, p. 90.

Of the etymology and origin of barons, p. 124.

Of epitaphs, p. 228.

Of the antiquity, authority, and ſucceſſion of the high ſteward of England, II. p. 38.

Of the antiquity of the Chriſtian religion in this iſland, p. 165.

Of the antiquity, variety, and reaſon of mottos, with arms of nobility and gentry in England, p. 260.

Of the antiquity and office of the earl marſhall, II. p. 90. 327. both at the end of Camden's Epiſtles, p. 87 and 93, and prefixed to biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia.

Of the antiquity, power, order, ſtate, manner and proceedings of the high court of parliament in England, p. 303.

In 1606 Mr. Camden began a correſpondence with the celebrated preſident du Thou, which continued till the death of the latter. Five of the preſident's letters ending 1615 are printed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epiſtles, 54. 59. 71. 99. 111. acknowledging the information he received from him relative to the affairs of this iſland.

Upon the diſcovery of the Powder Plot, the king thinking it proper to put the Reformed churches abroad on their guard againſt the enemies of their religion, as well as to ſatisfy foreign princes of all religions of the juſtice of his proceedings, made choice of Mr. Camden to tranſlate the whole account of the trial of the conſpirators into Latin, which he performed with great accuracy, elegance, and ſpirit. It was publiſhed 1607 in 4to. by John Norton the king's printer, under the title of "Actio in Henricum Garnetum ſocietatis Jeſuiticæ in Anglica ſuperiorem "& cæteros qui proditione longe immaniſſima ſereniſſ. Brit. Mag. regem et "regni Angliæ ordines e medio tollere conabantur," &c. and was preſently put into the liſt of books prohibited by the inquiſition [a].

Mr. Camden being confined many months in conſequence of a hurt in his leg by a fall from his horſe September 7, 1607 [b], employed himſelf in putting the laſt

dation of the univerſity of Oxford to Alfred. But we muſt believe Camden uncommonly partial to his *alma mater*, who had not laviſhed her favours on him, to make ſuch a ſacrifice to truth for her ſake, or Parker alike prejudiced to *his* nurſing mother to ſtrike out ſuch a faint reflection on her antiquity. Unfortunately for the champions of either cauſe, Camden's MS. no longer exiſts, and Parker's is ſafe in his college library; ſo that Camden muſt depend on the preſumptive evidence of his well-known regard to truth, and Parker on the poſitive teſtimony of a MS. acceſſible to all.

[x] P. 77. [y] 1605, 2d 1614, 3d 1623, 4th 1629, 5th 1637, 6th 1657, in 4to. and 7th 1674, in 8vo. Theſe two laſt are word for word the ſame.

[z] Engliſh Hiſt. Libr. p. 5.

[a] Gibſon.

[b] Diary. July 4 this year he attended the funeral of ſir John Forteſcue at Newport Pagnel, both as Clarencieux and as his particular friend, who aſſiſted him in his Annals. Diary. Biog. Brit. art. Forteſcue.

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hand to the publiſhing the complete edition of his Britannia in folio, conſiderably augmented, adorned with maps, and applauded by a variety of poetical compliments from his friends both at home and abroad. He did not to the laſt give up thoughts of reviſing and enlarging it[c]; for in 1621 we find him at Sandhurſt in Kent, ſearching, without ſucceſs, for a camp of Alexander Severus, who was, without any foundation, ſuppoſed to have been killed there inſtead of at Siſila or Sicila in Gaul.

Before he undertook this elaborate and finiſhed work, he had formed a deſign for writing a general hiſtory of this nation[d] in Latin, of which the account of the Conqueſt inſerted in his Britannia, article Normans, is a part[e]; but foreſeeing that the bare collecting materials would take up a man's life, he contented himſelf with publiſhing the volume of original hiſtorians before-mentioned.

Not, however, to neglect the leiſure he now enjoyed, he began in 1608 to digeſt the matter which he had been years collecting towards a hiſtory of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to which he had been firſt incited by his old patron the lord treaſurer 1597 ten years before, and ſolicited by other great perſonages[f]. But the death of Burleigh next year, the queen's deceaſe ſoon after, and the difficulty of the taſk obliged him to defer it. While he was meditating this great work, he was ſeized on his birth-day 1609 with a dangerous illneſs, and the plague breaking out in his neighbourhood, he was removed to his friend Heather's houſe, and by the care of his phyſician Dr. Giffard[g], he, though ſlowly, recovered his health[h], retired to Cheſilhurſt Auguſt 15 that year, and returned October 23[i]. This year upon the paſſing of the act to erect a college at Chelſea, for a certain number of learned men, who were to be employed in writing againſt Popery, on a plan propoſed by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Weſtminſter, conſiſting of a dean or provoſt, 17 fellows, and two hiſtorians[k], Mr. Camden was appointed one of the latter. But this deſign failing he received from it only the honour of being thought qualified to fill ſuch a department.

From this time his Hiſtory of Elizabeth[l] employed his whole attention; and when the firſt part was ready, which reached to the year 1589, he obtained the king's warrant[m] to Sir Robert Cotton and himſelf to print and publiſh it. It was accordingly publiſhed in folio 1615 under the title of "Annales rerum Anglicarum & Hibernica-" rum regnante Elizabethâ ad ann. ſalutis 1589, Lond. 1615."

His impartiality has been attacked on ſeveral parts of this work. He has been charged with being influenced in his account of the queen of Scots by complaiſance for her ſon, and with contradictions in the informations given by him to M. de Thou and his own account of the ſame particulars. It is not to be wondered if James made his own corrections on the MS. which his warrant ſets forth he had peruſed before he permitted it to be publiſhed. It was no eaſy matter to ſpeak the truth in that reign of flattery in points where filial piety and mean ambition divided the mind

[c] Dr. Smith gave Mr. Hearne, who left it to the Bodleian library, a copy of the laſt edition of the Britannia with notes and emendations by Mr. Camden himſelf in the margin and on little pieces of paper fixed in their proper places. From this copy Hearne had thoughts of publiſhing a new edition of the Britannia in the original language. This intention he hints at in his preface to Leland's Collectanea, p. xxxiv. Speaking of a collection of antient inſcriptions which he had made from Camden's and other papers with a view to publiſh, he adds, that he had laid them aſide, "ut ſcil. una cum Camdeni Britan-" niæ editione Latinâ quam meditor in lucem pro-" deat. Cui editioni accedent emendationes & ad-" ditiones quas ipſe Camdenus codici ſuo paſſim ad-" ſperſit mihi non ita pridem donato a cl. Smitho." To this laudable deſign of Hearne's refers the following letter to him from Mr. Roger Gale's MS. in the Bodleian library, dated April 19, 1716: "I " ſhould be glad to hear from you if your Latin edition " of Camden, promiſed p. xxxiv. of your preface to " Leland's Collectanea, proceeds, and if we may have " any hopes of that work ſeeing the light in any " reaſonable time. I muſt needs tell you, the edi-" tions and emendations of the author and other im-" provements of the editor will, in my opinion, make " it as valuable a piece as any you have yet obliged " the world with, and therefore can't but wiſh to " hear you've already put your hand to it: engrav-" ings of the maps, inſcriptions, &c. beſides the bulk " of the book making no trivial undertaking, and to " be diſpatched in haſte, I hope will make you " think no time to be loſt."

[d] Britannia, *Normans*; which ſee hereafter; Appar. p. 70.

[e] As were his Anglica Normannica (of which alſo ſee hereafter; and, for the marginal notes, Smith 44) and his Annals of Elizabeth.

[f] Diary.

[g] John Giffard, of New college, Oxford, practiſed in London, was one of the college of Phyſicians in London, and was famous for his honeſty and learning. He died in a good old age 1647, and was buried at Hornchurch, Eſſex, near his wife. Wood, Faſti I. 155.

[h] Ath. Ox. I. 482. [i] Diary.

[k] Gibſon. Fuller's Church Hiſtory.

[l] The whole MS. in ſeveral volumes in his own hand-writing, is in the Cotton Library, Fauſt. F.

[m] See it in preface to Hearne's edition of the Annals.

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of the reigning monarch. An Engliſh hiſtorian in ſuch a reign could not indulge the ſame freedom as Thuanus [n]. The calumnies caſt upon him for his detail of Iriſh affairs were thought by him beneath the notice his friends wanted to take of them. But though he declined adding his own juſtification to that which the government of Ireland thought proper to publiſh of their own conduct, we have the letters he wrote on the ſubject to archbiſhop Uſher and others [o], and it had this effect on him, that he declined publiſhing in his life-time the ſecond part of his hiſtory, which he completed 1617. He kept the original by him, which was preſerved in the Cottonian library, and ſent an exact copy of it to his friend Mr Dupuy, who had given him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that he would punctually perform the duty of this important truſt, and faithfully kept his word [p]. It was firſt printed at Leyden 1625, 8vo. again, London 1627, fol. Leyden 1639, 8vo &c. But the moſt correct edition of the whole is that by Hearne from Dr. Smith's copy corrected by Mr. Camden's own hand, collated with another MS. in Mr. Rawlinſon's library. Both parts were tranſlated into French by M. Paul de Belligent, advocate in the parliament of Paris [q], and from thence into Engliſh with many errors by one Abraham D'Arcy [r], who did not underſtand Engliſh. The materials whence he compiled this hiſtory are moſt of them to be found in the Cottonian library. We learn from a MS letter of Dr. Goodman's, that he deſired them as a legacy, but received for anſwer, that they had been promiſed to archbiſhop Bancroft, upon whoſe death he transferred them to his ſucceſſor Abbot, and archbiſhop Laud ſaid they were depoſited in the palace at Lambeth. Whatever they were, archbiſhop Sancroft could not find one of them [s].

From this time he ſeems to have lived in retirement at Chiſelhurſt, declining the ſolicitations of his friend Saville, to make his houſe at Eton his own [t], and to have amuſed himſelf with entering memoranda of events as they happened, which have been printed at the end of his epiſtles by Dr. Smith, and called "Apparatus annalium regis Jacobi I." [v]

February 10, 1619, he was ſeized with a vomiting of blood, which brought on a deliquium, and continued at intervals till Auguſt following [u].

In June this year he had a diſpute with his brother kings Garter and Norroy about the appointment of his deputies to viſit for him, which, though founded partly on a miſtake, did not prevent their complaining to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl marſhal. He vindicated himſelf in his anſwer to the earl of Arundel, and the matter ſeems to have ended here [x].

In the beginning of 1621 he was conſulted by lord chancellor Bacon on the ceremonies requiſite for creating him viſcount St. Alban's, which was performed January 27 following [y].

In June that year he aſſiſted in Weſtminſter-hall, at the execution of a very extraordinary ſentence of degradation paſſed in parliament on ſir Francis Mitchell, knight, for the monopolies which had oppreſſed the inn-holders: his ſpurs were broken in pieces and thrown away by the ſervants of the earl marſhal, his ſword broken over his head, and himſelf declared an errant knave, as ſir Andrew Harcla had formerly been treated. The king at arms ſat at the feet of the lord commiſſioners during the whole proceeding [z].

[n] See his letter to Camden in Gibſon. A friend of De Thou ſaved his hiſtory in the ſame manner; his executors intending to have burnt it. See Peireſc's letter to Camden, Ep. 246.

[o] Ep. 246, 247, 248.

[p] Rigaltii vit. Puteani. Par. 1652, 4to. p. 50.

[q] Hotoman, in his letter to Camden, 1617, (Ep. 163. See alſo 148 and 161.) mentions a young man who had tranſlated it, to whom he had tranſmitted the corrections which had been ſent him, and who would not proceed till he had the whole work as promiſed by Mr. Camden.

[r] Ath. Ox. I. 483. Nicolſon, Engl. Hiſt. Lib. p. 87. Fuller's Worth. Berks, p. 94.

[s] Gibſon. [t] Smith, 46. Saville's letter, Ep. 251.

[v] Theſe are called by Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 481. "a ſkeleton of a hiſtory of James I. or bare touches to put the author in mind of greater matters," or rather memoranda for private uſe. He adds, biſhop Hacket ſtole, and Dugdale borrowed and tranſcribed them, as did ſir Henry St. George, Clarenceux; both incorrectly. The original is in Trinity college, Cambridge, and Dr. Smith printed theſe and parts of an Engliſh diary. There ſeems to have been another copy among Sir William Dugdale's MSS. See Ballard's MS Letters in the Bodleian Library, XIV. 2. 12. 38. 45. 47. 82. 95. Sir William Dugdale, in his Letters to Mr. Wood (MS Ballard, XIV. 2.) dated London, 25 Nov. 1679, writes, "My copie of thoſe Annals (of James I.), not writt by Mr. Camden, is bound up with ſome other things which I cannot part with. Your friend may eaſily, I preſume, gayne a copy from the originall in Trinity College Library in Cambridge."

[u] Diary. [x] Appar. 46. Ep. p. 352, 353, 354.

[y] Appar. 65, 66. [z] Ib. 72.

On the laſt day of Auguſt the ſame year, he was ſeized with a return of his old diſorder, but happily recovered [a]. This added to his advanced age, determined him to put in execution his intention of founding an Hiſtory lecture at Oxford. Accordingly in May 1622, he ſent down his deed of gift [b] by the hands of his friend Mr. William Heather. On May 17 Dr. Peirs, dean of Peterborough and vice-chancellor of the univerſity, declared the foundation in full convocation [c], and its endowment with the manor of Bexley in Kent, which he had bought of ſir Henry Spilman, jeweller to James I. [d]; the rents and profits of which, valued at about 400*l. per ann.* were to be enjoyed by Mr. Heather, his heirs and executors, for 99 years from the death of Mr. Camden, the ſaid Mr. Heather paying the profeſſor of this new foundation 140*l. per ann.* and at the expiration of the ſaid term the whole to be veſted in the univerſity [e]. They expreſſed their acknowledgments in a letter of thanks, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Muſic on Mr. Heather, organiſt of the chapel royal [f], and on Mr. Orlando Gibbons, another of Mr. Camden's intimate acquaintance [g]. In return for this compliment Mr. Heather founded a Muſic lecture at Oxford, and endowed it with the annual revenue of 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Camden himſelf [h], at the recommendation of his friend Thomas Allen [i], appointed his firſt profeſſor DEGORY WHEARE, A. M. fellow of Exeter college, aſſigned him 20*l.* for the firſt year, 40*l.* for the ſecond, and after the third he was to enjoy the full ſtipend [k]. Thus he fulfilled the vow with which he cloſes his Britannia, to dedicate ſome votive tablet to God and antiquity. Mr. Wheare wrote in Latin, and dedicated to his patron, a diſſertation on a method of reading hiſtory, printed at Oxford, 1623, 1625, and again 1637, 8vo, under the title of "Prælections." Nicholas Horſeman, M. A. fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, reviſed theſe, and added to them, "Mantiſſa de hiſtoricis gentium particularium," 1662, with Wheare's "Oratio auſpicalis habita in ſcholis publicis cum primum Lucii Flori interpretationem aggrederetur author;" reprinted at Cambridge 1684, 8vo, enlarged by Edmund Bohun 1685 and 1694, 8vo. Wheare held the place till his death 1647 [l], when the univerſity elected ROBERT WARING, A. M. of Chriſt church [m], who being turned out next year by the parliament commiſſioners, LEWIS DU MOULIN [n], ſon of the famous Peter du Moulin, was ſubſtituted in his place 1648. He made an oration 1652 in praiſe of the founder [o], and was expelled 1660 by the royal viſitors.

The univerſity elected JOHN LAMPHIRE [p], M. D. fellow of New College 1660, principal of New Inn and Harthall 1663. He died March 30, 1688, aged 73.

[a] Ib. 74.

[b] Drawn by ſir John Walter, and duly executed by himſelf March 5, 162$\frac{1}{2}$, 19 James I. Preſerved in Pix. N° 7, in the tower of the Schools. Smith, 40. Ath. Ox. I. 484. Gibſon.

[c] Act. Convocat. Reg. N. p. 144. Smith, 60.

[d] Haſted. I. 159.

[e] Mr. William Heather parted with his intereſt to ſir Francis Leigh, of Addington in Surrey, knight, whoſe great grandſon Francis Leigh, eſq; of Hawley in Kent, was in poſſeſſion of it when the 99 years expired, and renewed it for a term of 21 years with the univerſity at the ſame rent. His heirs have renewed it on the ſame terms, and it is now held by the truſtees of his nephew, ſon of the late ſerjeant Leigh. (Haſted, Kent, I. 160.) Mr. Haſted always calls Mr. Camden a *knight*, except when he ſpeaks of him at Chiſelhurſt.

[f] Smith, 62. See two letters from William Peirs to Mr. Camden, Ep. 259, 260.

[g] Smith, 62.

[h] Ath. Ox. I. 106.

[i] Smith, 60. See his formula. Ib. 62. The ſociety of New college, in a letter dated Jan. 1621, recommended to him Daniel Gardiner, formerly one of their fellows. See Ep. 254.

[k] Ib. 60. [l] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 43.

[m] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 43. He was ſon of Edmund Waring, of Lea, in Staffordſhire, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, 1630, ſenior proctor of the univerſity, and bore arms for the king in the garriſon of Oxford. After his ejection he retired to ſir William Whitmore's at Apley in Shropſhire, and travelled with him to France for a year, and at his return died 1658 in Lincoln's Inn fields, and was buried in St. Michael's College hill. Wood ſays he was an excellent Latin and Engliſh poet, but a better orator, and was reckoned among the great wits of his time in the univerſity. He publiſhed ſeveral pieces in proſe and verſe, which may be ſeen in Ath. Ox. II. 223.

[n] He was M.D. of Leyden, Cambridge and Oxford 1634; and, after his ejection, returned to Weſtminſter, where he lived, ſays Wood, a moſt violent Nonconformiſt, as appeared by his numerous polemical writings. He died Oct. 20, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Biſhop Burnet publiſhed his laſt words, or recantation of his reflections on the divines of the church of England, ſigned by himſelf juſt before his death. Faſt. Ox. II. 73.

[o] Faſt. Ox. II. 72. It is intituled,

"Oratio auſpicalis, cui ſubjuncta eſt laudatio clariſſimi viri Guli. Cambdeni dicente Ludovico Molinæo, Profeſſore Hiſtoriæ Camdeniano & Medicinæ Doctore. Ox. 1652." 4to.

[p] He was a native of Wincheſter, made perpetual fellow of New College, 1636, ejected by the parliament viſitors, and practiſed phyſic in Oxford, but reſtored at the Reſtoration, was principal of New Inn, and of Hart hall, in which laſt he died 1688, aged 73, and was buried in the outer chapel of New College. He was, ſays Wood, Faſt. Ox. II. 134, "a good, ge-" nerous, fatherly man, of a public ſpirit, and free " from phariſaical leven, or the hypocriſy of the age " which he lived in." He publiſhed ſeveral compoſitions of other perſons.

HENRY

Henry Dodwell [q], M. A. April 2, 1680, deprived 1691 for refuſing to take the oaths to king William.

Charles Aldworth, D. C. L. fellow of Magdalen college, Nov. 19, 1691, died April 15, 1720.

Sedgwick Harrison, M. A. of Glouceſter hall, afterwards fellow of All Souls, and D. C. L. elected May 3, 1720, died Auguſt 6, 1727; whom Hearne might have ſucceeded, could he have got over his Nonjuring ſcruples [r].

Richard Frewen, Weſtminſter ſtudent of Chriſt Church, M. D. was elected Auguſt 12, 1727; and died 1761.

John Warneford, B. D. fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, elected unanimouſly June 5, 1761. He was afterwards preſented by his ſociety to the rectory of Baſſingham, in the county of Lincoln; and died Nov. 27, 1773 [s].

William Scott, ſometime ſcholar and B. A. of Corpus Chriſti college, M. A. 1767; B. C. L. 1772; fellow of Univerſity college, was elected Dec. 2, 1773, againſt John Napleton, A. M. fellow and tutor of Brazen Noſe college, and James Bandinell, B. D. of Jeſus college. He proceeded D. C. L. 1779; was admitted an advocate in Doctors Commons, and reſigned this profeſſorſhip 1785, was ſucceeded, Dec. 1, by

Thomas Warton, B. D. ſenior fellow of Trinity college, profeſſor of poetry on the reſignation of Hawkins 1756, but reſigned before 1771; and 1785, ſucceeded Mr. Whitehead as poet laureate. He proceeded A. M. 1750, B. D. 1765. He died of a paralytic ſtroke, May 21, 1790 [t].

Thomas Winstanley, M. A. of Hertford college, was elected June 8, 1790, on the death of Mr. Warton. He was admitted at Brazen Noſe, where he proceeded A. M. 1774, and was preſented to the prebend of Cadington Major in St. Paul's cathedral 1794, v. biſhop Horſley; was fellow of Hertford college. He married and had ſeveral children.

The buſineſs of this profeſſor was to read lectures on Florus or other antient hiſtorians [v] twice a week, Mondays and Saturdays, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, in the hiſtory ſchool, to the Batchelors of Arts till they take their Maſter's degree, and to the ſtudents in Civil law till they become B. LL [u].

Twyne was not ſatisfied with Mr. Camden's promiſe that he ſhould ſucceed Wheare if he died in Mr. Camden's life-time, but procured a deed ſigned by Mr. Camden, dated March 21, $162\frac{2}{3}$, authoriſing him to buy Wheare out. Mr. Camden did not diſcover the trick till it was too late, and the univerſity admitted the validity of the grant when produced by Twyne after Mr. Camden's death January 8, $162\frac{3}{4}$. But

[q] Of whom ſee Ath. Ox. Faſt. II. 231. Biographia Britannica, in his article; his Life by Francis Brookeſby, 1715, 8vo. Hearne's letter on Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford, and Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XVI. p. 108. He was generouſly elected by the univerſity in his abſence, and without his privity. His firſt lecture was read May 25, 1688; his laſt Nov. 6, 1691; beſides which, there are three more that were prepared, but not read. Theſe lectures are on the "Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores," and were printed at Oxford, 1692, 8vo. under the title of "Prælectiones Academicæ in ſcholâ rhetorices Camdenianâ; cum fragmentis è libris linteis." He publiſhed alſo "An invitation to gentlemen to acquaint themſelves with antient hiſtory, being a preface to Wheare's method tranſlated by Bohun." He died after a very aſcetic and ſtudious courſe of life, June 7, 1711, in his 70th year, at Shotteſbrook, in Berkſhire, where he was buried, and has an epitaph compoſed by Dr. Freind.

[r] Life of Hearne, p. 23. 27.

[s] Gent. Mag. XLVIII. 581. Sermons on ſeveral ſubjects and occaſions, in 2 vols. 12mo. were printed at Oxford 1776 by a moſt numerous ſubſcription.

He died at Elmedon, in the county of Northampton, on a viſit to the reverend John Samwell, rector there, who married his ſiſter; in the chancel of which church is the following epitaph:

"John Warneford, B. D. rector of Baſſingham, "Lincolnſhire, Camden profeſſor, and fellow of "Chriſt Church college, Oxford, died 20 Nov. "1773, aged 53."

"Mrs. Suſannah Warneford, widow of the re- "verend Mr. Warneford, rector of Alhallows, Bread- "ſtreet, London, and daughter of the reverend Dr. "Painter, rector of Exeter college. She died 30 Oct. "1777, aged 81."

"Suſannah her daughter died the 5th of March, "1794, aged 60."

"Reverend John Samwell and Elizabeth his wife. "She died 7th of May, 1782, aged 58. He died "16th of June, aged 64, having been 26 years "rector of this place."

[t] He publiſhed Obſervations on Spenſer's Faerie Queen, 1754, 12mo.; enlarged in 2 vols. 1762; the Life of Dr. Bathurſt, dean of Wells and preſident of Trinity college, Oxford, 1761, 8vo.; Life of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, 1772, 8vo.; Deſcription of Wincheſter (anonymous); Hiſtory of Kiddington, Oxfordſhire, of which he was rector, 1781, 4to.; Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, 3 vols. 4to. 1774, 1778, 1781; Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Rowley, 1782, 8vo.; Milton's Poems with notes, 1785; beſides a variety of Poems in 4to and 8vo; and a collection of them, 1777, 8vo.; four New Years Day Odes for 1785, 6, 7, 8.

[v] It was confined to *civil* hiſtory by the founder. Smith, 63,

[u] Stat. Ox. Ac. tit. IV. § 1. § 11. Smith, 61.

Twyne

Twyne dying before Wheare, the abſolute right of nomination veſted in the univerſity [x]. Hearne convinced the electors that Mr. Camden intended no perſon in orders or beneficed ſhould hold this place, though it had not been attended to when Dr. Harriſon was choſen [y].

Auguſt 18, 1623, as Mr. Camden was ſitting thoughtfully in his chair, he ſuddenly loſt the uſe of his hands and feet, and fell down on the floor, but preſently recovered his ſtrength, and got up again without receiving any hurt [z]. This accident was followed by a ſevere fit of illneſs, which ended in his death November 9, 1623, at his houſe at Chiſelhurſt, in the 73d year of his age.

By his will [a] dated May 2, 1623, his laſt birth-day, and proved Nov. 10 following, he made the following diſpoſal of "the contented ſufficiency which he tells his friend Uſher he had gathered by his long labours in the ſchool [b]." He left 8*l.* to the poor of the pariſh where he ſhould happen to die and be buried; to ſir Fulk Greville lord Brook, chancellor of the Exchequer, who preferred him without ſolicitation to his office, a piece of plate valued at 10*l.*; to the company of Painter Stainers of London 16*l.* to buy a piece of plate, on which was to be inſcribed, GUL. CAMDENUS, CLARENCEUX, FILIUS SAMPSONIS, PICTORIS LONDINENSIS, DONO DEDIT. To the company of Cordwainers of London, 12*l.* for a piece of plate with the ſame inſcription; to his couſin John Wyatt, painter of London, 100*l.*; to Giles Nicholſon, of Poulton in Lancaſter 20*l.*; to Lant the younger [c], bookſeller in Lichfield, 5*l.*; to Mr. Allen of Glouceſter hall, Oxford, 16*l.*; to Janus Gruterus, library keeper to the Elector Palatine 5*l.*; to Mr. Harvey [d] vicar of Chiſelhurſt 7*l.*; to Leonard Brooke, ſometime his ſervant, 6*l.*; to —— Camden of London, ſilkman, 10*l.*; to his godſons Chriſtopher Birkhead and Thomas Godwin, and to his god-daughter Field, each 2*l.*; to each of the ſix heralds 4*l.*; to each of the purſuivants 2*l.*; to the ſinging men of the collegiate church of Weſtminſter 5*l.*; to each verger 2*l.*; and among the officers of the church 6*l.*; and to the choriſters 4*l.*; to ſir Francis Leigh [e] of Weſtminſter 4*l.*; to ſir Peter Manwood 4*l.*; to ſir William Pitt 3*l.*; to Mr. St. Loe Kniveton [f], Mr. John Chamberlayne, and Mr. Limiter 3*l.* each; to Mr. Selden of the Temple 5*l.*; to Mr. Harding the uſher 4*l.*; ſeveral legacies amounting to 50*l.* to his ſervant and dependents. Sir Robert Cotton to have the firſt view of his books and papers that he might take out ſuch as he had borrowed of him, and then he bequeaths to him all his printed books and MSS. except ſuch as concern arms and heraldry, which, with all his antient ſeals, he bequeaths to his ſucceſſor in the office of Clarenceux, provided, as they coſt him a conſiderable ſum, he pay to his couſin John Wyatt, painter, what the Kings at Arms, Garter, and Norroy for the time being think fit, and agree alſo to leave them to his ſucceſſor. He appointed Dr. Heather ſole executor, and ſir Robert Cotton and Mr. John Wiſe overſeers, giving each of them 10*l.* black for each of them and for 12 poor men of Weſtminſter beſides the almſmen. Notwithſtanding this diſpoſition of his books and papers Dr. Williams, then dean of Weſtminſter and biſhop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, procured all the printed books for the new erected library at Weſtminſter, and we have already ſeen many of his collections were loſt at Lambeth.

His body was removed to his houſe in London, and on the 19th of the ſame month carried in great pomp to Weſtminſter abbey; 6 poor men cloathed in black walked firſt, and were followed by gentlemen in cloaks, eſquires, knights, ſir Henry Bourchier, afterwards earl of Bath, ſir Francis Leigh, knight of the Bath, ſir Robert

[x] Smith, 64, from the Univerſity Regiſter.
[y] Life of Hearne, p. 28.
[z] Apparat. p. 82.
[a] Printed by Hearne at the end of his "Curious "Diſcourſes."
[b] Ep. 247.
[c] One John Lant was a Weſtminſter ſcholar, elected to Oxford 1572.
[d] Mr. Haſted barely mentions him as vicar of Chiſelhurſt 1623. I. 104. Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 276.) mentions Thomas Harvey, firſt maſter of Kingtonſchool, Herefordſhire, founded 1620; but whether he be the ſame is quite uncertain.
[e] Knight of the Bath, fellow of the firſt antiquary ſociety, and author of a paper on knights made by abbots, printed in Hearne's Curious Diſcoveries.
[f] A Derbyſhire gentleman, and a good antiquary, to whoſe ſtudious diligence Mr. Camden acknowledges himſelf much indebted in Derbyſhire (II. 301.) and he is frequently quoted by Thoroton in his Antiquities of Nottinghamſhire. His collections are for the moſt part in the Yelverton library; but Le Neve had 3 or 4 volumes of them. (MS note of Le Neve in a copy of Vincent on Brooke, with MS notes by Kniveton and Dugdale in my poſſeſſion.) See more of him, II. 306.

Cotton,

Cotton, knight and baronet, Dr. Heather his executor, Dr. Chriſtopher Sutton prebendary of Weſtminſter and rector of Great Bromley, Eſſex [g]. He died 1629, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey [h]. The banner was borne by Mr. Wyatt his kinſman, ſupported by Philip Holland portcullis, and Auguſtine Vincent rougecroix, purſuivants, and the reſt of the college of heralds in their proper habits; John Philpot [i], rougedragon, bore the helmet and creſt; and Samuel Thomſon [j], Windſor herald, the ſhield of arms. The pall, whereon lay his mantle and coronet, was borne by Samſon Lennard [k], blue-mantle, Henry Chitting [l], Cheſter, Henry St. George [m], Richmond, and William Penſon, Lancaſter heralds. After the body followed ſir William Segar, Garter principal king at arms, ſupported by ſir Richard St. George [n], Norroy, and Robert Treſwell [o], Somerſet heralds; and followed by a ſplendid train, in which were the keeper of the Great Seal [p], the earl of Leiceſter, viſcount Grandiſon [q], the biſhops of London [r], Winchester [s], and Durham [t], and others; ſir William Paget [u], and ſir George Carew [v]; and other barons and knights. At the entrance into the church the prebendaries, &c. received it in their habits of ceremony; and, after a ſermon preached by Dr. Sutton [w], it was depoſited in the South aile near the learned Caſaubon and over againſt Chaucer [x].

Near the ſpot was erected a handſome monument of white marble with his effigy to the middle, his left hand reſting on an open book inſcribed, BRITANNIA, and the following inſcription underneath:

QUI FIDE ANTIQUA ET OPERA ASSIDUA
BRITANNICAM ANTIQVITATEM
INDAGAVIT
SIMPLICITATEM INNATAM HONESTIS
STUDIIS EXCOLUIT
ANIMI SOLERTIAM CANDORE ILLUSTRAVIT
GUILIELMUS CAMDENUS
AB ELIZABETHA R. AD REGIS ARMORUM
(CLARENTII TITULO) DIGNITATEM
EVOCATUS
HIC SPE CERTA RESURGENDI IN
CHRISTO S. E.
Q.
OBIIT AN. DNI. 1623 9 NOVEMBRIS
ÆTATIS SUÆ 74 [y].

There is a miſtake in his age, for he wanted almoſt ſix months of 73 [z].

The univerſity of Oxford, which had ſhewn itſelf ſo inſenſible of Mr. Camden's merit, laviſhed their panegyric on his memory when they received his benefaction. So much does a ſenſe of intereſt or gratitude operate beyond the little party jealouſies attendant on real merit. Zouch Townley of Chriſt Church, who was eſ-

[g] Newcourt, II. 98. n. (c).
[h] Ibid. A. Ox. I. 412. 452. ubi plura.
[i] He publiſhed "Camden's Remains," with additions, 1637, 4to. and died 1645. Ath. Ox. Faſti, II. 36.
[j] He died 1624. Brit. Top. II. 263.
[k] Son of John Lennard, eſq. of Chevening, Kent; a ſkilful and induſtrious member of the college of arms, as may be ſeen by his large collections preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum. Haſted I. 359.
[l] He and Philpot, as deputies to Mr. Camden, viſited Berkſhire and Glouceſterſhire, 1623.
[m] He viſited Somerſetſhire with Lennard for Mr. Camden, 1623; and died 1644. Brit. Top. II. 71. 188.
[n] Younger ſon of ſir Henry.
[o] He ſurrendered his office 1624: and was ſucceeded by John Philpot. Brit. Top. II. 176.
[p] Dr. Williams, dean of Weſtminſter.
[q] Sir Oliver St. John, created viſcount Grandiſon of Limerick 1620. Lodge, Peer. of Ireland, II. 93.
[r] George Mounteigne.
[s] Lancelot Andrews.
[t] Richard Neile.
[u] Knighted at Cadiz, and afterwards earl of Uxbridge.
[v] Fellow commoner of Univerſity college, knighted at Cadiz, ſerved with honour and ſucceſs in Ireland as preſident of Munſter, created baron Carew of Clopton by James I.; and by Charles I. earl of Totneſs. (Dugd. Bar. II. 423.) Thuanus, in a letter to Camden, 1613, Ep. 99, laments the death of George Carew, who was of the ſame family.
[w] "Dr. Chriſtopher Sutton, a prebendary of the "church, ſtepped up into the pulpit, and made a "true grave and modeſt commemoration of his life; "adding, that as he was not factious in his religion, "ſo neither was he wavering nor inconſtant; of "which he gave good teſtimonies at his end, pro"feſſing, in the exordium of his will, that he died, as "he lived, in the faith, communion, and fellowſhip "of the church of England." Ath. Ox. I. 484.
[x] Mr. Camden's funeral certificate may be ſeen in the Heralds College, I. 22. p. 92.
[y] This monument is engraved in the ſeveral antiquities of Weſtminſter abbey; and laſt in Dart II. 70.
[z] Smith 11.

teemed a perfect maſter of the Latin tongue in all its purity and elegance, was appointed to pronounce his funeral oration in public, which is printed by Dr. Smith [a]. The verſes written on his death were collected and printed in a thin quarto, intituled, "Inſignia Camdeni, Ox. 1624;" and his name was inrolled in the liſt of public benefactors [b].

Mr. Camden's perſonal character as an individual is drawn by biſhop Gibſon in few words; that he was "eaſy and innocent in his converſation, and in his whole "life even and exemplary." We have ſeen him unruffled by the attacks of envy, which his merit and good-fortune drew upon him. He ſeems to have ſtudied that tranquillity of temper which the love of letters generally ſuperinduces, and to which one may perhaps rationally aſcribe his extended life. The point of view in which we are to ſet him is as a writer; and here he ſtands foremoſt among Britiſh antiquaries. Varro, Strabo, and Pauſanias among the antients, fall ſhort in the compariſon; and however we may be obliged to the two latter for their deſcriptions of the world or a ſmall portion of it, Camden's deſcription of Britain muſt be allowed the pre-eminence, even though we ſhould admit that Leland marked out the plan, of which he filled up the outlines [c]. A crowd of contemporaries, all admirable judges of literary merit, and his correſpondents, bear teſtimony to his merit [d]. Among theſe may be reckoned Ortelius [e], Lipſius [f], Scaliger [g], Caſaubon [h], Merula [i], De Thou [k], Du Cheſne [l], Peireſc [m], Bignon [n], Jaque Godefre [o], Gruter [p], Hottoman [q], Du Laet [r],

[a] P. 93.

[b] Dr. Smith, p. 75, gives a ſtrong and extraordinary inſtance of reſentment in a young man, who, fancying a lady of his family injured in her reputation by an inſinuation of Camden's, that ſhe had been debauched by a nobleman of great bravery and learning, who afterwards married her, broke off part of the noſe of his ſtatue in Weſtminſter abbey. This ſtory the Doctor had from Charles Hatton, eſq. But if the accident was not owing, as Wood ſays (Ath. Ox. I. 485,) to the crowd at the earl of Eſſex's funeral in the reign of Charles I. one would rather ſuppoſe it the unlucky act of ſome Weſtminſter ſcholar, ſuch as are daily committed there by that frolickſome tribe.

[c] Smith, 92.

[d] Sir Simons D'Ewes, in a letter to archbiſhop Uſher, printed in Ep. Uſſer. Sylloge, 496. threatened to detect every page of the Britannia of errors, in his intended Hiſtory of Great Britain; but this intention was never carried into execution. (Smith, 45.) Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, ſub an. 1535, p. 198, takes up the charge of robbing Leland without naming him, that he has taken pains to inſinuate things to his prejudice, and ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning him where he could hardly avoid it.

Their letters, with 26 of his to them, were printed by Dr. Smith, in 4to. 1691, from a collection in the Cottonian library. Julius C. v. Such of them as had publiſhed any thing exchanged their works with him.

[e] See Ep. 2. 21. 25, 26. 29. 36. and one of Camden's to him, 9.

[f] Ep. 24. 53. to him, 52; the two laſt concerning Conſtantius being born in Britain. See Introduction, p. liv.

[g] ad Euſeb. p. 228. [h] Ep. 49. 82. 93.

[i] Ep. 10. 47. 51. præf. ad Ennii frag. 1595. A letter from Camden to him, Ep. 64.

[k] Ep. 54. 59. 71. 99. 111. The three firſt acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Camden for his aſſiſtance in the tranſactions of England and Scotland. He died 1617.

[l] Præf. ad Script. Norm. Several pieces there were communicated by Mr. Camden. See Peireſc's letters to him, Ep. 176. 185. 191. 193. 198. 204. 221.

[m] Ep. 76. is on the Britiſh coins; 164. 169. on an antient MS. of part of the Bible in Greek capitals, tranſcribed from a copy ſaid to have been corrected by Origen, and compared with the antient Tetrapla, which he wiſhes might be collated with Sir Robert Cotton's MS. of Geneſis aſcribed to the ſame father, and ſince almoſt deſtroyed by fire. It was accordingly ſent over to be collated by the Doctors of the Sorbonne, and P. Fronton *, a jeſuit, who was about publiſhing the other. See Ep. 175. 204. 208. 210. 221. They intended to have the figures of Sir Robert's MS. engraved by Jaques de Brie, Ep. 258. but he was prevented by the cold from leaving Bruſſels, and ſir Robert was impatient to have his MS. back again. If, ſays Peireſc, *prophetically*, theſe valuable remains of antiquity be loſt without being printed and given to the publick, the blame will reſt with you, not with us. In Ep. 169. he mentions an antique figure found at Buckingham, of which Mr. Camden had ſent him a drawing. Ep. 136. 158. 164. 169. 172. 175, 176. 185. 191. 193. 198. 204. 208. 210. 221. 225. 228. 231. 234. 246. 256, 257, 258, 259. 268. 280. 282. This amiable patron of learned men died 1637.

[n] Who publiſhed an edition of Marculphus. Camden's letter to him, Ep. 236. See Ep. 225.

[o] Editor of the Theodoſian Code. Ep. 121. 128. 137. 139. One of Camden's to him, Ep. 143. and Theodore Godefroi 142. in anſwer to one from him.

[p] Ep. 28. 31. 33, 34. 38. 91. 94. 96. 98. 100. 116. 123. 130. 152. 160. 180. 207. 216. 227. 241. 244. Camden's letter to him, 151. In Ep. 94. he deſires to be affectionately remembered to Robert Swayle, under whom he ſtudied at Caius college, Cambridge. He died 1627.

[q] Ep. 17. 73. 135. 148. 157. 161. 163. 206. Camden's letter to him, 77. He was Secretary to Robert earl of Leiceſter. See Ep. p. 89.

[r] A letter from him Ep. 122. to him Ep. 126.

* Fronto Ducæus (Fronton le Duc) intended a new edition of Sextus' Greek Bible, and applying to the keepers of the Vatican library, not only received for anſwer that the various readings would affect the faith of Chriſtians, and that Clement's Vulgate Bible rendered every other edition unneceſſary, but was ordered to ſend all his collations to Rome. Sarravii Epiſt. Uſſerio, Epiſt. 189, p. 293. Simmond Epiſt. 1626, tom. I. p. 164, aſcribes the laying this deſign aſide to the Greek and Latin edition preparing by Morin. Le Long, Bib. Sacra, Boerneri, I. p. 424. Fronto was a Jeſuit of Bourdeaux, the moſt learned editor of the firſt Greek and Latin Chryſoſtom, and one of the beſt critics of his age. He had planned a new edition of the LXX. in which it was his intention to reſtore, if poſſible, the genuine exemplar of Origen, with all its diacritic marks; but the Pariſian editors of the Roman exemplar, alarmed at the project, which would in effect have impeded the ſale of their copies, did all they could to counteract it, and were unluckily but too ſucceſsful. The materials which he had prepared were ordered to Rome, and have never ſince been heard of. (Geddes' Proſpectus of a new Tranſlation of the Bible, p 37, note.)

Chytræus,

Chytræus [s], Gevartius [t], Lindenbrogius [u], Mercator [x], Pontanus [y], Du Puy [z], Rutgerſius [a], Schottus [b], Sweertius [c], Limier [d], with many others of inferior note [e]. Dr. Smith, p. 14. adds Opſopæus, Surita, Velſer, and Munſter.

Among his countrymen dean Goodman and his brother, lord Burleigh, ſir Robert Cotton [f], Dr. (afterwards abp.) Uſher [g], ſir Philip Sidney, and abp. Parker, were the patrons of his literary purſuits, as the two firſt had befriended him in earlieſt life: and if to theſe we add the names of Allen [h], Carleton [i], Saville [k], Stradling [l], Carew [m], Johnſton,

[s] Ep. 43.

[t] Ep. 203. about collating the Oxford MS. of Manilius, which he was publiſhing.

[u] Ep. 133. 235.

[x] Ep. 1. [y] Ep. 66.

[z] Ep. 147. on the death of Du Thou, in which Ralph Thorius, a French phyſician at Oxford and London, author of the Hymnus Tabaci, was expected to write an elegy; Ep. 155. 162. 168. 192. 205. 214. 218. 233. 230. 247.

[a] Ep. 88.

[b] Ep. 118. 179. 197. 211. 238.

The ſecond of theſe letters is about an image with a calf in its lap found in Britain, which Camden ſuppoſed Iſis, and Schot a Pagan prieſt. See a letter of ſir Peter Paul Rubens on it. Appendix, p. 369.

[c] Ep. 105. 107. 117. 119. 124. 129. 177. 183. 199. 212. 239. 269. Camden to him, 56, 57. 62.

[d] Ep. 102. 104. 108. 113. 115. 127. 131, 132. 134. 138 141. 144. 154. 166. 170. 182. 186. 202. 209. 213. 224. 232. 240. 242. Two letters from Camden to him, 145. 237.

[e] Bayer Ep. 114. Caſtricomius Ep. 50. Dornaw Ep. 69. 109. Douſa jun. Ep. 27. 37. See a letter of Camden's to him. Ep. 63. Claude Jobert Ep. 97. Roſweyd Ep. 120. collating for him Antonine's Itinerary with a MS. at Arras. The St. Marthes Ep. 217. Torrè from Madrid Ep. 274. 275. Tumer Ep. 74. Velley Ep. 48. 110.

Ep. 53. in a letter from Camden to Jodocus Hondius, who was employed by Speed to engrave maps for him.

[f] The compliment he pays to him in his Britannia in Huntingdonſhire, where his manſion-houſe was, may be ſeen in vol. II.

[g] The doctor aſſiſted him greatly in his account of Ireland, as did John Johnſton in that of Scotland; and biſhop Meyric in that of the Iſle of Man. See Uſher's letter, Ep. 61, 103. 189; and Camden's to him 195.

[h] An eminent antiquary and mathematician, collector and patron, native of Uttoxeter c. Stafford, admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1561, retired to Glouceſter-hall 1570, where he reſided till his death 1632, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. He wrote two or three mathematical pieces, and his library was divided between the Bodleian and Cottonian libraries. (Ath. Ox. I. 575.) See Camden's character of him, Britannia art. *Saxons*, and a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 253. recommending Wheare to be his profeſſor.

[i] Dudley Carleton was born at Brightwell, c. Ox. 1573, educated at Weſtminſter under Mr. Camden, elected to Oxford 1591, ſtudent of Chriſt Church, embaſſador from James I. to Venice, Savoy, and Holland, and from Charles I. to France, baron of Imbercourt, Surrey, 2 Charles I. viſcount Dorcheſter c. Oxford, 4 Charles I. died 1613, buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and left ſeveral ſpeeches and political tracts printed and MS. Ath. Ox I. 563. His letter to Camden from Venice 1611. Ep. 92.

George Carleton was born at Norham caſtle, where his father was warden. He was educated under Bernard Gilpin, whoſe life he publiſhed in Latin, 1628, in Engliſh 1636, 4to.; was admitted at Edmund hall 1576, biſhop of Landaff 1618, and of Chicheſter 1619, wrote many pieces in Divinity, and a Latin letter of corrections for the Britannia. Ep. 80. Ath. Ox. I. 517. Of him ſee Britannia in Northumberland at Norham, vol. III.

[k] Henry Saville of Over Bradley, c. York, fellow and afterwards warden of Merton college; Greek tutor to queen Elizabeth, who made him provoſt of Eton 1596, which he held 36 years, and was knighted by James I. 1604. He was an eminent ſcholar and editor, and died and was buried at Eton 1621, æt. 72, where he has an epitaph. See his letters to Mr. Camden about his hiſtory lecture, which he himſelf once intended; but inſtead thereof, founded a geometry and aſtronomy lecture. Ep. 174. 178. 251, 252. Britannia *Dobuni*. I. p. 290. Ath. Ox. I. 465.

John, eldeſt brother of ſir Henry, of Over Bradley, c. York, educated at Braſen Noſe college about 1561 and the Middle Temple, baron of the Exchequer 1598, knighted 1603, died $160\frac{6}{7}$, buried at St. Dunſtan's, but his heart at Medley, co. York, where is his ſtatue. His Reports were printed 1675, folio. Ath. Ox. I. 334. Ep. 30, correcting ſome errors in the Britannia 1589.

Thomas Saville, younger brother of ſir Henry, admitted of Merton college 1580, fellow of Eton, died proctor of Oxford 1592, buried in Merton college, with this eulogy on him in the regiſter: *Fuit ſidus lucidiſſimum, qui apud ſuos & exteros literarum & virtutis fama ac morum urbanitate percelebris.* Ath. Ox. I. 257. Camd. Brit. *Brigantes* pref. See his letters to Camden, Ep. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. 18, 19, 20.; and one of Camden to him, Ep. 10.

[l] Edward, ſon of ſir Thomas Stradling, of Coyty and St. Donat, c. Glamorgan, was educated at Oxford, made the tour of Europe, knighted 1575, an eminent Britiſh antiquary, wrote a Welch grammar and the hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Glamorganſhire, and aſſiſted Dr. Powel in his hiſtory of Wales. He died at above 80, 1609, and was buried in the family chapel at St. Donat. Ath. Ox. I. 349. Camden, Wales, in Glamorkanſhire. John, his nephew, educated at Brazen Noſe college 1579, ſucceeded his uncle and was made a baronet 1611, and wrote many epigrams and other poems, printed 1607, 8vo. 1623, 4to. 1625, 4to. Ath. Ox. I. 504. See Harrington's character of him, and a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 46, giving an account of Roman coins of Veſpaſian, &c. found in Glamorganſhire, of the ſpring at Newtown, of which ſee Britannia, in Glamorkanſhire; and of other matters in that county; and Camden to him, Ep, 23.; and to ſir John, Ep. 42.

[m] Richard Carew, of Eaſt Antonie, in Cornwall, born 1555, admitted at *eleven* years old at Chriſt Church, Oxford, (Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 452,) was called out at 14 to diſpute extempore with ſir Philip Sidney before the earls of Leiceſter and Warwick. He ſpent three years more at the Middle Temple. Wood, when he ſays that he went abroad with his uncle ſir George Carew on ſeveral foreign embaſſies, confounds him with others of his name; for though he was a great maſter of languages, he appears never to have been out of England. In 1586 he was lieutenant of the county; and 1599, one of the deputy-lieutenants and colonel of a regiment at Cauſand Bay. He was alſo, 1591, a member of the Society of Antiquaries. His Survey of Cornwall was commended by Mr. Camden in his firſt edition of the Britannia, 1586; and in his laſt he acknowledges him as his chief guide in that county. It was firſt printed

Johnſton[n], Lambarde[o], Mathews[p], Spelman[q], Twyne[r], Wheare[s], Owen[t], Spencer[u],

printed in 1602; and again in 1723 and 1769. The author died Nov. 6, 1620, and was buried in his pariſh church; and Mr. Camden wrote for him a Latin epitaph, which may be ſeen in Camden's Epiſtles, p. 106; and in the Life of Mr. Carew, prefixed to his Survey of Cornwall, 1723. He wrote alſo "The true Way to learn the Latin "Tongue," printed in Hartlib's book with the ſame title, 1654, and is intitled "Huerte's Exami-"nation of Men's Wit," 1594. 1604, 4to. See a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 57. George Carew, earl of Totneſs, before-mentioned, was his relation.

[n] John Johnſton, a native of Aberdeen, regius profeſſor of divinity at St. Andrew's, whoſe Latin verſes on the cities and boroughs royal of Scotland, printed at Middleburgh, 1642, Mr. Camden largely tranſcribes. (See Epiſt. 70.) They are in MS. Bib. Cot. Veſp. C. VII. 13. He wrote alſo the like verſes on the eminent perſonages in the Scottiſh Hiſtory. "Heroes ex omni hiſtoria Scottica lectiſ-"ſimi." Printed at Leyden, 1663, 4to. beginning with Ferchad the chief of king Reuther's nobles, and continued to his contemporaries who loſt their lives in the civil wars in the Netherlands, with a ſhort hiſtory of each perſon prefixed. (Nicolſon, Scot. Hiſt. Lib. 58. 229. 230.) See his letters to Camden, Epiſt. 32. 60. 70. 84. 87.

[o] William Lambarde, ſon of John Lambarde, alderman and ſheriff of London, born Oct. 18, 1536, admitted of Lincoln's-inn, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in the law. He was maſter in chancery, keeper of the Tower rolls and records, and of the office of alienations. He publiſhed the Saxon laws collected by Lawrence Noel, dean of Lichfield, with a Latin tranſlation 1568, reviſed and reprinted by Abraham Wheeloc, Cambridge, 1644. A Perambulation of Kent, which has gone through four editions, 1570. 1576. 1596. 1640. "Eirenarcha, or the Office of a Juſtice of Peace," 1581. "Archeion, or Commentary on the High "Courte of Juſtice in England," 1591; reprinted 1635. "Pandecta Rotulorum," 1600. His "Al-"phabetical Deſcription of the chief Places in Eng-"land and Wales" was not printed till 1730, and has a good head of him by Vertue. He was one of the firſt preſidents of Cobham college; for which he drew up a collection of excellent rules. He founded in Eaſt Greenwich an alms-houſe for 20 poor perſons, called "The College of Queen Elizabeth's poor people." He died 1601, at the age of 75; and was buried in Greenwich Church; whence, on the rebuilding thereof, his monument was removed to that of Sevenoak. (See his Life, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° XLII.; and his letter to Camden, Ep. 22.)

[p] Tobias Mathews, a native of Briſtol, admitted, 1559, at Chriſt Church, of which he was canon 1570, and dean 1576, archdeacon of Bath 1579, preſident of St. John's college, Oxford, 1572, public orator 1569, chaplain to the vice-chancellor of Oxford 1579, precentor of Saliſbury and dean of Durham 1583, biſhop of the latter 1595, archbiſhop of York 1606 above 20 years; died 1628, and was buried at York. (Drake, Ebor. Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 255, 256.) Mr. Camden, whoſe ſcholar he had been at Weſtminſter, gives him this character, "Virtutum et "pietatis ornamentis, erudita facundia et docendi "aſſiduitate reverendiſſimum exiſtere;" and calls him "Theologus præſtantiſſimus in quo doctrina "cum pietate & ars cum natura certant." See Britannia in Yorkſhire, vol. III. (Ath. Ox. II. 730. Godwin, 712. See a letter of his to Camden, from Durham, dated 1594, Ep. 44.) Of a MS Sermon of his, ſee Hiſtory of Shoreditch, p. 318 †, upon note *.

[q] See his article in the Biog. Brit. A letter of his to Camden, Ep. 226.

[r] John Twyne, grandſon of Sir Bryan Twyne, of Long pariſh in Hants, knt. was born at Bolingdon, in that county, educated at New-inn, Oxford, admitted 1524 to reading civil law there; maſter of the free-ſchool at Canterbury, and 1553 mayor of that city; and purchaſed an eſtate at Preſton and Hardane in Kent. He was a good claſſical ſcholar and antiquary; much careſſed by Leland, who celebrates him in his "Encomia illuſtrium virorum;" and Mr. Camden (Britannia *Kent*) calls him "a "learned old man." He wrote "De rebus Albi-"onicis commentariorum lib. 3." addreſſed to his ſon Thomas, who publiſhed it 1590. His other numerous collections came to his grandſon Brian, the Oxford antiquary, but were probably loſt with his own in an accidental fire which deſtroyed his houſe ſoon after his death 1694. He died Nov. 24, 1581, and was buried in the church of St. Paul at Canterbury, with an epitaph in verſe. Ath. Ox. II. 202.

He had four ſons; Lawrence, fellow of All Souls, B. LL. and an ingenious poet; Thomas, of Corpus college, Oxford, phyſician at Lewes, died 1613, (Ath. Ox. II. 387.); John, alſo a poet; and Nicholas. Brian, ſon of Thomas, was an Oxford antiquary; but publiſhed only "Antiquitatis Academiæ "Oxon. Apologia," againſt Dr. John Cay, who claimed a higher antiquity for the univerſity of Cambridge. (Ibid. II. 50.) A letter of his to Camden, Ep. 271.

[s] Degory Wheare was born at Jacobſtow, Cornwall, 1575; admitted of Broadgate hall 1592; proceeded M. A. 1600; was elected probationer fellow of Exeter college 1602; and 6 years afterwards travelled to the continent. At his return he found a patron in the lord Chandos, and married, and retired to Glouceſter hall, where Dr. Hawley demiſed to him lodgings. He was afterwards appointed firſt profeſſor of Mr. Camden's new foundation, and principal of Glouceſter hall, both which preferments he held till his death; and was eſteemed, ſays Wood (Ath. Ox. II. 106.) a learned and genteel man; and by others a Calviniſt." Other publications of his, beſides thoſe already mentioned, were,

"Parentatio hiſtorica ſive commemoratio vitæ & "mortis V. Cl. Gul. Camdeni Clarentii facta Oxoniæ "in Schola Hiſtorica, 12 Nov. 1626." 8vo.

"Dedicatio imaginis Camdenianæ in Schola Hiſ-"torica, 12 Nov. 1626." 8vo, to which laſt are annexed "Epiſtolarum euchariſticarum faſciculus," and "Chariſteria."

Wood adds, his "Lectures on the three books of "the Punic war in Lucius Florus," are now about to be publiſhed. He died Auguſt 1, 1647, and was buried in Exeter college chapel. His library and MSS. came to his old friend Francis Rouſe, provoſt of Eton; and his MS lectures to the Bodleian library. (Ath. Ox. II. 106, 107.) See his letters to Camden, Ep. 255. 261, 262. 265, 266. 270, 271. 273. 276.

[t] George Owen, of Henlys, in Pembrokeſhire, eſq. and lord of Kemis hundred, made collections, intituled, The Number of Hundreds, Caſtles, &c. in all the Shires of Wales, with the Names of the chief Gentry, &c. Nature of the Soile, Qualitie of the People, &c. &c. MS. in the hands of the late Mr. Anſtis. (Brit. Top. II. 495.) A MS hiſtory of the county of Pembroke, his aſſiſtance in which is acknowledged by Mr. Camden, is in the Britiſh Muſeum, N° 6824, fol. and an account of the church of St. David's, ſuppoſed by the ſame gentleman, was printed in Browne Willis's ſurvey of that church, 1717. I have a MS deſcription of Wales by him, dated 1602; and another in 2 vols. fol. called "the Taylor's Cuſhion," with his name in it, containing a deſcription of Wales, and other common-place matters. His ſon and name-ſake was a herald in the reign of Charles I. and under Cromwell; and died 1665. (Ib. 512. 515.)

[u] The poet who has paid him a laſting honour in his Ruines of Time.

Stowe,

Stowe [x], Thomas James [y], Henry Parry [z], afterwards biſhop of Worceſter; Miles Smith [a], afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter; Richard Hackluyt [b], Henry Cuff [c], Albericus Gentilis [d], John Hanmer [e],

[x] Camden, in a letter to Ortelius (Ep. 9.) ſpeaks highly of his "Annals," of which he ſent a copy.

[y] Thomas James, born at Newport in the Iſle of Wight, educated in Wincheſter and New colleges, perpetual fellow of the latter 1593; A. M. 1599; firſt keeper of the Bodleian library, of which he publiſhed a catalogue 1605. 1620. 1635; ſub-dean of Wells 1614; rector of Mongeham, Kent. He and Allen of Glouceſter-hall were reckoned the moſt knowing in the antient ſtatutes and cuſtoms of the univerſity, and he was indefatigable in reading old MSS. and detecting the forgeries in them. He publiſhed a number of polemical pieces againſt Popery; died at Oxford Auguſt 1629, and was buried in New college chapel. (Ath. Ox. I. 537—540.) See Britannia, in Monmouthſhire; and two letters from Camden to him in Gibſon's Life of Camden.

[z] Henry Parry, born in Wiltſhire about 1561, admitted ſcholar of C. C. C. 1576: was Greek reader in that college, chaplain to queen Elizabeth, D. D. 1595; dean of Cheſter 1605; biſhop of Glouceſter 1607; and of Worceſter 1610; an able divine, and ſo elegant a preacher, that James I. profeſſed he never heard a better; and the king of Denmark gave him a gold ring for a ſermon preached before the two kings at Rocheſter 1606. He died of the palſy at Worceſter 1616, and was buried in the North ſide of the choir of his cathedral, where ſee his epitaph, (Ath. Ox. I. 415. 726. Godwin, 472. 553.) leaving behind him ſeveral theological tracts.

[a] Miles Smith was born at Hereford, admitted about 1568 of C. C. C. removed to Brazen-noſe, chaplain and petty canon of Chriſt church, D. D. canon reſidentiary of Hereford, and, 1672, biſhop of Glouceſter; a learned Orientaliſt, and, as one of his contemporary prelates calls him, a very walking library, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. He died 1624, and was buried in his cathedral. A volume of his ſermons was publiſhed 1632, fol. (Ath. Ox. I. 490. Godwin, 553.) A letter from him, Ep. 150.

[b] Richard Hakluyt, a native of Yetton, Herefordſhire, elected ſtudent of Chriſt church from Weſtminſter-ſchool 1570; took the degrees in arts, and ſtudied the law in the Middle Temple; afterwards took orders, and had a prebend of Weſtminſter 1605. His inclination to naval hiſtory and voyages, foſtered by ſir Francis Walſingham, led him to complete a "Collection of Engliſh Voyages, Navigations, Traffics, and Diſcoveries;" printed 1598, 1599, 1600, in 3 vols. fol. A tranſlation from the Portugueſe of Galvano's "Diſcoveries of the World from the firſt Original to 1555," 1601; and "Virginia richly valued by the deſcription of the main land of Florida her next neighbour, 1609." He died 1616, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. (Ath. Ox. I. 43.)

[c] Henry Cuff, born at Creech near Taunton, 1560, fellow of Trinity college, probationer fellow of Merton 1586; M.A. 1588; Greek profeſſor and proctor, and at length ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex, "a moſt excellent Grecian, philoſopher, and diſputant: as he was a perſon of good parts, ſo was he ambitious withall, and pretended to be well ſeen in the rules of polity, believed by many that he was ſo, eſpecially by his great patron, which brought him ſooner to the block. Being found guilty of treaſon for conſpiring with the ſaid earl to ſeize on the queen's perſon, and change the government, he was hanged at Tyburn, March 30, 1601. He wrote "The difference of the Ages of Man's Life;" printed 1607 and 1633, 8vo.; and left for the preſs "The original Cauſes, Progreſs, and End of Man's Life." (Ath. Ox. I. 307.) Eſſex himſelf upbraided him with inciting him to violent meaſures. (Rapin, IX. 209.) Camden adds, that he had thoughts of diſmiſſing him; but his ſteward, who was of the ſame principles, neglected to do it. (Annal. Eliz. 827. 833. 859. ed. Hearne.) He cloſes the account of his execution with this character of him: *Vir exquiſitiſſimâ doctrina ingenioque acerrimo ſed turbido & tortuoſo* (869.) See alſo a life of him in Biographia Britannica.

[d] Albericus Gentilis, "the moſt noted and famous "civilian, and greateſt ornament of the univerſity in "his time," was ſon of Matthew Gentilis, M. D. of the Marca d'Ancona, born 1551, educated moſtly in the univerſity of Perugia, where he proceeded L L. D. 1572; quitted his country with his father and brother for religion; and being recommended to Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, was ſettled in New-inn with an allowance; and was, 1580, incorporated LL. D. of that univerſity. The queen gave him the civil law lecture 1587. He wrote ſeveral tracts in this ſcience and others, of which a liſt may be ſeen in Wood; and died 1611. (Ath. Ox. I. 367.)

[e] John Hanmer was a native of Shropſhire, admitted of Oriel college, fellow of All Souls 1596; proctor of the univerſity 1605; rector of Bingham, co. Nottingham; chaplain in ordinary to James I.; prebendary of Worceſter 1614; D.D. 1615; biſhop of St. Aſaph 1623; died at Pentrepant near Oſweſtre, 1629; and was buried at Sellatyn. (Ath. Ox. I. 733. Faſt. 203. Godwin ed. Richardſon, (643.) I have ſubjoined an original letter from Mr. Camden to him, found in 1772 by Mr. Jeffs, as he was putting the books of the Inner Temple library in order. There is another copy in the Harleian library, 7017. 19. from a collection of Camden's letters in the poſſeſſion of T. Hearne:

"Domino Johanni Hanmæro,

"Cum pluribus hinc inde negotiis detinear, mi optime Hanmære, habe hæc paucula quæ ab animo amoris in te pleniſſimo, et judicio, ſi quod in me ſit, promanare tibi velim perſuadeas. Quicquid male feriati *illi* blaterant, tibi animi tranquillitas adſit & ſecuritas, & rideas, quæſo, nec ringaris. Stomachantur iſti quod avus tuus, qui ſuper vulgus inſipidum ut mihi videtur, ſapuit, gentile nomen ſibi aſſumpſerit, cum paterni nominis hoc idem prudentiſſimo, ſi quis alius, hujus regni principi regi Edwardo primo jam olim diſplicuit, cum recenſio pro more Britannorum illi diſplicuerit. At enim ille videret inter alios nobiliſſimam familiam baronum Normannico illo more prænomen paternum ſibi pro nomine longa ſerie variaſſe cum Normannica adjectione *Fitz*, ut Roger Fitz Richard, Robert Fitz Roger, John Fitz Robert, Robert Fitz John, Robert Fitz Roger, et John Fitz Robert, monuit imo juſſit Rex ille, ut gentilitium aliquod nomen, confuſa illa nominandi ratione abjecta, adſciſceret, quod fecit, ſeq. a præcipua ſede Joannem Clavering vocavit. Sub id tempus clariſſima illa familia Fitz Walter, quæ eodem modo ſubinde nomen antea mutaverat, hoc nomen quaſi ſibi defixit & firmiter retinuit: horumque & aliorum nobilium veſtigiis, qui minorum gentium & plebeii, ſtatim inſtiterunt, & deſultoriæ illius levitatis in nominibus commutandis pertæſi, qui antea Willſon, Thomſon, Richardſon, Watſon, Robinſon, &c. a paterno nomine fuerint nominati, vel hæc & hujuſmodi ut fixa, vel aliunde ſibi nomina, quæ eſſent poſteris hæreditaria, adſciverunt. Serius tamen Britanni veſtri hoc apud vos fecerunt, quod tamen hic in Anglia plurimi factitarunt; primuſque quod ſciam Gulielmus ille Ap Gillim Ap Thomas Ap Gillim Ap Jankin, qui creatus ab Edwardo IIII. comes Pembrochiæ Herberti nomen ſibi aſſumpſit, & poſteris reliquit, quod a nobili viro cui prænomen Herbertus qui multis retro ſæculis ſub Hen. I. floruit genus deduxit; adeo ut non eſt cur quis vitio vertat avo tuo quod tantos viros imitatus, ſibi & ſuis nomen certum aſſumpſerit. Verum indignantur iſti, quod ex materno genere nomen illud gentilitium acceperit; ignorant boni viri Veſpaſianum Cæſarem Auguſtum Titi filium a Veſpaſia Polla matre

John Hanmer, Sir William Beecher [f], Dr. Budden [g], Dr. Caſe [h], ſir Chriſtopher Heydon [i], biſhop Godwin [k], Richard Parker [l], Thomas Ryves [m], beſides others whoſe aſſiſtance he acknowledges in the courſe of the work; we ſhall find no inconſiderable bede-roll of aſſociates, every one of them more or leſs eminent in the very ſtudy in which they aſſiſted Mr. Camden, or were aſſiſted by him.

Among his ſcholars too, Ben Jonſon [n], the biſhops of London [o], Oxford [p], Durham [q], and St. Aſaph [r]; "to ſay nothing of perſons employed now in eminent places "abroad, and many of eſpecial note at home of all degrees." He adds, that he "brought there to church divers gentlemen of Ireland, as Walſhes, Nugents, O'Raily, "Shees, the eldeſt ſon of the archbiſhop of Caſſilis [s], Peter Lombard, a merchant's

ſua nomen efformaſſe, itidemque Sabinam Poppæam Neronis uxorem ab avo materno nomen deſumpſiſſe. Domeſticis exemplis abundamus: nam præter ea quæ ſic Cainus veſter protulit, maxima illa apud nos nomina Percy, Neville, Magnavill, St. John, Carew, Delavale, Gorges, Cavendiſh, Littleton, & alia quamplurima a materno latere ſunt olim accepta, & reprehendit quod ſcio homo plane nemo. Nec quiſquam vitio vertit Richardo ap Williams ex Wallia oriundo, quod in Cromwelli nomen ſe inſeruit (paterque fuit Henrico Cromwello viro equeſtri dignitate jam in Huntingdonenſi comitatu clariſſimo) nulla alia de cauſa quam quod magno Thomæ illi Cromwello fuerit famulatus. Ad hæc nomen mutare jure optimo liceat; licet etiam illi qui antea non habuit nomen aſſumere. At nomen ſuum quilibet mutare poteſt. L. 1. c. de mutatione nom. Diocletianus & Maximin. Quapropter, mi Hanmære, nomen illud quod avus ſine fraude licito jure accepit & tibi hæreditario reliquit, præſcriptionis jure jam confirmatum ex iliis quæ vidi teſtimoniis, tu et hæreditarium tuere, & fremente invido tranſmitte natis natorum & qui naſcentur ab illis. Vere enim in re non diſſimili dixit Tacitus, 'Inveteraſcet hoc quoque, & quod hodie exemplis tuemur inter exempla erit.'
Feb. 3, 1601. Campdenus Joanni Hanmæro."

[f] Sir William Beecher, whoſe correſpondence with Mr. Camden may be ſeen Ep. 65. 68. 72. 75. 81. 83. 85. 165. 167. 171. 184. 190. 196. 200. dated from Paris, 1608, 1617, and 1618; during which time, it is believed, he was ſecretary to the Engliſh ambaſſador, was a ſcholar of Mr. Camden at Weſtminſter. (See Ep. 167.) He was thought of for provoſt of Eton 1623, but ſir Henry Wootton carried it. (Camd. Annales Jacobi I. 1623. Ath. Ox. I. 468.) He was envoy to Pruſſia, and charge des affairs in France, 1617, (Ep. 142.) and was recalled 1618, (Ep. 206.)

Another of his Engliſh correſpondents from Paris was *J. Beaulieu.* Ep. 112. 1615, thanking him for his book. Alſo *William Boſwell,* Ep. 220.

From Madrid ſir Francis Cottington, Ep. 153.

Sir Henry Bourgchier, a relation of the earl of Bath, wrote to him from Ireland, 1617 and 1618. Ep. 175. 222.

Thomas Brudenell from Deene about the ſite of *Margidunum.* Ep. 215.

J. Maitland from Bruſſels, 1620. Ep. 243.

[g] John Budden, LL. D. of Dorſet, ſtudied under Mr. Allen in Gloceſter-hall, and was made principal of New Inn, 1609; afterwards king's profeſſor of civil law, and principal of Broadgate-hall, where he died 1620, having publiſhed a life of biſhop Wainflete, and other things. (Ath. Ox. I. 451.) See two of his letters. Ep. 181. 189.

[h] John Caſe, of St. John's college, Oxford, "more "eſteemed beyond than within the ſeas;" being Popiſhly attached, though a prebendary of Sarum; died 1599. (Ath. Ox. I. 299.) See his letter to Mr. Camden on his illneſs 1592. Ep. 41.

[i] Sir Chriſtopher Heydon, of Baconſthorp, Norfolk, a great aſtrologer, knighted by Eſſex at the ſacking of Cadiz, publiſhed a defence of judicial aſtrology, Cambridge, 1603; a work, ſays Wood, (Ath. Ox. I. 324.) "full of no common reading, and "carried on with no mean arguments." He died 1623; and his monument at Baconſthorp was made up of pillars and hieroglyphic devices; (Blomef. Norf. III. 712.) as are his letters to Camden of aſtrology. Ep. 89. 90. 125.

[k] Francis Godwin (Ep. 78. 245.) biſhop of Landaff 1601, Hereford 1617, author of the Catalogue of Biſhops; died 1633; an intimate friend of Mr. Camden.

[l] The Cambridge antiquary of Caius college. Ep. 79. 95.

[m] Fourth ſon of John Ryves, of Dorſet, educated at Wincheſter and New college, LL. D. 1610, maſter in chancery, and judge of the faculty and prerogative court in Ireland; advocate to Charles I. who knighted him. He died 1651-2; having publiſhed ſeveral works in Latin, particularly *De re navali antiqua & media,* 1633. 1640. (Ath. Ox. II. 151.) His two letters to Mr. Camden (Ep. 187. 201.) are from Dublin on Iriſh antiquities. Camden's letter to him, Ep. 194. about St. Patric. A letter of Uſher recommending him to Camden. Ep. 188. Parr's Life and Letters of Uſher, p. 62, and Camden's Anſwer, p. 65.

His correſpondents, of whom only a ſingle letter each is here printed, were,

Richard Thomſon (Ep. 45. 594.) probably a polemical writer, incorporated A. M. at Oxford, 1593. Wood Faſt. I. 152.

Nicholas Roſcarroc dates from Naward or Naworth, 1607, about St. Columb (a correction adopted by biſhop Gibſon), and antiquities of Lanercoſt abbey, 1607.

J. Martin, from whom he received Ep. 277. may have been James Martin, of Broadgate-hall, a German born, and A. M. of both univerſities, who publiſhed one ſermon 1615, and had finiſhed a work againſt Baronius, and was intimate with Dr. Prideaux. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 188.

Mr. Camden's own letters, printed in this collection, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are to Thomas earl of Arundel, Ep. 288. and to Mr. John Wilſon, his ſecretary, Ep. 289, about the ſuſpenſion of his deputy Philpot.

Sir Edward Cecil, Ep. 286.

Sir Robert Cotton, Ep. 284. 285.

James Godefroy, Ep. 843.

Henry Parry, Ep. 291, probably the dean of Gloceſter and biſhop of Worceſter, who died 1616.

Michael de Thouars, about his family arms, Ep. 248, 249. 250.

Sir Henry Wotton, ambaſſador to Venice, Ep. 55.

[n] Dedication to Every Man in his Humour. Of Camden's Care of Ben Jonſon at Weſtminſter School, ſee his Epigrams N° 14, prefixed to this Life. Biog. Brit. art. Jonſon, and Dart's Weſtm. Ab. II. 61.

[o] Thomas Ravis, biſhop of Gloceſter 1604, of London 1607, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible, died 1609. (Ath. Ox. I. 720.) Alſo John King, biſhop of London 1611; died 1621. (Ib. I. 457.)

Richard Neile, biſhop of Rocheſter, 1608; Lichfield and Coventry, 1610; Lincoln, 1613; Durham, 1617; Wincheſter, 1627; archbiſhop of York, 1631; died 1640. (Ib. I. 480.)

[p] John Bancroft, maſter of Univerſity college 1609, biſhop of Oxford 1632; died 1640. Ib. I. 739.

[q] Toby Mathews. See before, p. xxiv. note [p].

[r] R. Parry, of whom before p. xxv. note [z].

[s] Afterwards titular archbiſhop of Armagh.

"ſon

"ſon of Waterford, a youth of admirable docility, and others bred popiſhly, and ſo "affected [t]." The more eminent among his Engliſh ſcholars may be ſeen below [u].

His contemporaries in the Ccollege of Arms were ſome of the moſt conſiderable perſons of their profeſſion; and as the times they lived in were particularly favourable, ſo their appointments were the effect of merit, and they paid him the compliment due to his merit at his grave [x], viz. Segar, Glover, St. George, Chitting, Philipot, Vincent, &c.

Mr. Camden poſſeſſed no contemptible vein of poetry, as may be ſeen by his Latin poem, intituled "Sylva," in praiſe of Roger Aſcham, written in compliment to his friend Dr. Grant, and prefixed to his edition of Aſcham's Letters in Latin, 1590, 12mo; another intituled, "Hibernia;" an hexaſtich prefixed to Hakluyt's collection of voyages; another to ſir Clement Edmondes' tranſlation of Cæſar's Commentaries; another to Thomas Rogers's Anatomy of the Human Mind, 1576, 12mo. He wrote alſo ten epitaphs, the moſt remarkable of which is that for the queen of

[t] See his letter to Uſher. Camd. Ep. p. 247.

[u] The following were elected to Oxford between 1575 and 1599, when he held the two maſterſhips:

Caleb Willis, the firſt profeſſor of rhetoric in Greſham college. Ward, 301.

Thomas Baugh, of Cheſhire. See Wood, Faſt. Ox. I. 161.

Sir Humphrey Lynde, ſtudent of Chriſt Church 1596, member in ſeveral parliaments, knighted by James I. 1613; an eminent ſcholar and zealous puritan; died 1636, and buried in Cobham church, Surrey. Ath. Ox. I. 603.

William Oſbaldeſton, ſervitor of Chriſt Church, divinity profeſſor of Greſham college 1610; died 1645. Ward, 52.

Sir Thomas Ayleſbury, admitted of Chriſt Church 1598; ſecretary to Charles earl of Nottingham and George duke of Buckingham, lord admirals, maſter of the Requeſts and of the Mint; created a baronet 1627; a learned man and mathematician, and a patron of letters. He retired to the Continent 1649, and died and was buried at Breda, 1657, aged 81. Ath. Ox. Faſt. I. 168.

Francis James, a relation of Dr. Thomas James, admitted of Chriſt Church 1598, an eminent Latin poet, preacher at the Savoy, and rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet, 1606, till his death 1621. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 198. Newcourt, I. 475.

Edmund Gunter, admitted of Chriſt Church 1599, aged 18, aſtronomical profeſſor at Greſham college, 1619; inventor of the ſector; died 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Peter le Poor. Ath. Ox. I. 508. Ward, 77—81.

William Pritchard, prebendary of Sarum.

Among thoſe elected from his ſchool to Trinity college, Cambridge, were John Layfield, S. T. B. one of the tranſlators of the Bible, rector of St. Clement's in the Strand, and one of the firſt fellows of Chelſea college; he died 1617. Ath. Ox. I. 853. Newcourt, I. 592.

Roger Aſcham, probably a relation of the famous Roger Aſcham, though not his ſon.

William Alabaſter, of Suffolk, "the rareſt poet "and Grecian that any one age or nation produced;" chaplain to Robert earl of Eſſex on the Cadiz expedition, where he changed his religion; but, returning to the Church of England, was preſented to the rectory of Therfield, c. Herts; and died 1640. His tragedy of Roxana was acted ſeveral times in Trinity college hall; and he publiſhed "Lexicon Penta-"glotton, 1637," fol. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 144.

Henry Blaxton, elected to Trinity college 1585, fellow there, from whence he dates two letters to Camden, 158. 1590. Ep. 35. 279.

William Dakins, fellow and Greek lecturer of Trinity college 1602; profeſſor of divinity in Greſham college 1604; and one of the tranſlators of the Bible; died 1607. Ward, 44—48.

Eubule Thelwall, maſter of the Alienation office, and a maſter in chancery, knight, and principal of Jeſus college, Oxford, to which he was an eſpecial benefactor, and was buried in the chapel 1630. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 119.

John Raeſter wrote againſt Alabaſter's motives for changing his religion. Ib. 144. 148.

Hugh Holland, "born at Denbigh, bred in Weſtminſter ſchool while Camden taught there, elected into Trinity college 1589, and afterwards fellow; travelled to Italy and to the Holy Land; and died at Weſtminſter 1633, and was buried in the abbey; leaving in MS. verſes in deſcription of the chief cities of Europe, Chronicle of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and a *Life of Mr. Camden*. Ath. Ox. I. 583. Fuller characterizes him as "no bad Engliſh, and "an excellent Latin poet." Worthies in Wales, p. 16.

Gabriel Grant, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1612.

John Bowles, D. D. dean of Saliſbury 1620, biſhop of Rocheſter 1630; died 1637.

Edward Simpſon, rector of Eaſtling, Kent; a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent hiſtorian; died 1652.

Godfrey Goodman, canon of Windſor 1617, dean of Rocheſter 1620; biſhop of Gloceſter 1625; died 1635.

The following elected to Oxford and Cambridge for five years after, may be preſumed to have received their education under the ſame maſter.

Samuel Fell, canon of Chriſt Church 1619; Margaret profeſſor of divinity, and prebendary of Worceſter 1626, dean of Lichfield 1657, of Chriſt Church 1638, vice chancellor of Oxford 1645, 6, 7; ejected 1647; died 1649. Ath. Ox. II. 48. A letter from him to Camden on the foundation of the hiſtory profeſſor. Ep. 267.

John Wilſon, his ſucceſſor in the maſterſhip 1610, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1623, of Lincoln, dean of Ripon, and maſter of the Savoy; died 1634. Ib. Faſt. I. 214.

William Dolben, prebendary of Lincoln, nominated a biſhop, but died before conſecration 1631.

John Wall, canon of Chriſt Church 1632, prebendary of Saliſbury 1644; died 1666. Ath. Ox. II. 374.

Thomas Iſles, principal of Hart hall, prebendary of Glouceſter, canon of Chriſt Church 1632; deprived 1648; died 1649.

Anthony Sleep, deputy public orator at Cambridge.

The famous Dr. Dee's ſon Arthur was alſo his ſcholar. See the doctor's letter 1592, Ep. 39. Of his maps of Iceland and Japan Mr. Camden ſpeaks cautiouſly to Ortelius. Ep. 9.

[x] See alſo Milles' compliment to him in his dedication of Glover's Liſt of Nobility, 1610. Camden's letter to Segar and St. George. Ep. 290. Ath. Ox. I. 401.

Scots.

Scots. The marriage of the Tame and Iſis, of which he more than half confeſſes himſelf the author, does honour to his fancy, ſtyle, and numbers [y].

The firſt edition of his Britannia [z] we have ſeen was in 1586, 4to [a].

Second, 1587, reviſed and augmented in many places, 12mo.

Third, 1590, 4to. greatly enlarged, at Frankfort.

Fourth, 1594, 4to [b]. ſtill more enlarged after the German edition, and dedicated to William Cecil baron Burleigh.

Fifth, 1600, 4to. with Roman coins and their explanation, and the anſwer to Mr. Brooke. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

Sixth and laſt, 1607, folio.

All with conſiderable additions and improvements [c], and dedicated to James I.

The firſt edition with maps was that of 1607; the reſt had only one general map. The reaſon of this may be ſeen in Mr. Camden's preface. Ortelius, in a letter, 1589 [d], inſtructs him how to proceed in forming his maps; and informs him that the engraver would reduce them to any ſize after he had made his alterations. He recommended one of the brothers, Doetecum of Haerlem, as a better artiſt than the perſon who executed the epitome of his "Theatrum," and ſays they would do each map for ſix florens of the ſize of his general one, or leſs for ſmaller ſize, including copper.

Abroad the Britannia was printed at Francfort 1590, 4to. 1616, 8vo. at Amſterdam 1617, 8vo. with maps: again by Bleau at Leyden 1639, 12mo. inſerted with new maps, in which ſeveral counties are united, in the 4th volume of Janſſon's "Novus Atlas," Amſt. 1659; again, much altered and interpolated, inſerted with Speed's maps in the 5th volume of Bleau's "Theatrum Orbis," Amſt. 1662, folio, without Scotland or Ireland.

The firſt tranſlation of it into Engliſh was in 1610, by Philemon Holland, who was thought to have conſulted Mr. Camden himſelf, and therefore great regard has been paid to his additions and explanations [e]. Mr. Camden's MS ſupplement to this edition of 1610 in the Bodleian library expreſsly cautions the reader to hold only his *Latin copy for autentiq.* [f]; but this biſhop Gibſon denies [g]; but in a later edition of his tranſlation 1637, folio, Holland has taken unwarrantable liberties. Mr. Wanley [h] ſuppoſes this ſecond edition was publiſhed after Holland's death in 1636, the title being like a bookſeller's; and that he made the tranſlation without conſulting Camden.

"There is in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, amongſt Mr. Aſhmole's books, a very fair "folio MS. handſomely bound, containing an Engliſh tranſlation of Mr. Camden's "Britannia, by Richard Knolles, the ſame that wrote the Hiſtory of the Turks. This "book was found locked up in a box in Mr. Camden's ſtudy, after his death. Mr. "Camden ſet a great value upon it. I ſuppoſe it was a preſent by the author to Mr. "Camden. Philamon Holland's tranſlation came out in 1610, it was the year in "which Knolles died [i]."

The Britannia was tranſlated 1694 by biſhop Gibſon, and publiſhed in folio, with large additions at the end of each county; others are inſerted in the body of the book, diſtinguiſhed from the original, and Holland's moſt material notes placed at the bottom of each page. As this was grown ſcarce, and many improvements were

[y] "This poem ſeems to be of his own compoſition. He was ſo delighted with the thought of the name of Tameſis being revived from the names and union of the two rivers Tame and Iſis: his modeſt introduction of the verſes giving ground for ſuch a conjecture." Salmon, Herts. p. 3.

[z] Ortelius, whom he had conſulted about printing it, tells him, in a letter dated 1584, (Ep. 21.) that the foreign printers did not purchaſe copies of books, and would hardly accept them without a preſent. He adds, that he might command ſome impreſſions if *Phinias* was employed to print it; or he might write to Plantin, who had a preſs at Leyden.

[a] He mentions it in his letter to ſir Edward Stradling, 1586. Ep. 23.

[b] He mentions it as preparing in a letter to ſir John Stradling, 1593. Ep. 42.

[c] Peireſc in a letter 1618 (Ep. 191.) tells him he heard he was reprinting it.

[d] Ep. 29. Hotman compliments him on the maps in his edition of 1617, "Laquelle les tables & cartes "geographiques ont infiniment embellie." Ep. 73.

[e] See Hearne's pref. to Domerham, § 5. Holland was M. D. of Trinity college, Cambridge, ſchoolmaſter at Coventry. He tranſlated many other books, but none ſo well as the Britannia, which he enlarged.

[f] See p. 297.

[g] Pref. to 2d edit.

[h] Note in Nicolſon's Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, among Dr. Rawlinſon's books in the Bodleian library.

[i] Hearne, Diaries, LXV. 115, 116.

communicated

communicated to the editor, he publiſhed a new edition, 1722, in 2 volumes, folio, and additions, greatly enlarged, incorporated with the text, diſtinguiſhed by hooks[j]. This edition was reprinted 1753, in 2 vols. fol. and again in 1772, with a few corrections and improvements from his lordſhip's MS. in his own copy, by his ſon-in-law, George Scot, eſq. of Wolſton-hall, near Chigwell, Eſſex, who died 1780.

A firſt volume of a tranſlation, by W. O. (William Oldys) eſq. was printed in 4to, but I believe never finiſhed or dated. A MS moſt erroneous tranſlation of it, without acknowledgement, by Richard Butcher, author of the "Antiquities of "Stamford," is in St. John's college library, Cambridge, with a few immaterial additions[k].

Several portraits of Mr. Camden were taken in his life at the inſtance of Peireſc and other friends. The College of Arms and the Company of Painter Stainers were each ambitious to poſſeſs one. Sylvanus Morgan, who was a painter by profeſſion, and a ſkilful genealogiſt, had a copy of one of theſe; and, not content with this, put up a ſecond ſplendidly decorated for a ſign before his doors. It is probable this laſt was inſerted in his "Sphere of Gentry," and that the others periſhed in the fire of London. Better fate attended other portraits of our author. One painted by Mark Gherard, preſented by Mr. Camden himſelf to the Hiſtory School at Oxford, was ſolemnly dedicated by an oration on the occaſion, by the firſt profeſſor Wheare, who inſcribed ſix lines under it, expreſſive of the date of the year when it was put up. It is now removed to the picture gallery, and is here engraved from a copy taken 1781, by a ſelf-taught young artiſt at Oxford. Another, given by Camden to his friend ſir Robert Cotton, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, was engraved by R. White, and prefixed to Dr. Smith's collection of his letters. This comes neareſt to the preceding. Laurence or Edward Hide, earl of Clarendon and lord high canchellor, had a third taken in Mr. Camden's laſt moments by a painter privately employed by ſome of his particular friends for that purpoſe[l]. Theſe three are the only ones that ſurvived the fire of London; for that at Painter-ſtainers' hall muſt be a copy ſince that calamity.

Dr. Stukeley had an original picture of Mr. Camden in a different habit from his herald's coat, with his motto, *Pondere non numero*, 1727. Mr. C. Eve remembered it hanging in his parlour at London.

Among the engraved portraits of him, that prefixed to his Remains, 1636, 1657, 1674, 4to. may claim precedence in point of time, though not of workmanſhip. It repreſents him in his gown, ruff, and cap, and piked beard. Round the frame, which is ſurmounted by a figure of time, and has at the lower corners a ſcull and lamp, and at the upper his creſt and arms, is in capitals,

"THE POURTRAYTURE OF THE LEARNED MR. WILLIAM CAMDEN, "ALIAS CLARENTIUS."

Below are theſe lines:

Whilſt this iſle of Great Brittaine keepes the name,
Camden's Brittannia ſhall improve his fame.

This print has no artiſt's name, and eſcaped Mr. Granger, unleſs he has given it to Marſhall, who worked about that time for the bookſellers, and engraved one for Fuller's Holy State.

Philpot's edition of his Remains, 1674, 8vo. has a copy of them by R. White, with all the appurtenances, and only the ſpelling of *Portraiture* and *Clarenceaux* altered. The eyes are more open, and a ſmile thrown over the features.

[j] Dr. Stukeley was ſo offended at this mode of inſertion, that he ſays, "he quotes Dr. Gibſon's firſt edition; for his ſecond does diſgrace this moſt excellent author, by mixing the notes with his maſterly text." Itin. II. 49.

[k] See Britiſh Topography, I. 29. I do not know that the Britannia was tranſlated into any foreign language. Though Mrs. Piozzi tells us in her Travels in Italy, that ſhe ſaw a *Spaniſh* tranſlation of the Britannia, in an Italian library. Many perſons apprehend that the learned lady was deceived by a curſory inſpection of ſome other book, and it is not very eaſy to diſcover with what view this tranſlation can have been made, unleſs we ſuppoſe it to have been undertaken at the time when our Charles I. match with the Infanta was in agitation. It is the more extraordinary, becauſe it was put into the Spaniſh *Index expurgatorius*, as he complains in a letter to Dr. Ryves, July 3, 1618. Ep. p. 246. Perhaps this was on account of his Annals of Elizabeth. Gent. Mag. LX. 100.

[l] Smith, Vit. Camdeni, pl. lxx. &c.

A ſecond by White is the print mentioned by Mr. Walpole[m], having *ætat.* 58, 1609; for which, he ſays, White received 4*l.* which ſeems to have been his moſt common price.

A third in his herald's coat, by White, is that which has been prefixed to all the editions of biſhop Gibſon, and is ſo completely worn, that in the laſt of theſe editions it exhibits only a ſhocking ſpectre of Mr. Camden.

Between Marſhall and White, Gaywood's portrait is to be placed. This likewiſe is in his herald's coat, and was probably a copy from that at Painter-ſtainers' hall.

The laſt was that engraved by Mr. Vertue, for Mr. Wiſe's edition of Aſſer's Life of Alfred, p. 133.

Mr. Camden's houſe at Chiſelhurſt paſſed through the hands of ſeveral poſſeſſors to one of the name of Weſton; afterwards to Harry Spenſer, Eſq. He ſold it to Charles Pratt, Eſq. created, 1765, baron Camden of this place, being then lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards, July 30, 1766, high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he reſigned 1770, and retired to this manſion, which, as well as the ground about it, he enlarged and improved[n]. His lordſhip was appointed lord preſident of the council 1784; and was afterwards raiſed, May 13, 1786, to an earldom, by the title of earl Camden and viſcount Bayham of Bayham abbey in the county of Kent. At his death, April 18, 1794, he was ſucceeded by his ſon John Jefferies Pratt, the preſent earl.

James Weſt, Eſq. preſented to the late lord an original picture of Mr. Camden, which formerly hung in the ſame houſe in Mr. Camden's time. On this occaſion Dr. Sneyd Davies, a particular friend of lord Camden, and his fellow collegian at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge, complimented Mr. Clarencieux and the noble peer, 1776, in a ſhort copy of verſes[o].

A receipt in Mr. Camden's hand-writing, for half a year's annuity, is here added from the Cotton Library, F. vi. p. 156. b.

"29 October, 1612. Memorandum, that I Willam Camden have received of "Willam Wanage, of Haſelingfield, in the county of Cambridge, eſquier, the "ſume of thirteen pounds of lawfull monie of England, due at the feaſt of Saint "Michell the Archangell laſt paſt before the date herof, for one halfe yeres pay- "ment of an annuitie during life. In witneſs wherof I have hereunto ſett my "ſeale the day and yere above ſpecified."

We have ſubjoined a fac ſimile of Mr. Camden's hand-writing, in a letter to his friend Cotton, from the original[p] in the Britiſh Muſeum, printed by Dr. Smith, among his letters, Ep. cclxxxii. It will not be diſpleaſing to our readers to find it accompanied with an extract from one of the learned Piereſc's to him about the MS. of Geneſis in ſir Robert's poſſeſſion before mentioned, from the ſame collection[q], Ep. clxiv.[r] The ſpecimen of ſir Robert Cotton's writing is from a MS. of knights' fees, &c. in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and king John, in the Muſeum, marked Claudius, C. IV.

[m] Catalogue of Engravers, 105.
[n] Haſted's Kent, I. 101, 102.
[o] Printed in Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, VI. 151.
[p] Bibl. Cotton. Julius, C. III.
[q] Bibl. Cotton. Julius, C. V.
[r] The word at the end of the firſt line, rendered imperfect by the ſeal, is *Bible*.

Pardon me my good Mr Cotton ffl I do nott now praface it
ffl knowe you are, (as wre all here hane been) in a melancholy
and pensiue cogitations This ἀυνία or ffeeplese indiffposition of
hir Mtie is now aeſed,

Yr wofh assured
Gut Camden

This Book I had of my
Lord Burghly

Ro. Cotton Bruceus

Or parceq jc scay q Monsieur Cotton i ỳne ℓ e
Greq fon Ancienne ame laquelle, on pourroit rendre
beaucoup plus Complette l'edition de Paris

petreq

Basire. Sc.

# BRITANNIA:

OR, A

## CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FLOURISHING KINGDOMS

OF

## *ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,*

AND

## *IRELAND,*

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TO THE MOST SERENE AND MOST POTENT PRINCE

# J A M E S,

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND;

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH;

BORN FOR THE ETERNITY OF THE BRITISH NAME AND EMPIRE;

FOUNDER OF LASTING PEACE;

AUTHOR OF PUBLIC SECURITY;

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY HIS MAJESTY's MOST DEVOTED SERVANT,

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

*Ad tuam* BRITANNIAM *venio, opus omni meâ predicatione majus, in quo fidem, diligentiam, judicium, & candorem ſimul licet admirari, quantum in nullo alio qui ſimile opus aggreſſus eſt.*

THUANUS, Epiſt. ad Camdenum lxxi.

# MR. CAMDEN'S

# PREFACE

TO THE

# READER.

I SHALL addreſs the candid reader in the ſame terms which I uſed in the firſt edition of this work twenty years ago, with a little addition. That excellent reviver of antient geography, *Abraham Ortelius*, was extremely urgent with me thirty years ago to illuſtrate the antient ſtate of my native country of Britain, or, in other words, that I ſhould reſtore antiquity to Britain and Britain to its antiquity, give antient affairs a new air, throw light upon obſcure points, and give credibility to doubtful facts, and reinſtate truth in our hiſtories, from which it had been baniſhed either by the confidence of writers or the credulity of the vulgar. This, it muſt be confeſſed, was an arduous undertaking, and attended with more difficulty than can at firſt ſight be conceived. For as no one can conceive the labour, ſo none but he who has made the experiment would credit it. But while the difficulty of the undertaking deterred me, the glory of my beloved country encouraged me. Thus, while on the one hand I dreaded the burden, and on the other could not bear the thoughts of not contributing to the glory of my country, I found united in my breaſt two oppoſite ſenſations, Fear and Courage; a circumſtance which I could never have believed could have happened to any perſon. But when by the Divine aſſiſtance and my own attention I had once ſet about the work, I applied myſelf to it at my leiſure hours with inceſſant thought, pains, and ſtudy.

My enquiries into the etymology and firſt inhabitants of Britain were conducted with heſitation; and in ſuch uncertainty I have pronounced boldly on nothing, convinced that the origin of the nations of remote antiquity are neceſſarily obſcure, like places rendered ſcarce viſible by diſtance; and as the courſes, windings, confluence, and mouths of great rivers are well known, while their ſources are for the moſt part undiſcovered, I have inveſtigated the antient diviſions of Britain, and given a brief account of the orders and courts, and of the flouriſhing kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the ſame brief manner I have deſcribed as exactly as I could the bounds and qualities of the ſoil, the places memorable in antiquity, the dukes, earls, barons, and the moſt antient and illuſtrious families; for it is impoſſible to mention them all. How I have performed my undertaking let thoſe who are good judges determine, though it muſt be confeſſed they will find it no very eaſy taſk. Time, the moſt unbiaſſed witneſs, will determine it, when Envy, the attendant on living writers, is ſilent. Thus much, however, I may be allowed to ſay, that I have omitted nothing that tended to diſcover the truth in matters of antiquity; to which purpoſe I have called in the aſſiſtance of a ſmattering of the antient Britiſh and the Saxon languages. I have travelled over almoſt all England, and conſulted the moſt experienced and learned perſons in each county. I have carefully read over our own writers, and thoſe among the Greek and Roman authors who made the leaſt mention of Britain. I have conſulted the public records, eccleſiaſtical regiſters, many libraries, the archives of cities and churches, monuments, and old deeds, and have made uſe of them as of irrefragable evidence, and when neceſſary quoted their very words, however barbarous, that truth may have its full weight.

I hope, however, I ſhall not appear too preſumptuous in thus venturing as an author from the loweſt rank of antiquaries, where I might as well have remained concealed, on the theatre of this learned age, among the variety of taſtes and opinions. But, to ſpeak the truth ingenuouſly, the love of my country which includes all other affections, the glory of the Britiſh name, and the advice of my friends, have done violence to my modeſty, and forced me againſt my will and judgment to undertake this taſk, to which I acknowledge myſelf unequal, and thruſt me into publick. I foreſee I ſhall be beſet on every ſide by judgments, prejudices, cenſures, calumnies, reproofs. There are ſome who deſpiſe and ſcout the whole purſuit of antiquity as an impertinent inquiry into paſt things. Their authority I neither totally reject, nor do I much regard their judgment. I want not arguments to recommend this undertaking to honeſt and worthy men who wiſh to ſee their native country illuſtrated, or to prove that theſe ſtudies afford the moſt agreeable and liberal entertainment. If there are any who wiſh to remain ſtrangers in their own country and city, and children in knowledge, let them enjoy their dream. I have neither written nor laboured for ſuch men.

Others

Others may object to the lowneſs and inelegance of my ſtyle: I confeſs I have not, as Varro expreſſes it, weighed every word by the ſtandard [a], nor affected all the flowers of ſpeech. But where is the force of this objection, when, as Cicero himſelf, the father of eloquence, ſays, this ſubject will not admit flouriſhes [b], and, as Pomponius Mela [c] obſerves, it is not a ſubject for oratory?

There may be many who may object that I have preſumed to indulge conjectures on antient names and etymologies. But if all conjectures are to be excluded, I fear a very conſiderable part of polite literature, and I may add of human knowledge, muſt of courſe follow. Our underſtandings are generally ſpeaking ſo dull, that we are obliged to recur to conjecture in every ſcience. In phyſic we have ſigns, ſymptoms, probabilities; which are nothing but conjectures. In rhetoric, civil law, and other ſciences, conjectures maintain their ground. And as they are the means of diſcovering ſomething concealed, and as Quintilian [d] ſays, "ſerve to lead the reaſon to truth;" I conſider them among the helps which Time makes uſe of to draw truth out of Democritus' well. If, therefore, theſe objecters chooſe to give any weight to conjecture, I doubt not but my moderation in the application of it will plead my excuſe with them. Plato in his Cratylus adviſes us to refer the etymologies of names to barbarous languages as the more antient. Accordingly in etymology and conjecture I always recur to the *Britiſh*, or as it is now called the *Welſh* language, which was uſed by the original and moſt antient inhabitants of this country. He recommends that names and things ſhould correſpond. Where they differ, I reject them. There is, ſays he, in things, a ſound, a form, a colour; and where theſe are wanting, I ſcorn the word: ſuch etymologies as are obſcure, harſh, ſtrained, or controvertible, I have not thought worthy a place among my obſervations; and I have been ſo cautious and ſparing of conjectures, that if I am not very much miſtaken the candid reader will think me neither venturous nor ſucceſsfully bold. But though in this amuſing exerciſe of the genius I may have offered more than one conjecture on the ſame ſubject, I have never forgotten the ſacred unity of truth.

Others perhaps from motives of pride reſent the omiſſion of a particular family, not recollecting that my deſign was to mention only the more illuſtrious families, and not all thoſe, for they would fill ſeveral volumes, but ſuch as preſented themſelves to me in the courſe of my deſign. I hope, God willing, to have another opportunity to treat with due honour of the Britiſh nobility. But thoſe who make the greateſt ſtir about this matter are probably thoſe who have deſerved leaſt of their country, and whoſe nobility is of late date.

The ſame may probably be ſaid of thoſe who charge me with praiſing ſome perſons now living. This has been done both briefly and ſparingly, and in the confidence of truth, with the concurrence of the beſt judges of merit, and without the leaſt view to flattery. Let the ſparing proportion of praiſe beſtowed teach the objects of it to prove themſelves not unworthy of it, and to ſupport and increaſe the reputation they already enjoy. Whatever a writer ſays of his contemporaries, poſterity will do juſtice to every character; and it is for poſterity, and not for the preſent age, that I write. Mean time let it be remembered, that to praiſe worthy men is to hold up a light for them to follow; and it is a true obſervation of Symmachus [e], "The "honours paid to merit are incitements to imitation, and virtuous emulation is kept alive by examples of "reſpect paid to others." If it be objected that I have ſought for opportunities of commending particular perſons, I acknowledge it. Candid impartiality will not be blamed by the good, and ſomething muſt be allowed to friendſhip. Virtue and glory will never want enemies, and men will reverence the paſt through envy of the preſent. Far be it from me to paſs ſuch an unjuſt judgment of men and things as to imagine our times under princes of ſuch reputation incapable of producing praiſe-worthy characters. But thoſe who envy the good their praiſe might as well ſuppoſe themſelves included in the cenſure of the bad from a conformity of character.

Some will accuſe me of omitting this or that little town or caſtle, forgetting that I meant to take notice of ſuch places only as were of more than ordinary note, or had been mentioned by antient writers. Nor would it have been worth while to name them when they had nothing remarkable but the name. My firſt and principal deſign was to trace out and reſcue from obſcurity thoſe places which had ben mentioned by Cæſar, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Antoninus Auguſtus, the Notitia Provinciarum, and other antient writers, and which Time had ſince involved in darkneſs by extinguiſhing, changing, or corrupting their names. In tracing theſe out, I have declined poſitive aſſertions on the one hand, and on the other have not concealed probabilities. It is not more my fault if after all my pains and trouble I have not diſcovered every one, than it is in a miner if in ſearching for the principal veins of metal he paſſes by the leſſer and concealed ones; and I may apply to myſelf the words of Columella [f]: "In a great foreſt a good hunter "will beat up and take as much game as he can, and none will be blamed for not catching all." Some things muſt be left to the induſtry of others; and a great writer [g] has obſerved, "He is not a great teacher "who teaches all at once, and leaves nothing for others to find out." Another age and other men will daily produce new diſcoveries. It is enough for me to have begun; and I ſhall be happy if I have ſtimulated others to the ſame purſuit, either to communicate their own diſcoveries, or to correct mine.

I am informed ſome are offended at my mention of religious houſes and their foundations. I am ſorry to hear this; but allow me to ſay, they would be as much offended, and perhaps would have it forgotten that our anceſtors were Chriſtians, and that we continue ſo: ſince there never were more certain and more illuſtrious monuments of their Chriſtian piety and devotion, nor any nurſeries whence Chriſtianity and

[a] Cic. de Orat. II. 159.
[b] Speaking of his own intention of writing a *geographical* treatiſe. Ep. ad Attic. II. 3.
[c] Preface. [d] III. 6. p. 165, ed. Gibſon. [e] [f] B. v. præf.

learning

learning were tranſmitted to us; however in a corrupt age they have been too much overgrown by weeds which it was neceſſary to root out.

Mathematicians will charge me with egregious miſtakes in ſtating the degrees of longitude and latitude. My anſwer to theſe is, I have carefully compared the ſeveral aſtronomical tables, new, old, MSS. Oxford, Cambridge, and thoſe of king Henry V. all which, though they differ greatly in the latitudes from Ptolemy, agree with each other. Yet I do not believe with Stadius[h] that the earth is removed from its centre. Theſe, therefore, I have followed. In the longitude there is no agreement or correſpondence. What then could I do? As the modern mathematicians have found that there is no variation of the compaſs at the Azores, I have followed them in taking the longitude from thence as from the firſt meridian, though not with a critical exactneſs.

I hope no apology is neceſſary againſt a charge of obſcurity, fable, or digreſſions. There is no danger on account of the firſt, except from ſuch as have never looked into antient literature and our hiſtory. To fable I have not paid the leaſt regard; and that I might not be miſled by digreſſions, I have frequently, as Pliny[i] adviſes, read over my title, and aſked myſelf what I had undertaken.

Maps have long been wiſhed for by many in this work, as what would pleaſe the eye and be of great uſe in geography, eſpecially when illuſtrated by deſcriptions. Theſe it was not in my power to furniſh: they are now added by the care of George Biſhop and John Norton, from the deſcriptions of thoſe excellent chorographers Chriſtopher Saxton and John Norden.

But it is time to ſhorten this preface. I have applied my utmoſt diligence for ſeveral years to illuſtrate my native country with the ſtricteſt regard to truth and fidelity. I have reflected on no family, injured no man's reputation, trifled with no man's name, nor impeached the credibility of any writer, not even of Geofrey of Monmouth, whoſe hiſtory (which I wiſh above all things to eſtabliſh) is rather ſuſpected by the learned; nor have I aſſumed to myſelf any perſuaſion of knowledge, except that I am always ready to learn. My ignorance and many errors I readily confeſs, nor would I indulge a ſingle miſtake. What markſman aims all day without one lucky hit? Many things in theſe purſuits are, as the poet ſays, *cineri ſuppoſita doloſo*. Many errors may ariſe from memory; for who can treaſure up every thing in his memory ſo as to be ready to produce it on occaſion? More miſtakes may be owing to unſkilfulneſs. For who is ſo ſkilful as in this dark ocean of antiquity to ſtruggle with time without ſplitting on the rocks? I may have erred on the authority of writers, and others whom I thought I might rely on; and, as Pliny[k] obſerves, "nothing is ſo apt to miſlead our belief as where an author of credibility vouches a falſehood." The peculiarities of places are better known to perſons on the ſpot: their corrections ſhall be thankfully attended to, omiſſions inſerted, points not ſufficiently cleared up on better information illuſtrated, provided theſe hints are offered without ſpleen, and a love of controverſy, which are abſolutely unworthy candid minds who profeſs to have truth for their object.

Mean time, courteous reader, let me requeſt this favour of your own good nature, my diligence, a common concern for our country, and the honour of the Britiſh name, that I may have leave to deliver freely my own opinion without offence to others, and to go on in the ſame way that others have taken in theſe ſtudies, and that you will pardon may errors upon my acknowledging them. This I rather expect than aſk from men of ingenuous minds. Thoſe of the contrary caſt, who take all opportunities of detracting, calumniating, and back-biting all perſons, at all tables, and in all companies, I deſpiſe, having learned from the comic writer[l], that detraction is the treaſure of fools which they carry in their tongues, and having found that envy (and I am not afraid to ſay it) reſides only in degenerate little hungry minds. Candid and generous minds deſpiſe envy, and know not what it is. I therefore ſubmit myſelf and my writings with all deference in every particular to the judgment of all religious and learned perſons, who if they do not approve theſe profeſſions of regard to my country, will at leaſt, I truſt, excuſe them. Farewell, accept and enjoy it.

[h] He was an eminent mathematician and aſtronomer of Brabant, ſucceſſor of P. Ramus at Paris, publiſhed the Berg aſtrological tables from 1554 to 1606, and died 1579. Hoffm. Lex.

[i] [k] N. H. V. 1.

[l]

VERITATEM
DUMOS INTER ET ASPERA
SCRUPOSIS SEQUIMUR VADIS.
FRONTE EXILE NEGOTIUM
ET DIGNUM PUERIS PUTES;
AGGRESSIS LABOR ARDUUS
NEC TRACTABILE PONDUS. TERENTIANUS MAURUS.

Truth we purſue through intricateſt ways;
At firſt appearance hardly worth our praiſe,
A boyiſh taſk: the labour once begun
It proves a load ſcarce to be undergone.

*Pro captu Lectoris habent ſua fata libelli.*
On Reader's taſte the fate of books depends.

AD

# LECTOREM.

MAGNA per immenſum celebrata Britannia mundum
Imperio, populo, rege beata ſuo,
Nunc prodit renovata, novis ornata figuris:
Auctior illa tibi, notior illa tibi.
CAMDENI liber eſt; ſatis eſt dixiſſe ſcienti:
CAMDENUM neſcis? perlege, notus erit.
Guilielmus Sydleius * Eques auratus.

*Ad amicum ſuum Guil. Camdenum, Georgii Buc Equitis aurati Regiorum Spectaculorum Curatoris † Heptaſtichon.*

SI quàm deſcribis terram, CAMDENE, Britannam,
Tam graphicè, tantâ curâ, gravitate, fidéque,
Herôum velles Britonum res ſcribere geſtas
(Hac etenim ſolâ neglecti in parte jacemus)
Hiſtoriæ poterat conferri nulla Britannæ.
Hoc tibi reſtat opus, vel non hoc fiet in ævo,
Secula quòd binos Phœnices nulla tulere.

*Ad Guil. Camdenum, Edwardus Grant ‡ Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*

ERGONE priſcorum luſtras monumenta virorum,
Ut poſſis facili contexere ſingula filo,
Quæ latuere diu cæcis immerſa tenebris,
Antiquata uſu, priſcum ſumptura nitorem?
Unde Britannorum nomen? quo cœperit ortu?
Incola quis primus celebres habitaverit oras?
In quavis regione doces, quæcunque vetuſtæ
Sunt Urbes, quæ vera ſimul Comitumque Ducumque
Stemmata: quæ terræ dotes: quis limes agrorum,
Ordine perſpicuo perſtringis ſingula plenè.
Egregium moliris opus, vel judice Momo,
Quod ſemper præſens, quod poſtera prædicet ætas;
Te Patriæ ſtimulavit amor, te docta vetuſtas
Excitat, ut cunctis patriæ ſpatiêris in agris:
Multi multa canunt, tu multum ſcribere tentas,
Hoc multo multos ſuperas, qui multa tulerunt.
Tu, CAMDENUS, eris ſeros celebrandus in annos:
Ergo age, quo tendis greſſu, patriamque venuſta,
Ne labor iſte tuus deſit cupientibus iſta.

*In antiquam Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam.*

DE te, deque tuo libro dum ſcribere carmen
Mens congeſta velit, meritáſque intexere laudes,
Inſonuit mea Muſa mihi, quid carmina quæris?
Sit ſcripſiſſe ſatis quod ſcripſit Horatius olim:
"Hic meret æra liber Soſiis, hic & mare tranſit,"
"Et longum noto ſcriptori prorogat ævum."
J. W. Gen.

*In poſtremam Gulielmi Camdeni Antiquitatum Editionem Epigramma. G. Ga.*

SEMENTEM ſterili quoties tellure recondit,
Luditur optatâ fruge colonus iners.
Ventifugæ nunquam dominus diteſcit arenæ;
Pinguis at irriguo flumine terra beat.
Fœcundum facunde ſolum, CAMDENE, ſecaſti,
Illud & ingenii nobile flumen aquat.
Atque ut opima ſolet jacto cum ſemine gleba
Parturit innumeris granula adaucta modis:
Sic toties cuſus tibi qui fuit ante libellus,
Cultior antiquo prodiit ecce liber.
Heu! nuſquam tanto reſpondent arva colono,
Cujus ab ingenio prominet his genius?
Sume animum. Cum te hinc diſcedere juſſerit ætas
Ut quæras tritâ paſcua læta viâ;
Semper Camdenus ſimul & Britannia vivent:
Longævus nequit hic, dum manet illa, mori.

*In Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam.*

NESCIA penè fui, generiſque oblita prioris,
Anglia cum jacuit ſemiſepulta ſitu,
O quis, ait, tantum aut animis, aut arte valebit,
Vindice qui tractet vulnera noſtra manu?
CAMDENUS patriæ lugentis imagine motus
Ingenium, artem, animos verſat: opemque tulit:
Mortua reſtituit veteris cognomina gentis,
Mortis & eripuit ſe patriámque metu.
Æternum per te, CAMDENE, Britannia vivit,
Cúmque tua æternùm tu quoque gente manes.
G. Carleton §.

* Sir William Sidley, the ſecond baronet of his family, was of Southfleet in Kent. He founded the Sidleian lecture in Natural Philoſophy at Oxford 1621, and reſided at the Friars at Rilesford. He was, ſays Holland in his additions to Camden in Kent, (ſee p. 232.) "painfully and expenſively ſtudious of the common good of his country, as both his endowed houſe for the poor and the "bridge there teſtify."

† Sir George Buc, knight, maſter of the revels, of whom in Northumberland.

‡ This eminent ſcholar was maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool 1572, when Mr. Camden was uſher there, and on his reſignation 1592, was ſucceeded by the latter who abridged his Greek Grammar. He died 1601, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. Ath. Ox. I. 310.

§ George Carlton, of Norham, in the county of Northumberland, biſhop of Landaff and Chicheſter, died 1628. See his letter to Camden on his Britannia inter Camdeni Epiſt. and Brit. in Northumberland.

*Ad eundem.*

QUÆ vix nota ſibi fuit ante Britannia, utrique
Nunc, CAMDENE, orbi munere nota tuo eſt:
Ignotæque velut fuerat non ulla cupido,
Sic modò ſic notam mundus uterque cupit.
Sed tamen incaſſum: nimia nam dote ſuperba
Indignum nullum non ſui amoris habet.

Janus Gruterus * J. C.

*Camdeno ſuo Britannia.*

CLARUS ut Eoas ſol quando adverberat arces,
Et procul inviſis ferit aſtra liventia flammis,
Nox petit Oceanum, vultuſque enaſcitur orbi;
Sic CAMDENE, tuum jubar ut fulgere per Anglos
Ceu Phœbi cœpit, nox fugit, & hiſpida dudum,
Multumque heu ſquallens radiare Britannia cæpi.
Non mea nunc Thetis cùm deſerit alba profundum
Gratior exurgit, pallentes murice vivo
Inſtaurata genas, pigro nec ſydus ab Orco,
Nec dux aſtrorum de vertice veſper Olympi,
Illa ego quam limâ repolita Britannia mirâ
Mî CAMDENE tuâ, nova nunc magno Inſula ponto †:
" Illa ego rupe ſuper ſcuto horrida, & horrida gæſo,
" Hinc pelagi numen, dea ſpicea viſitur illinc,
" Piſcoſus vallo Nereus, & claſſibus armat,
" Atque Ceres flavos ſpargit ſua ſerta per agros,
" Saxea deinde ſtrues, & quæ depicta videmus
" Fronte libri, veluti fervens à fontibus unda,
" Et ſurgens pyramis, noſtræ miracula monſtrant
" Telluris, liber ipſe nequit (fas) omnia veſter:"
Exero nunc vultus exhauſtos ante ruinis,
Et nunc flore meo marcores pello vietos.
Verùm erit illa dies cùm quæ micat Anglia forſan
Nebula quæretur, cinere occultata, ſituque,
Atque alios lychnos dabit: Id, CAMDENE, negato
Hiſtoricum vincendo Chaos, qui noris abundè:
Hæc tibi priſca, redux, tuaque uſque Britannia canto.

Edmundus Bolton ‡.

*In Britannniam denuò illuſtratam Joh. Stradlingus* §.

INSULA in Oceano quondam notiſſima cæcis
Delituit tenebris vix benè nota ſibi.
Ingenii (CAMDENE) tui radiante tenebras
Lumine (ceu fugiunt nubila ſole) fugas.
Sic rediviva viget, nec quà patet illa latere
Tu potes: Illam tu, te celebrem illa facit.

Εἰς Βρεττανικὴν Ἀρχαιολογίαν Ἰλέρμε Καμδήνε Ἐξάσιχον Β. Δωδιγτῶνε ||.

Πρηϋμενής, φιλαληθὴς πολυμαθὴς τε παρελθών,
ΚΑΜΔΗΝΟΣ πάτρῃ φωσφόρος ἐξεφάνη.
Πήχεε κ' ἀμφέβαλεν λευκώλενος εἶτα πόθεινῶ,
Τηλυγέτῳ μῦθον καὶ φάτο Βρεττανίη.

Χαῖρε γεραιὰν ὃς οἷος ἀνηβώσην ἀπεδέξας,
Κοινωνὸς τιμῆς ἔσσεαι ἀθανάτης.

Εἰς τὴν Βρεττανίαν Ἰλέρμε τῦ Καμδήνε.

Θεῖε Σόλων, ὡς καλὰ δίδαξας λαὸν Ἀθηνᾶς,
Ἀντιπελαργήσαι πατρίδι, ἠδὲ φίλοις.
Πειθόμενος θεσμοῖσι θεοῖς θρεπτήρια ταῦτα
Ἤγαγε ΚΑΜΔΗΝΟΣ πατρίδ' ἄγαλμα φίλη.
Εἶπὲ Σόλων, ὅγε πολεῖων ὀφείλει πατρίδι γαίῃ,
Ἦ ἄρα Καμδήνῳ πολεῖον ὄφελλε πάτρις.

H. Cuffius **.

*Ad Gulielmum Camdenum, Britanniam hiſtorica veritate denuo illuſtrantem.*

CAMDENE, laus eſt invidenda, præclarum
Audire civem, patriæque ſervire,
Autoritati, & gloriæ perennanti.
CAMDENE, dum decus Britanniæ campum
In æviternæ provehis ſagax famæ,
Nitore regio ſtiloque præclaro:
Præclarus inde civis audis, & jure.
Quid? non decore modò Britanniam mactus,
Honore mactus ipſe & gloriæ punctis:
Sed hunc & illum luce tua reples mundum:
Ut, quæ ſibi vix nota erat prius terra,
Utramque nunc domum pulſaverit Solis.
CAMDENE, laudis hoc tuæ eſt. Et extenſum
Quò latius volat Britanniæ nomen:
CAMDENE, auguſtior tanto tibi ſacro
Adorea in Memoriæ exſtabit altari.
Tam nominis cati eſt litaſſe regnorum
Famæ, inclutaſque protuliſſe virtutes.

Caſpar Dornavius D. ††

*In Britanniam redivivam R. Parker ‡‡ Caio-Gonvil. Carmen congratulatorium.*

SALVE, grata redis (memoranda Brirannia) terris,
Quam juvat è tenebris exiliiſſe tuis!
Fallor? antiquo mutatus fiſtor in orbe?
Aut te dum relego, ſecla priora lego?
Fallor? an Arthuros, Egbertos, Caſſibelinos,
Cerno redivivos ducere caſtra ſua?
Fallor? an hîc acies ſævæ certare ſolebant?
Hîc Offa, hîc rigidus tendere Penda ſolet?
Feſtino nimium. Quæ, qualia, quantaque cerno
Surgere ſacra Deo mœnia, templa, domus?
Queis hic Normannis donari prædia legi?
Unde ſequens ſoboles nomen & omen habet.
Sed quot cerno domus orbatas ſtirpe vetuſta?
Heu quas dilapidant alea, vina, Venus?
Ut vidi, ut dolui, novus ut nunc ſedibus hoſpes
Diceret, hæc mea ſunt, ito colone vetus.

* See a letter from him to Mr. Camden inter Camdeni Epiſt.

† Author of Nero Cæſar, &c. whoſe aſſiſtance Mr. Camden frequently acknowledged. See a letter from him to Mr. Camden inter Camdeni Epiſt.

‡ His lines are an explanation of the frontiſpiece to the quarto edition of the Britannia 1600 and the folio 1607, which were retained in both editions of Holland's tranſlation.

§ Son of Edward Stradling of Somerſetſhire, and deſcended from the family at St. Donat's caſtle in S. Wales. He was a poet of ſome note, and created a baronet 1611. Ath. Ox. I. 504.

|| Bartholomew Dodington was educated at Cambridge, and Dr. Grant before-mentioned (Epiſt. ded. ad ling. Græ. ſpicil.) gives him this character that, " into him, the ornament of Cambridge, nature and unwearied induſtry had infuſed and placed all the Greek treaſures and riches imaginable." Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 117.

** Henry Cuff, the well-known unfortunate ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex and fellow ſufferer with him. See p. xxv.

†† A phyſician at Gorlitz in Luſatia, whence he wrote two letters to Mr. Camden 1608 and 1615, inter Camdeni Epiſt. p. 94. 155.

‡‡ Son of the archdeacon of Ely, fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, a correſpondent of Mr. Camden's and author of the " Secletos Cantabrigienſis," publiſhed by Hearne in Leland's Collect. vol. V. and ſeparately.

Quis

Quis Genius talem (veneranda Britannia) nobis
  Eſſe velit reducem ? quo duce tanta refers ?
Scilicet hoc debes CAMDENO : agnoſco parentem,
  Et Genium, cujus te tibi reddit amor.
Fœlix ipſe ſuo libro: fœlicior ipſa
  Præconem talem laudis habere tuæ.
Plus loquar, an ſileam ? video tantum inſtar in ipſo
  Quas Muſas vocitem ? ſed (mea Muſa) ſile.
Parcus amor loquitur : major ſtupefactus adegit
  Mirari hoc tacitè, nec ſcio ſolus, opus.

*In Britanniam à Guil. Camdeno illuſtratam F. Adarb. Carmen.*

PICTUS atrox Hebridas, glacialem Scotus Hibernem
Moverat, Attacotus Vararim, Saxoque Viſurgim
Conjunctis armis, animiſque excindere gentes,
Subruere eximias cumulatis cladibus urbes,
Atque Britannorum nomen demergere bellis.
  Ut tamen emergant quæ ſunt immerſa ruinis,
Et decus antiquum rediviva Britannia cernat,
Ecce vetuſtatem CAMDENUS eruit omnem,
Magnarum rerum ſcrutatus magna ſepulchra,
Submovit cineres, nigrantes diſpulit umbras :
Inque prius retrò ſtudiis ſe contulit ævum ;
Contulit acque decus patriæque ſibique labore.

*In antiquam Camdeni Britanniam H. N. L. Σχεδίασμα.*

PRISCA Britannorum delevit nomina Tempus,
  Antiquas urbes exitióque dedit.
Cuncta triumphato CAMDENUS tempore reddit,
  Ingenio priſcum reſtituitque decus.
Ingenio cedat Tempus, cedatque vetuſtas :
  Ingenium majus Tempore robur habet.

*Ad eundem.*

ERRABAT quærens antiqua Britannia lumen,
  At, CAMDENE, tuam venit ut illa domum :
Invenit lumen, manſit, cupienſque poliri ;
  Hoſpes, ait, mihi ſis, qui mihi lumen eris.

I. W.

# BRITANNIA.

SI jactare licet magnorum munera divûm,
Sibique veris fas placere dotibus;
Cur mihi non videar fortunatiſſima tellus?
Digna eſt malis bona quæ parùm novit ſua.
Ultima lanigeris animoſa eſt India lucis,
Suis ſuperbus eſt Arabs odoribus.
Thuriferis gaudet Panchaia dives arenis;
Ibera flumen terra jactat aureum.
Ægypto faciunt animos ſeptem oſtia Nili,
Laudata Rheni vina tollunt accolas,
Læta nec uberibus ſibi diſplicet Africa glebis;
Hæc portubus ſuperbit, illa mercibus:
At mihi nec fontes, nec ditia flumina deſunt,
Sulcive pingues, prata nec ridentia.
Fœta viris, fœcunda feris, fœcunda metallis;
Ne glorier, quòd ambiens largas opes
Porrigit Oceanus, neu quòd nec amicius ullâ
Cœlum, nec aura dulciùs ſpirat plagâ?
Serus in occiduas mihi Phœbus conditur undas,
Sororque noctes blanda ducit lucidas.
Poſſem ego laudati contemnere vellera Bœtis,
Ubi villus albis mollior bidentibus?
Et tua non nequeam miracula temnere, Memphi?
Verùm illa major, juſtiorque gloria,
Quòd Latiis, quòd ſum celebrata Britannia Graiis,
Orbem vetuſtas quòd vocârit alterum.

# CAMDEN'S

# BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

*A NEW EDITION.*

VOLUME I. PART IV.

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# BRITAIN.

*BRITAIN*, called alſo ALBION, and by the Greeks ΒΡΕΤΑΝΙΑ, ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΗ, ΠΡΕΤΑΝΙΣ[a], ΑΛΒΙΩΝ, ΑΛΟΥΙΩΝ, the moſt famous iſland in the world, ſeparated by the Ocean from the reſt of Europe, lies overagainſt Gaul and Germany, being of a triangular figure, with three promontories: BELERIUM fronting the Weſt, CANTIUM the Eaſt, TARVISIUM, or ORCAS, the North. On the Weſt, between it and Ireland, the *Vergivian*, or Weſtern Ocean, breaks in; on the North, it is waſhed by the vaſt Northern Ocean; on the Eaſt, where it faces Germany, by the German Ocean; and on the South, oppoſite to France, by the Britiſh Ocean. It is placed at a convenient diſtance from the nations around it, opening its ports for the commerce of the whole world; and, as if ready to ſupply the wants of mankind, it ſpreads itſelf into the ſea on every ſide. Between Kent and Calais in France it advances ſo far into the ſea, which is ſo contracted there, that ſome have ſuppoſed a breach was made in the land to give it paſſage; in proof of which opinion they alledge that line of Virgil[b],

See in Kent, p. 220.

*Et toto penitus diviſos orbe Britannos,*
And Britains almoſt ſever'd from the world;

becauſe Servius ſays, "Britain was antiently joined to the continent." They alſo quote Claudian, who, in imitation of Virgil, ſays[c],

——*Noſtro deducta Britannia mundo.*
Britannia from our world withdrawn.

It is very probable that the face of the globe underwent an alteration from the waters of the deluge, and other cauſes; that ſome mountains were thrown up, and many higher places ſunk into plains and vallies; that bodies of water were dried up; dry grounds became pools of ſtagnant water; and that ſome iſlands were torn from the continent. But whether this be abſolutely certain, and whether there were any iſlands before the flood, I ſhall not here debate; nor do I think myſelf at liberty to expreſs my ſentiments raſhly concerning the divine operations. It is univerſally acknowledged, that Providence diſpoſes different cauſes to one common end; and certain it is, that both divines and naturaliſts have ever been of opinion, that iſlands ſcattered in the ſea contribute no leſs to the ornament of the univerſe, than lakes interſperſed in the land, and mountains raiſed above the level grounds.

Livy and Fabius Ruſticus have compared this iſland to an oblong ſhield, or ax; and it certainly has this appearance to the South, as Tacitus obſerves[d], which occaſioned its being applied to the whole. But to the North an enormous length of land projecting to a point diminiſhes like a wedge. The antients ſuppoſed its circuit to be ſo extenſive and immenſe in compaſs, that Cæſar, who firſt diſcovered it to the Romans, ſays, "he had found another world, ſuppoſing it ſo large as not to be confined by, but to comprehend, "the Ocean[e];" and J. Solinus Polyhiſtor[f] relates, that it deſerved the name of another world for its extent. In our time, the exact dimenſions of the whole iſland have been nearly aſcertained, by various ſurveys. For from Tarviſium [*Caithneſs*], the circumference and windings of coaſt, the Weſtward, to Belerium [the *Lands-end*], has been found to be about 812 miles. Thence turning South to Cantium [*Kentiſh foreland*] 320. Hence coaſting along the German Ocean, the ſeveral angles take up 704 miles to Tarviſium [*Caithneſs*]; thus making the whole circumference of the iſland 1836 miles: which meaſurement, as it falls very ſhort of Pliny's, is alſo ſomewhat leſs than Cæſar's. For I need not take notice of Schitinius[g] Chius, who romancing in Apollonius de Mirabilibus[h] about fruits growing in Britain without kernels, and grapes without ſtones, makes the compaſs of the iſland only 400 ſtadia, or furlongs. Dionyſius Afer, in his deſcription of the world, ſpeaks with much more accuracy of the Britiſh iſlands, Britain and Ireland[i].

Ταων τοι μεγεθος περιωσιον; ὃ και τις αλλη
Νησοις εν πασησιν Βρετανισιν ισοφαριζει.
Such their circumference, no other iſles
Can with the Britiſh iſles compare.

And with him agree Ariſtides, and other Greeks, who juſtly ſtyled Britain for its ſize, by way of eminence, Μεγαλη νησος, or the *Great Iſland*.

Thoſe who have more exactly compared the ſituation of the parts of the ſky and earth have placed Britain under the eighth climate, between the 18th and 26th parallels of latitude, and ſuppoſed the longeſt day to conſiſt of 18 equinoctial hours and a half. Belerium, according to the ſpherical figure of the earth,

[a] Πρεταννικη νησος ηπειρον μιμημενη. Steph. de urb. in voc. where both his tranſlators and commentators confound Ηπειρος with the country of that name; whereas Stephanus compares Britain to *a continent*.
[b] Ecl. I. 67. [c] De Mallii Theod. Conſ. l. 50. [d] Vit. Agr. 10. See Sir H. Savile's comment.
Eumenius's Panegyric pronounced in honour of Conſtantius, and falſely aſcribed to Maximianus, c. 11.
[f] c. 24. [g] *Scymnus*.
[h] Hiſt. Commenticia, c. 16. V. Scym. ap. Hudſoni Geog. vet. Oxon. 1703. V. II. [i] Perieg. l. 568, 569.

they deſcribe as 16° 50′, and Cantium as 21° of longitude from the extreme Weſt point; the latitude of the South coaſt they make 50° 10′; of Tarviſium 59° 40′ (A); ſo that this ſituation places Britain in the happieſt circumſtances of air and ſoil. The air is ſo mild and temperate, that the ſummers are not too hot, the heat being mitigated by conſtant breezes, which refreſhing the productions of the earth are extremely healthful and pleaſant both to men and beaſts. The winters alſo are very moderate, for, to ſay nothing of the heavineſs of the air, the force of the cold is ſo broken by the frequent and gentle rains, and the ſurrounding ſea ſo cheriſhes the land with a moderate warmth, that the cold is much leſs ſevere with us than in ſome parts of France and Italy. Hence Minucius Felix[k], ſhewing the care Providence takes both of the univerſe in general, and its ſeveral parts, obſerves, that "the want of ſun is made up to "Britain by the warmth of the ſurrounding ſea." Nor is this obſervation on the warmth of the ſea extraordinary; "for the ſea," ſays Cicero[l], "by the agitation of the wind, becomes ſo warm, that it is evident "a degree of heat muſt be contained in ſuch a body of water." Ceſcenius Getulicus, a very antient poet, cited by Probus, in his notes on Virgil's Georgics, ſeems to have had the temperature of this iſland in view, when he ſays of Britain,

*Non illic aries verno ferit aera cornu,*
*Gnoſſia nec Gemini præcedunt cornua tauri;*
*Sicca Lycaonius reſupinat plauſtra Boötes.* (B)

On them has Aries' vernal horn no power,
Nor Twins precede rough Taurus' Cretan horn,
But his dry wain o'er them Boötes hangs.

Cæſar[m] alſo ſays, "There are places in Britain more temperate than in Gaul, from the difference in the "degree of cold. Tacitus[n] likewiſe obſerves, "in this iſland there is no intenſe cold;" and adds, "Beſides "the olive and the vine, and other fruit-trees natural to warmer climates, the ſoil produces corn in "conſiderable quantities, which, however ſlow in ripening, ſprings up apace; both which circumſtances "are owing to the ſame cauſe, the great moiſture of the ground and air." "For the air here" (according to that remark of Strabo) "is more apt to produce rain than ſnow." It is however ſo bleſſed with all kinds of corn, that Orpheus calls it the reſidence of Ceres. For the following lines in him are to be underſtood of our iſland:

——— ——— ——— ιδ' ευρεα δωματα ανασσης
Δημητρος ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Here ſov'reign Ceres holds her ample reign[o].

And it was in a manner the granary and magazine of the Weſtern empire[p], whence the Romans exported yearly in 800 veſſels, above the ſize of common barks, great quantities of wheat into Germany, for the ſupport of their troops on the frontiers. But, leſt I ſhould ſeem too profuſe in my encomiums on my native country, let the antient orator, who is full of its praiſes, ſpeak for me: "O fortunate Britain, "happieſt of all countries, in that thou didſt firſt behold Conſtantine our Emperor. Nature juſtly "beſtowed on thee all the advantages of air and ſoil; with thee, neither the cold of winter nor the heat "of ſummer is exceſſive; in thee are produced ſuch plenteous harveſts as to ſerve the purpoſes both of "Ceres and Bacchus: thy woods harbour no wild beaſts; thy ſoil no noxious ſerpents. Innumerable are "thy herds and flocks, with diſtended udders and loaded fleeces. All that is deſirable for the enjoyment "of life, the longeſt days, and no nights without ſome gleams of light are thine; the level extremities of "this country not making any ſhade, and the ſky and ſtars being always viſible, ſo that the ſun himſelf, "who appears to us to ſet, ſeems there only paſſing by[q]."

Hear another panegyriſt thus addreſſing Conſtantius, father of Conſtantine the Great: "It was not "the bare name of Britain that would have been loſt, but the empire would have ſuſtained a conſiderable "loſs in a country ſo fruitful in corn, ſo well ſupplied with paſture, ſo rich in mines, ſo profitable for "revenues, ſo furniſhed with harbours, and of ſo great extent[r]."

The kind and motherly affection of Nature to this country is thus expreſſed by a very antient poet, (C) addreſſing Britain in the following epigram, which ſome have thought not unworthy publication:

*Tu nimio nec ſtricta gelu, nec ſydere fervens,*
*Clementi cælo, temperieque places.*
*Cum pareret natura parens, varioque favore*
*Diviſeret dotes omnibus una locis,*
*Sepoſuit potiora tibi, matremque profeſſa,*
*Inſula ſis fœlix plenaque pacis, ait.*
*Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid deſiderat uſus*
*Ex te proveniet, vel aliunde tibi.*

[k] p. 17. ed. Ouzelii 1652, 4to. [l] De Nat. Deor. II. 10. [m] B. G. V. 13. [n] Vit. Agr. 12. [o] Zoſimus. Eunapius περι Προσθεων. [q] The panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius by Eumenius, c. 9. [r] Ibid. c. 11.

(A) Later diſcoveries ſhew that the Land's-end is but 11° of longitude from Teneriffe; and Cantium, or the Foreland, but 58½°; the latitude of the Lizard 50°, and of Caithneſs ſcarce 18½°. Whence the longeſt tropical day is from 16 hours 10 minutes to 18 hours 2 minutes, i. e. from the 18th to the 25th parallel. G.

(B) Henry Stephens, in his fragments of antient poets, 1564, p. 414, gives the two firſt of theſe lines thus:

*Non Aries illum verno ferat aere cornu*
*Gnoſia nec geminos præcedunt cornua tantum,*

Whichever reading we follow, the general meaning ſeems to be that the ſpring was late in Britain, not beginning till April, in which month Taurus riſes, as Aries in March, and, indeed, hardly before May, when Gemini is the ruling ſign. The epithet *Gnoſia* is given to the bull, in alluſion to Europa, whom Jupiter, in the ſhape of that animal, conveyed to Crete. The third line refers to the dryneſs of our early ſeaſon. Camden ſeems to have taken this old poet in a ſenſe more favourable to us than he intended. See Ruæus's note on Virgil. Georg. I. 221.

(C) Hildebert.

Thee

Thee nor ſeverer froſt, nor fiercer heat
Affect; thy air and climate are ſo mild;
Kind Nature's gifts, when with affection meet
She gave their portion to each favour'd child,
To thee the beſt, and with a mother's love,
"Be happy, iſland! ſeat of peace," ſhe ſaid,
"What lux'ry or convenience moſt approve,
"Be thine own growth, or in thy boſom laid."

This exuberant plenty and happy pleaſantneſs of Britain have made ſome believe that the Fortunate Iſlands, or Iſlands of the Bleſſed, where the poets ſay perpetual ſpring reigns, here were to be found. This is affirmed by Iſaac Tzetzes[s], no inconſiderable author among the Greeks, and our anceſtors ſeem to have taken it for truth. For when, as Robert Aveſbury[t] reports, Pope Clement VI. appointed Lewis of Spain, 1344.
king of the Fortunate Iſlands, and raiſed troops for him in France and Italy, he adds, our people were perſuaded he was appointed king of Britain, and that all theſe preparations were making againſt Britain as one of the Fortunate Iſlands. And thoſe diſcreet perſons our ambaſſadors to the Pope were ſo convinced of this, that they immediately withdrew from Rome, and haſtened to England to inform their countrymen of their danger. Nor indeed would any perſon intimately acquainted with the fortunate and happy circumſtances of Britain be of a different opinion at preſent. For it is the work of rejoicing Nature, who ſeems to have formed it like another world at a diſtance from this, for the delight of mankind, and as a picture of exquiſite beauty, for the ornament of the univerſe; ſuch a reſplendent variety and agreeable proſpect every where preſents itſelf to the eye. Not to mention the comely perſons of the inhabitants, their eaſy manners, good tempers, and brave ſouls, to whoſe courage and atchievements at home and abroad the whole world can bear witneſs.

The firſt inhabitants, and meaning of the name.

Who were the oldeſt, and conſequently firſt inhabitants of this iſland, and whence the name of Britain is derived, has given riſe to variety of opinions, and many (as one expreſſes it) have with little ground taken upon them to determine this point. Nor can we expect greater certainty on this head than other nations, who (except thoſe whoſe original is aſſigned in ſcripture) as well as ourſelves, lie under a cloud of darkneſs, error and ignorance, about their origin. Nor indeed can it be otherwiſe, conſidering how deeply the truth muſt be ſunk in the revolutions of ſo many ages. The firſt inhabitants of countries had ſomething elſe to attend to than tranſmitting their hiſtory to poſterity. And had they been ever ſo much inclined to do it, they were very ill qualified for it, from their uncivilized, unſettled life, engaged in war, and conſequently unaſſiſted by letters, the attendants of civilization, peace, and leiſure, and the only means of preſerving the memory of tranſactions, and tranſmitting them to the lateſt poſterity. Beſides, the Druids, who were the antient prieſts of the Britans and Gauls, and were ſuppoſed to preſerve paſt facts; and the Bards, who celebrated great exploits, did not think it lawful to commit any thing to writing and books. And if they had done ſo, length of time, and the many great changes and devaſtations would certainly have deſtroyed all memorials, when ſtones, pyramids, obeliſks, and other monuments, which ſeem more calculated than braſs itſelf to preſerve ſuch memorials, have long fallen a prey to the ravages of time. But in ſucceeding ages there were not wanting in many nations perſons who wiſhed to ſupply theſe defects, and not being able to relate the truth, endeavoured at leaſt to amuſe their readers by inventing ſtories, dreſſed up with an agreeable variety, and founded on certain opinions of their own about the origin and names of nations. Many perſons, neglecting the purſuit of truth, preſently embraced theſe, and more adopted them as true on account of the agreeableneſs of the fiction.

Not to mention one writer among ourſelves (whom I wiſh I could not charge with this ſuſpicion) Geoffrey Ap Arthur of Monmouth, in the reign of Henry II. publiſhed a Hiſtory of Britain, tranſlated, as he pretends, from the Britiſh language, in which he relates that Brute, of Trojan extraction, ſon of Silvius, grandſon of Aſcanius, great grandſon of the great Æneas, (who derived his deſcent from Jupiter himſelf, having the Goddeſs Venus for his mother) having killed his mother at his birth, and his father accidentally in hunting, as had been foretold by the magicians, flying his country made his way to Greece. There he reſcued from ſlavery the deſcendants of Helenus, ſon of Priam, defeated king Pandraſus, married his daughter, and ſetting ſail with the remains of the Trojans, and landing in the iſland Leogetia, was warned by the oracle of Diana to come to this Weſtern iſland. Sailing thence by the pillars of Hercules, where he eſcaped the Sirens, and afterwards by the Tyrrhenian ſea, he came into Aquitain, routed in a pitched battle Golfar the Pict, king of Aquitain, with twelve princes of Gaul, and founded the city of Tours (for which laſt fact he cites Homer), and after overrunning Gaul, croſſed over to this iſland, then inhabited by giants, whom he defeated with their monſtrous chieftain Gogmagog, and left his name to Britain in the year of the world 2855, 334 years before the firſt Olympiad, and 1108 before Chriſt. Thus Geoffrey.

Others give other derivations of the name of Britain, Sir Thomas Eliot, a perſon of great learning, fetches it from the Greek Πρυτανεια, by which name he finds the Athenians called their public revenues. Humphrey Lluyd, who in the knowledge of antiquity has eſtabliſhed a ſuperior reputation among us, moſt confidently refers it to the Britiſh word PRIDCAIN, q. d. *White figure.* Pomponius Lætus ſays, the Bretons from Armorica in France gave it its name. Goropius Becanus maintains, that the Danes made a ſettlement here, and called it BRIDANIVM, q. d. *Free Denmark.* Others deduce it from PRVTENIA[u], a country in Germany.

[s] Com. on Lycophron. [t] [u] Pruſſia.

Germany. Bodinus, from the Spaniſh word BRETTA, ſignifying *land*. Forcatulus from BRITHIN, a word uſed, as we learn from Athenæus, by the Greeks for a ſort of drink. Others from the BRVTII in Italy, whom the Greeks called Βρεττιοι. As to thoſe ſilly ſciolifts who pretend it derived from the *brutal* manners of the inhabitants, they are beneath our notice.

Theſe are all the prevailing opinions that have occurred to me about the name of Britain. But as one cannot help ſmiling at the fancies of foreigners on this ſubject, ſo thoſe of our own countrymen are not in general more ſatisfactory. And indeed it muſt be allowed, that it is eaſier to detect falſehood than to eſtabliſh truth in theſe and ſuch like caſes. For, beſides that it would be abſurd to fetch the origin of this name from a foreign language, the concurrent conſent of all better hiſtorians confutes Lætus, and informs us, that thoſe Britans in Gaul went from hence, and carried over their name with them. Britain alſo went by this name many ages before the names of Denmark and Prutenia were known. But what connexion is there between Britain and the Spaniſh *Bretta*, which, after all, I doubt whether it be Spaniſh, and why ſhould this iſland rather be called ſo than any other country? There is little evidence that our countrymen uſed *Brithin*, and to ſay our nation had their name from a Greek liquid is ridiculous. Nor can it be proved that the Brutii of Italy, called by the Lucanians Βρεττιοι, or rovers, according to Strabo, ever fled over to Britain. As to the conjectures of our own countrymen, Eliot's Πρυτανεια (C) does not ſeem probable, that being a word peculiar to the Athenians, and the Greeks calling this iſland Βρεττανια, not Πρυτανεια. Lhuyd's *Prid-Cain*, for Britain, ſeems too far-fetched and too forced a derivation, not to mention that the word *Cain* has crept into the provincial language of the Britans from the Latin *Candidus*.

If we could be certain that the ſtories of Brutus were authentic, we need ſpend no more time in ſearching for the origin of the Britans. The point would be ſettled, and Antiquaries delivered from a troubleſome and laborious taſk. For myſelf, I am ſo far from attempting to overthrow that tale, that I have frequently exerted my utmoſt to ſupport it; to ſlight it, would be to war againſt Time, and combating a received and common opinion. As it would be the higheſt preſumption in one of my weak judgment to determine in a point of ſo much importance, I refer the whole matter to the Society of Antiquaries[x]: leaving every man free in his judgment, I ſhall not be much concerned about the reader's opinion.

My regard to truth obliges me, however, to premiſe, that I ſee men of diſtinguiſhed judgment and eminent learning endeavouring by various methods to diſcredit this ſtory, and as often as I undertake its defence I feel the force of their arguments. The firſt is taken from chronology. They condemn as fabulous the relations of all events (except thoſe in Scripture) before the firſt Olympiad, or 770 years before Chriſt; and theſe ſtories of Brutus are above 300 years older. This they infer from the authority of Varro that learned Roman, who called the firſt period from the Creation to the Deluge (Ἄδηλον) *Uncertain*, from our ignorance of facts, and the ſecond, from the Deluge to the firſt Olympiad (Μυθικον) *Fabulous*, from the many fabulous ſtories related of it even among thoſe learned nations the Greeks and Romans, much more among the barbarous nations deſtitute of the uſe of letters, as were all in theſe parts. Secondly, they urge the want of confirmation to this fact from the authority of authentic writers, which, in the knowledge of paſt facts, ſerves inſtead of every other argument. They call authentic writers ſuch whoſe antiquity, learning, and credibility, carry proper weight; all of whom, as well as the antient Britans, are ſaid to be intirely ſtrangers to the name of Brutus. They obſerve that Cæſar, 1600 years ago, declares[y] that "all he could learn upon enquiry was, that the interior part of Britain was inhabited "ab origine by natives of the iſland, and the maritime parts by thoſe who croſſed over from Belgium." Tacitus[z], who had informed himſelf on this ſubject 1400 years ago, writes, "Whether the firſt inhabitants "of Britain were natives, or imported, is a circumſtance involved in the uncertainty inſeparable from "barbarous nations." Gildas the wiſe, himſelf a Britan, who lived 1000 years ago, ſays not a word about this Brutus; he even doubts whether the antient Britans had any monuments or writings whereby to tranſmit their origin and hiſtory to poſterity, when he profeſſes to write "from tranſmarine relations, "not from the written records of his country, or the monuments of writers, which, if they ever "exiſted, were burnt by their enemies, or carried off by the natives, when they fled their country "in ſhips." Ninius[a] alſo, the diſciple of Elvodugus, writing a chronicle 800 years ago, complains that "ſuch as paſſed for men of learning in Britain have diſcovered no acquaintance with it, nor any "record of it, and confeſſes that he tranſcribed what he wrote from the annals and chronicles of the "holy fathers." To theſe they alſo add Bede, William of Malmeſbury, and all writers before the year 1160, who ſeem not to have even heard of the name of Brutus, ſo profound a ſilence is there about him in their writings.

Hence they obſerve, that the name of this Brutus was not known in the world till in the darkeſt clouds of ignorance of a barbarous age, Hunibald, an idle writer, ſet up Francion, ſon of king Priam, for founder of the French nation. It is ſuppoſed, that our writers finding their French neighbours deducing themſelves from the Trojans, thought it a diſgrace to be outdone in extraction by thoſe to whom they were equal in valour. Hereupon Geoffrey of Monmouth firſt, about 400 years ago, invented this heaven-born Trojan Brutus, for the author of the Britiſh nation. For, before him, not a ſingle perſon ſays a word of him.

[x] Then firſt founded under the auſpices of archbiſhop Parker. [y] B. G. v. 12. [z] V. Agr. c. 11. [a] Proœm.

(C) If any people of antiquity called it *Pryttain*, or Prydhain, it muſt have been by corruption, as the people of Ohadea, &c. called it Pretane. Cook's Voyage, I. 152. 1777.

They

They add further, that about the ſame time the Scotch writers pretended that Scota, the daughter of Pharoah king of Egypt, was the foundreſs of their nation. About the ſame time alſo certain writers, abuſing their ability and leiſure, and doing violence to truth, invented Hiberus for Ireland, Danus for Denmark, Brabo for Brabant, Gothus for the Goths, Saxo for the Saxons, as founders of the reſpective nations. But when in our age, which has immerged from this miſerable darkneſs, the Franks renounced their Francio, falſely called their father, becauſe, as the learned Turnebus obſerves, "the Franks boaſt "themſelves of Trojan extraction only in emulation of the Romans, who led them to aſſume the ſame "rank, and whom they ſaw priding themſelves on that deſcent as the nobleſt [b];" and when the more judicious Scots renounced their Scota, the force of truth put to flight Hiberus, Brabo, and other viſionary heroes of the ſame ſtamp, they cannot but wonder why the Britans ſhould be ſo tenacious of their Brutus, as the perſon who gave name to the iſland, and to their Trojan extraction, as if there were no Britans here before the deſtruction of Troy, which happened 1000 years after the flood, and as if there were not many brave men in the world before Agamemnon.

They further aſſert, that many eminently learned writers, as Boccace, Vives, Hadrian Junius, Polydore, Buchanan, Vignier, Genebrard, Molinæus, Bodinus, and other judicious perſons, concur to deny the exiſtence of this Brutus, and that many learned men, even of our own country, acknowledged him to be fictitious. Foremoſt among theſe they cite *John Wheathamſted*, abbot of St. Alban's, who lived about 1440, a man of great judgment, who long ago thus expreſſes himſelf on the ſubject in his Granarium: "According to certain hiſtories, which appear to ſome perſons moſt worthy of credit, the whole ſtory of "Brutus is a poetical fiction, rather than an hiſtorical relation, and more a matter of fancy, on many "accounts, than of reality; firſt, becauſe the Roman hiſtorians ſay not a word about his killing his father, "about his iſſue, or his diſinheriting ſuch iſſue. Secondly, becauſe Aſcanius, according to ſeveral authors, "had no ſuch ſon as Silvius, properly ſo called [c]. According to them he had but one ſon, Julus, from "whom the Julian family afterwards derived their deſcent, &c. Thirdly, Silvius Poſthumus, who is "probably the perſon meant by Geoffrey, was ſon of Eneas by his wife Lavinia, and after begetting a ſon "named Eneas, died a natural death in the 38th year of his reign. The kingdom therefore now called "England was not named Britain formerly from Brutus ſon of Silvius, as ſeveral writers will have it. "It is, ſay they, a piece of moſt ridiculous vanity to aſſume dignity of deſcent, without probabilities to "ſupport ſuch claim. Virtue alone ennobles a nation, and nothing but good ſenſe and improved reaſon "make a true man of honour. Wherefore Seneca [d] from Plato writes in his Epiſtles, There is no king "who is not deſcended from ſlaves, nor ſlave who is not deſcended from kings. Let the Britans therefore, "inſtead of noble extraction, content themſelves with being brave and courageous in battle, with univerſal "ſucceſs againſt their enemies, and with intolerance of every yoke." The next authority produced is William of Newburgh, a much more antient writer, who as ſoon as Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory made its appearance charged it with falſity in theſe very ſtrong terms [e]: "A certain writer has ſtarted up in our time, "inventing ridiculous fictions about the Britans, and by an impudent vanity extolling them far above the "Macedonians and Romans for valour. This author is Geoffrey, ſurnamed Arthurius, from his palming "upon us for fair hiſtory, fables about Arthur, borrowed from the antient romances of the Britans, and "enlarged from his own invention, and diſguiſed in a Latin dreſs. He has, with ſtill greater effrontery, "publiſhed as authentic and founded on eſtabliſhed truth the lying prophecies of one Merlin, with "great additions of his own in his Latin tranſlation." And preſently after he adds, "Beſides in his book, "which he calls the Hiſtory of the Britans, how pertly and impudently he lies is evident to all who turn "over that book, unleſs they are totally unacquainted with antient hiſtory. For perſons unacquainted "with real facts ſwallow every ſilly fable indiſcriminately. Not to mention what abſurdities this "man feigns, or copies as authentic from the fictions of others, about the atchievements of the Britans "before Julius Cæſar's reign and arrival." Inſomuch that Giraldus Cambrenſis [f], who lived and wrote at the ſame time, ſcruples not to call it "the fabulous Hiſtory of Geoffrey." Others laugh at the ſilly topography of Geoffrey in this relation, and his falſely citing Homer; and would perſuade us that the whole is a heap of inconſiſtencies and abſurdities. They obſerve too, that his writings, as well as thoſe of his Merlin, are prohibited by the church of Rome. Others take notice how the greateſt admirers of Brutus fluctuate in their accounts of him. The author, ſay they, who aſſumes the name of Gildas, and tacked the little gloſſes to Nennius, firſt makes this Brutus a Roman conſul, then calls him ſon of Silvius, and laſtly ſon of one Heſſicion. And I am informed, a certain Count Palatine goes ſo far as to aſſert that this our Brutus ſhould be called *Brotus*, becauſe his birth was mortal to his mother, as if that was the meaning of the Greek word Βροτος. In the opinion of others, they would have left the origin of the Britans more probable, and leſs humble, if they had deduced it from *Brito* the Centaur, mentioned by Hyginus, or from that *Bretanus* by whoſe daughter Celtice, Parthenius Nicæus, a very antient author, ſays Hercules had Celtus, father of the Celtæ, and from whom Heſychius [g] derives Britannia.

In this repreſentation of the obſervations and opinions of others, let nobody charge me, who profeſs to make truth my object, with attacking this ſtory of Brutus. I hope in ſuch matters every man will always be left at liberty to form what opinions he pleaſes himſelf, and to relate thoſe of others. For myſelf, let Brutus be accounted the father and founder of the Britiſh nation, I ſhall not contradict it;

[b] Manetho, and the author of the excerpt. Chron. in Euſebius, mention Φραγκος; perhaps the name is to be derived from Βραγκες, a word in Conon. MS. n. Gale.

[c] But Livy I. 1. expreſſly ſays, Silvius was ſon of Aſcanius, and that Iulus was another name of Aſcanius himſelf.

[d] Ep. 44. [e] In Proæmio. [f] Deſcript. Cambriæ, c. 7.

[g] Alſo Stephanus and the Etymologicon magnum. MS n. Gale.

and let the Britans lay claim to Trojan origin (to which I ſhall hereafter ſhew they juſtly may), I ſhall not go about to diſprove it. I know very well that nations in early ages referred their origin to Hercules, in later ones to the Trojans[h]. We muſt allow antiquity to combine truth and falſehood, things human and divine, in order to make the origin of nations and cities more illuſtrious and auguſt, ſince, as Pliny[i] expreſſes it, "to feign a deſcent from illuſtrious perſonages ſhews a reſpect "for virtue." I readily acknowledge with the learned Varro, that ſuch deſcents, deduced from the gods[j], "have their uſe, that brave men ſhould believe themſelves born of the gods, though it "were really falſe, that by this means the human mind, preſuming upon its divine extraction, "might with greater boldneſs form great deſigns, purſue them with more vigour, and, on the bare "preſumption, complete them with more ſucceſs." From which words, however, St. Auſtin infers, that that very learned man, though he did not boldly or confidently aſſert them to be ſo, did as good as confeſs theſe ſtories to be falſe.

Since then there is much diſagreement about the name and firſt inhabitants of Britain, and I am very apprehenſive that nobody will be able to come at the truth buried deep in the obſcurity of ſo many ages, the candid reader will, I hope, forgive me too, among others, if I modeſtly, and without prejudice, propoſe my conjecture, not in a ſpirit of altercation (which I deteſt), but from that love of truth which poſſeſſes me, and urges me, in this inſtance, rather to beg pardon for my fault (if it be one) than to keep clear of it. That we may therefore more eaſily and happily diſcover the meaning of the name, if poſſible, I ſhall endeavour firſt to find out, as far as I can, who were the firſt inhabitants of the iſland, at the ſame time acknowledging they are ſo concealed in the deepeſt receſſes of antiquity, as in an uncommonly thick and pathleſs wood, that I have little or no hopes by my diligence to recover what oblivion has ſo long withdrawn from former ages[k].

To carry back our enquiries a little further, leaving Cæſar, Diodorus, and others, who ſuppoſe the Britans to be Autochthones and Aborigines, i. e. not brought hither from other parts, but that men at the beginning ſprung out of the earth like muſhrooms, we learn from the ſacred hiſtory of Moſes, that after the flood, the three ſons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, having each a numerous iſſue, retired from the mountains of Armenia, where the ark reſted, to different parts of the world, and propagated nations over the wide univerſe. Both reaſon, and the authority of Theophilus of Antioch, prove, that in the gradual diſperſion of the families, ſome of them reached our iſland. "For whereas, ſays that author, "there were antiently but few men in Arabia and Chaldea, after the diviſion of tongues they gradually "increaſed and multiplied. Some went eaſtward, ſome to parts of the greater continent, others north-"ward in queſt of ſettlements, and ceaſed not to poſſeſs themſelves of the earth, till they got even to "Britain in the northern climates[l]." This is no leſs clearly expreſſed by Moſes[m] himſelf, when he writes, "By theſe (the ſons of Japhet) were the iſlands of the nations divided." Divines call the iſles of the nations thoſe which are moſt remote, and Wolphgangus Muſculus, a divine of no ſmall eminence, ſuppoſes the nations and families proceeding from Japhet, to have occupied firſt the iſlands of Europe, ſuch, ſays he, as England, Sicily, &c. Joſephus, and other hiſtorians, as well as divines, have told us, that Europe fell to the lot of Japhet and his poſterity. For Iſidore[n], from an antient writer, ſays, "The "nations of the families of Japhet, who poſſeſs from Mount Taurus to the North, the middle of Aſia, "and all Europe to the Britiſh ocean, left their names to places and people, of which many were "afterwards altered, the reſt continue as at firſt." We ſee too that bleſſing of Noah[o], "Let God enlarge "Japhet, and dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan ſhall be his ſervant," fulfilled in the European nations. For Europe, which Pliny[p] calls "a people that conquered all nations," triumphed more than once over the reſt of the world, which fell to Shem and Ham; and Japhet's progeny ſpread itſelf far and wide in theſe parts; for of his ſons, *Magog* produced the Meſſagetæ, *Javan* the Ionians, *Tubal* the Spaniards, *Meſech* the Moſcovites. But his eldeſt ſon *Gomer* gave birth and name to the *Gomerians*, afterwards called *Cimbri* and *Cimerians*, in theſe extremities of Europe. This name of *Cimbri* or *Cimmerians* (E), has in a manner filled this part of the world, prevailing not only in Germany but Gaul. "The people now called Gauls (ſay Joſephus[q] and Zonaras[r]) were called Gomari, Gomeræi, and "Gomeritæ, from Gomer." From theſe *Gomari*, or *Gomeri*, of Gaul, I always ſuppoſed our Britons derived both their origin and their name, which is a proof of their origin; and the proper and peculiar name of the Britans confirms this. For they call themſelve *Kumero*, *Cymero*, and *Kumeri*, a Britiſh woman *Kumeraes*, and the language *Kumeraeg*. Nor do they know any other names notwithſtanding ſome ſcioliſts of the laſt age have coined out of theſe *Cambri* and *Cambria*. Nay that grammarian, whom Virgil laſhes in his Catalecta, and calls the Britiſh Thucydides, Quintilian ſays was a Cimbrian (F); and whence can we ſuppoſe theſe names derived but from that Gomer, and the *Gomeri*, our neighbours in Gaul, which was the antient ſeat of the Gomeri? Learned men have ſuppoſed the Germans deſcended from Aſkenaz, the Turks from Togormah, ſon of Gomer, becauſe the modern Jews call the latter *Togormath*, and the former

[h] Livy I. 7. [i] Nat. Hiſt. XXXV. 2. [j] Auguſt. de Civ. Dei, III. 4.

[k] Dr. Johnſon well obſerved, that all that is really *known* of the antient ſtate of Britain is contained in a few pages. We *can* know no more than what the old writers have told us; yet what large books have we upon it, the whole of which, excepting ſuch parts as are taken from theſe old writers, is all a dream, ſuch as Whitaker's Mancheſter. Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, III. 122.

[l] [m] Gen. X. 5. [n] Orig. IX. 2. [o] Gen. IX.

[p] Nat. Hiſt. III. 1. [q] Joſ. Ant. I. 7. [r] Zon. Ann. lib. I.

(E) Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes Cimmerii derived from the Greek χειμεριος, *hiemalis*, expreſſing their cloudy, miſty climate, and almoſt perpetual winter, under mount Taurus, and that *Cimbri* was only a contraction of Cimmerii.

(F) Quintilian viii. 3. ſays he was Cimber, on whom Cicero paſſed that well known joke *Germanum Cimber occidit*. His whole name was T. Annius Cimber, he was one of Antony's worthleſs aſſociates, and had murdered his brother. As to the lines of Virgil, they are too obſcure to have any ſtreſs laid on them. Four copies of them for *Britannus* read *Tyrannus*.

*Aſkenaz.*

*Aſkenaz*. Nobody denies that the *Thracians*, *Ionians*, *Riphæans*, *Muſcovites*, &c. are deſcended from Thiras, Javan, Riphat, and Moſchi, or Meſech, becauſe the names agree. All allow the *Ethiopians* alſo to ſpring from Cuſh, and the *Egyptians* from Miſraim, ſons of Ham, becauſe they go by the ſame names in their own language. Why then ſhould we not allow, that our Britans, or Cumri, are the very deſcendants of Gomer, and called after his name (G)? For the name perfectly correſponds, and it is univerſally allowed that they ſettled in the extremity of Europe. This is alſo proved by the name of Gomer itſelf, impoſed not by chance, but by divine appointment [s]. For *Gomer*, in the Hebrew language, ſignifies *bounding*, or *ending*. Nor let any one invidiouſly object to our Cumeri, or *Cimbri*, that Sextus Pompeius (H) writes that Cimbri in the language of Gaul ſignifies *robbers*. For though the Cimbri, among whom were probably our Cumeri, in that warlike age of the world when military was the only diſtinguiſhed merit, roving from theſe extremities of Europe, as Poſſidonius relates, puſhed their ravages as far as the Palus Mæotis; ſtill *Cimber* no more ſignifies a robber than *Egyptian* a ſuperſtitious perſon, *Chaldæan* an aſtrologer, or *Sybarite* an effeminate man. But becauſe the characters of theſe nations were ſuch, perſons of the like character have been called by their name; and in this Joſeph Scaliger [t], that light of literature, agrees with me. Nor let any wonder I do not cite the teſtimony of Beroſus, who has furniſhed authority to ſo many modern writers. I muſt once for all obſerve, that the authority of that Beroſus, which is in every one's hand, is of ſo little weight with me, that I look upon it as no more than the ridiculous fiction of ſome ignorant impoſtor, in which opinion I have on my ſide the moſt learned men of the preſent age, Volaterranus, Vives, Antonio, Auguſtini, Melchior Canus, and eſpecially Gaſpar Varrier, who in his "Cenſura Beroſi," printed at Rome, hath ſaid enough to remove the prejudice that prevails in favour of this writer.

Such is my opinion, or rather conjecture, about the origin of the Britans; for, in points of ſuch antiquity, it is eaſier to purſue conjectures than determine with certainty in favour of either ſide. And this origin from Gomer and Gaul ſeems more intereſting, antient, and better founded than that from Brutus and Troy. Nay, I think I could prove that it comes neareſt to truth, and that our Britans are really derived from Gaul, from their name, ſituation, religion, manners, and language, in all which particulars there ſeems to have been ſuch a correſpondence between the oldeſt Gauls and Britans, as if they had been once one people. In order to do this, I muſt beg the reader's leave to make a little digreſſion.

As to the name, having already ſpoken of it, I ſhall here only repeat, that as the antient Gauls were called *Gomeræi*, *Gomeritæ*, and by contraction *Cimbri*, ſo are our Britans called *Cumeri* and *Kimbri*. Joſephus and Zonaras, as was before obſerved, ſay that the Gauls were called *Gomeri*; and that they were Name.

alſo called *Cimbri* appears from Cicero and Appian. The barbarians ſubdued by Marius are by Cicero [u] called Gauls. "C. Marius," ſays he, "ſtopt the inroads of the Gauls into Italy" (I). But all the hiſtorians teſtify, that they were called Cimbri, and the coat of mail of their king BELEVS, dug up at Aix in Provence, where Marius routed them, proves this by the inſcription in ſtrange characters BELEOS CIMBROS [x]. Thoſe alſo who, under the conduct of Brennus, pillaged Delphi in Greece, are by authors unanimouſly ſaid to be Gauls, and yet Appian, in Illyricis [y], ſays they were called Cimbri: "The Celti "[or Gauls]," ſays he, "whom they call Cimbri." I do not here cite Lucan, who calls the aſſaſſin ſent to kill Marius, a *Cimbrian*, whom Livy and others aſſert to have been a *Gaul*, nor Plutarch, who calls the Cimbri *Galloſcythians* [z], nor Reinerus Reineccius, that excellent hiſtorian, who from Plutarch's life of Sertorius affirms, that the Gauls and Cimbri uſed the ſame language. Nor ſhall I urge the only Cimbric word remaining in authors, and quoted from Philemon by Pliny [a], *Morimaruſa*, i. e. the *dead ſea*; though completely Britiſh, *Mor* ſignifying in Britiſh, *the ſea*, and *Marw* dead.

Theſe people agreeing in their antient name, whence ſhould this name paſs to this iſland, unleſs with its firſt inhabitants from the neighbouring Gaul, which is ſeparated from it by a narrow channel? For the world was not peopled all at once, but the countries neareſt the mountains of Armenia (where the ark reſted after the flood, and whence mankind was propagated) muſt be allowed to have been firſt inhabited, as for example Aſia Minor and Greece before Italy, Italy before Gaul, and Gaul before Britain [b]. On this occaſion we may with pleaſure reflect how the Almighty Creator has ſo connected the ſeveral countries, and interſperſed the iſlands at ſuch convenient diſtances, that none are ſo remote as not to be in view from ſome neighbouring country. Nor was this done with any other deſign but that when the nations became too full of inhabitants they might ſee where to diſperſe themſelves, till the whole world was filled with people to the glory of the Creator. It is reaſonable therefore to ſuppoſe the antient *Gomeri*, either thruſt out by others who followed them, or turned out to take off from their neighbours, or from a deſire natural to mankind to viſit remote parts, firſt croſſed over to this iſland, which lay ſo near them that they Situation.

[s] Phil. Melanchon. [t] Note on Feſtus. [u] De Proconſul. [x] Forcatulus ex Gall. annal. 1235.
[y] V. II. p. 1196. Ed. Tollii. [z] A MS. of Herodotus, for Κελτοὶ Σκυθαι reads Σκυλοσκυθαι. MS. n. Gale.
[a] Nat. Hiſt. IV. c. 13. [b] Eraſmus Michaelus de re nautica.

(G) Of the ſame opinion is Camden's contemporary, Sir John Pryſe, who thinks it much more probable that theſe iſles were peopled by the Gomerians than by the Trojans, a colony of Gomerians according to Lewis (Introd. in Hiſt. Brit. c. 4. & l. II. c. 19.) 1000 years after. Defenſ. Hiſt. Brit. p. Un. Hiſt. VI. 20. n. (I). Though Joſephus makes Gomer the father of the Galatæ, Bochart underſtands them of the Aſiatic, or Phrygian Galatæ, or Gallograecia & Galatia; and accordingly Ezekiel places Gomar North of Judæa, near Togarmah. Sammes's Brit. p. 11.

(H) Feſt. in v. p. 267. Ed. Gothof. Plut. in Mario, Κιμβρους τους επονομαζουσι Γερμανοι τους λῃστας. The Germans call robbers Cimbri. The German words *Kempher*, *Kemper*, *Kimber*, *Kamper*, ſignify a warrior. G. So the name of the *Iſaurii* came to be applied to pirates, of the *Ambrones* and *Opici* to perſons of debauched lives. Gothofredus, note on Feſtus.

(I) Theſe people, who were really *Germans*, are called Gauls, either becauſe they came from the extremities of Gaul, according to Florus III. 3. or becauſe the Gauls ſhewed them the way into Italy. Merouville note on the paſſage of Cicero's Orat. Vol. III. p. 195. Camden adds, *Gauls* in Appian.

could

could ſee it from the continent. For reaſon itſelf ſhews that every country received its firſt inhabitants rather from the neareſt than the more diſtant places. Who would not ſuppoſe that Cyprus was firſt peopled from its neighbour Aſia; Crete and Sicily from their neighbour Greece; Corſica from its neighbour Italy; and to go no further, Zeland from its neighbour Germany; Iceland from Norway; rather than from the remote parts of Tartary, or Mauritania? In like manner, why ſhould we not rather ſuppoſe our Britain firſt poſſeſſed by its neighbours the Gauls, than either by the Trojans, Italians, Albanians, or Brutians, who lie at ſuch a diſtance from it? And indeed writers deduce the origin of the Britans from Gaul alone. "The interior parts of Britain," ſays Cæſar [c], "are inhabited by thoſe whom tradition "reports to be natives of it, the maritime parts by thoſe who croſſed over from Belgium in Gaul in "order to invade it, almoſt all of whom have their names from the ſtates whence they ſprang, and on the "ceaſing of their hoſtilities remained here." For there were in Britain, as in Gaul, Belgæ, Atrebatii, Pariſi, Cenomanni, &c. Tacitus [d] alſo ſays, "All circumſtances conſidered, it appears probable that the "Gauls poſſeſſed themſelves of the neighbouring country of Britain." Bede [e] likewiſe, that friend to truth among our own writers, ſays, "This iſland was firſt inhabited only by Britons, from whom it has "its name, who croſſing over from Armorica [f] to Britain, as is reported, took poſſeſſion of the ſouthern "parts." He calls the parts of Gaul oppoſite to us Armorica. But what ſeems to make greatly to our preſent purpoſe is Cæſar's account, that in his time Divitiacus, the Gaul, governed the greateſt part of Gaul, and alſo Britain; and which is ſtill more to the point, among the maritime people of Gaul oppoſite to Britain near the earldom of Boulogne, Pliny [g] mentions *Britanni* (K), and ſo does Dionyſius Afer, an older writer than him, in theſe lines:

Της ἠοι ϖυμαϱην μεν υπο γλωχινα νεμονϱας
Αγχου ϛηλαων μεγαθυμων εθνος Ιϐερων,
Μηκος επ' ηπειϱοιο τεϱαμμενον ηχι βοϱειου
Ωκεανου ψυχϱος κεχυϱαι ϱοος, ενθα Βϱεϱαννοι,
Λευκα τε φυλα νεμονϱαι αϱειμανεων Γεϱμανων.

Here at the extremeſt promontory dwell,
Near to the pillars, the Iberians brave;
Lengthwiſe from ſhore, where the cold northern ſea
Rolls his wide wave, there the Britanni dwell,
And there the fair-ſkinned tribe of martial Germans.

Where the words ενθα Βϱεϱαννοι ſeem to relate to μηκος επ' ηπειϱοιο, and Euſtathius, who wrote a commentary on this author, underſtands it of the Britons in Gaul: Των δε Βϱεϱαννων τεϱων ϖαϱωνυμαι αι ανϱιπεραν Βϱεϱαννιδες νηϛοι, i. e. From theſe Britans the oppoſite iſles of Britain took their name. But Avienus and Stephanus de urbibus are of a contrary opinion (L).

Religion. Both nations alſo had the ſame religion. "Among the Britans," ſays Tacitus [h], you will find the "Gauliſh rites and ſuperſtitions prevail." "The Gauls," ſays Solinus [i], "practiſe deteſtable rites, offering "human ſacrifices, not ſo much to the honour as the prejudice of religion." Dio Caſſius, in his Hiſtory of Nero, as well as other authors, informs us, the Britans practiſed the ſame. Cæſar and Tacitus tell us repeatedly, that both nations had their Druids. It may not be amiſs to inſert the words of the

Druids. former writer at length [k]. "The Druids attend on divine offices, perform the public and private ſacrifices, "and explain the myſteries of religion. To them great numbers of youth reſort for inſtruction, and they "are held in great honour among them. For they decide in almoſt all cauſes public and private, and "if any crime or murder is committed, or any diſpute ariſes about eſtates or bounds, they determine it, "and appoint rewards and puniſhments. If any individual, or body of men, refuſes to abide by their "ſentence, they forbid him to come to the ſacrifices. This is eſteemed the heavieſt puniſhment among "them. The perſons thus forbidden are conſidered as impious wretches, ſhunned by all, and their con-"verſation avoided, as if for fear of being injured by the contagion of their company. They can obtain "no benefit from the laws, nor are they allowed any ſhare in public honours. Over all theſe Druids "preſides one with ſupreme authority. Upon his death the next in rank ſucceeds; but if there are "many equal in rank, a ſucceſſor is elected by the ſuffrage of the reſt. They ſometimes diſpute for the "ſuperiority by the ſword. Theſe prieſts, at a certain time of year, hold a general aſſembly, in a con-"ſecrated place in the confines of the Carnutes, whoſe country is ſuppoſed the centre of all Gaul.

Druidiſm invented in Britain. "Hither repair all who have any diſputes, and ſubmit themſelves to their judgments and decrees. This "ſyſtem of diſcipline is ſuppoſed to have been planned in Britain, and thence transferred to Gaul (M); "and to this day, thoſe who deſire to acquire a more intimate knowledge of it generally go thither to be "inſtructed in it. The Druids are diſpenſed from attending on war, nor do they pay tribute like the reſt "of the nation, but they are exempted from military and all other ſervice. Encouraged by ſuch rewards, "and frequently of their own choice, many come to them to be inſtructed, or are ſent by their relations and "parents. They are ſaid to learn by heart a great number of verſes; and therefore ſpend ſeveral years in "this diſcipline; nor do they think it right to commit what they are taught to writing; whereas in almoſt

[c] B. G. V. 12. [d] V. Agr. c. 11. [e] Hiſt. Ecc. I. 1. [f] *Armoricanus tractus.* [g] Nat. Hiſt. IV. 31.
[h] ubi ſup. [i] c. 23. [k] B. G. VI. 13, 14.

(K) Some copies of Pliny however, give *Brianni*. Cluver propoſed this correction, But Hardouin aſſures us all the copies of Pliny have Britanni.

(L) Εϭϭι και Βϱεϱϱανιδες νηϛοι εν τω Ωκεανω, ων το εθνικον Βϱεϱϱανοι. Διονυϭιος υϕελων το εν τ. ϭϕη
Ωκεανη κεχυϱϭαι ϱυχϱος ϱοω· ενθα Βϱεϱϱανοι. Steph. v. Βϱεϱϱανια.

(M) Biſhop Gibſon juſtly obſerves, that the concluſion to be drawn from this account is in favour of the prior peopling of Britain.

"every

" every thing elſe, of a public or private nature, they uſe the Greek (N) characters. This I ſuppoſe " them to do for two reaſons, becauſe they would not have the common people acquainted with " their diſcipline, nor their ſcholars who learn it truſt to letters more than their memory: it being too " common a caſe, that perſons who rely upon the aſſiſtance of writing lay too little ſtreſs on application " and memory. The points they chiefly inculcate are the immortality and tranſmigration of the ſoul, " which they think very conducive to inſpire courage, by occaſioning a contempt of death. They likewiſe " diſcourſe with the youth much about the heavenly bodies, and their motion; the ſize of the heaven " and the earth; the nature of things; the influence and power of the immortal gods." Hence Lucan[l] thus addreſſes them:

*Et vos barbaricos ritus, moremque ſiniſtrum*
*Sacrorum, Druidæ, poſitis repetiſtis ab annis.*
*Solis noſſe Deos, & cæli ſydera vobis,*
*Aut ſolis neſcire datum; nemora alta remotis*
*Incolitis lucis, vobis autoribus umbræ*
*Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi*
*Pallida regna petunt, regit idem ſpiritus artus*
*Orbe alio longæ, canitis ſi cognita, vitæ*
*Mors media eſt. Certe populi quos deſpicit Arctos*
*Fœlices errore ſuo, quos ille timorum*
*Maximus haud urget lethi metus; inde ruendi*
*In ferrum mens prona viris, animæque capaces*
*Mortis, & ignavum eſt redituræ parcere vitæ.*

The Druids now, while arms are heard no more,
Old myſteries and horrid rites reſtore.
A tribe who ſingular religion love,
And haunt the lonely coverts of the grove:
To theſe, and theſe of all mankind alone,
The gods are ſure reveal'd, or ſure unknown.
If dying mortals' dooms they ſing aright,
No ghoſts deſcend to dwell in dreadful night;
No parting ſouls to grizly Pluto go,
Nor ſeek the dreary ſilent ſhades below;
But forth they fly, immortal in their kind,
And other bodies in new worlds they find.
Thus life for ever runs its endleſs race,
And like a line death but divides the ſpace;
A ſtop which can but for a moment laſt;
A point between the future and the paſt.
Thrice happy they between the Northern ſkies,
Who that worſt fate, the fear of death, deſpiſe.
Hence they no cares for this frail being feel,
But ruſh undaunted on the pointed ſteel;
Provoke approaching fate, and bravely ſcorn
To ſpare that life which muſt ſo ſoon return. ROWE.

By whatever name theſe prieſts were known among their Celts and Britans, the name of *Druids* ſeems to take its riſe from the Greek word Δρυς (O), an *oak*, not only from their holding nothing ſo ſacred as the miſletoe of the oak, whence Ovid,

*Ad viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ clamare ſolebant* (P);
Run, Druids, to the miſletoe, the Druids cried;

but from their inhabiting groves of oaks, and performing no rites without the leaves of that tree. But of this Pliny[m] will inform us more fully in his own words. " The Druids (as the Gauls call their " magicians or wiſemen) held nothing ſo ſacred as the miſletoe, and the tree on which it grows, provided " it be an oak. They make choice of oak groves in preference to all others, and perform no rites " without oak leaves; ſo that they ſeem to have the name of Druids from thence, if we derive their " name from the Greek. They think whatever grows on theſe trees is ſent them from heaven, and is a " ſign that the Deity has made choice of that tree. But as the miſletoe is ſeldom to be met with, when " found it is fetched with great ceremony, and by all means on the ſixth day of the moon (Q), which

[l] I. 450, &c.

(N) Cæſar's having ſent certain private intelligence in *Greek* characters to Q. Cicero beſieged among the Nervii, is no reaſon, as Mr. Selden conceived, for omitting the word *Græcis* here, as if the Gauls underſtood the Greek language, becauſe they uſed the Greek characters. The whole weight of criticiſm will be of no effect againſt a word retained in all the copies of Cæſar.

(O) Rather from the Celtic *Deru*, whence the Welſh *Drw*, and the Greek Δρυς itſelf is derived. See Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 67, 68.

(P) This verſe aſcribed to Ovid is not to be found in any of his works. Keyſler, p. 306.

(Q) Traces of this cuſtom of beginning the year with cutting

[m] N. H. XVI. c. 44.

the miſletoe are ſtill to be found in ſome parts of Germany and France, eſpecially the latter, where the boys run about the ſtreets on the firſt of January begging and ſinging *Au guy l'an neuf*, or *Au guy, Gaulois.* Keyſler, p. 305. In Germany, they cry about the ſtreets at Chriſtmas, *Gut hyl, Gut hyl*, which ſome ſuppoſe refers to the Chriſtian *Salvation*; but Keyſler, p. 307, finds in it Pliny's *All heal*, and Virgil deſcribes the miſletoe as in leaf in winter. Æn. VI. 205. On the miſletoe ſee a very learned note of the biſhop of Dromore in his tranſlation of Mallet's Introduction to the Hiſtory of Denmark, 2 vols. 1770, vol. II. p. 143.

"with them begins the months and years, and the period of thirty years which they term an age; for "at that ſeaſon the moon has ſufficient influence, and is above half full. They call this plant in their "own language *All Heal*, and after preparing for the ſacrifice and feaſt under the tree, they bring up "two white bulls, whoſe horns have been then bound for the firſt time. The prieſt, habited in white, "mounts the tree, and with a golden (R) hook cuts the miſletoe, which is received in a white cloth. They "then ſacrifice the victims, praying the Deity to render this his gift favourable to thoſe to whom they "diſtribute it. They ſuppoſe it renders every animal fruitful which drinks a decoction of it, and that "it is a remedy againſt all ſorts of poiſons. So much does the greateſt part of national religion "conſiſt in trifles."

Saronidæ. To this we may add, that Diodorus Siculus calls theſe prieſts of the Gauls to the ſame purpoſe Σαρωνιδας, which all who underſtand Greek know means oaks (S). And Maximus Tyrius relates that "the Celtæ, or Gauls, worſhip Jupiter under the figure of a lofty oak[n]." From theſe Druids our Saxon anceſtors ſeem to have called a magician Dꝛy, as we read in Ælfric. If the reader deſires to know more of theſe he may conſult Mela[o], Lactantius[p], Euſebius's Præparatio Evangelica, and the Aululariа (T) of the Pſeudo Plautus.

Bards. The Gauls had alſo among their miniſters of religion *Bards*, who ſung the brave exploits of illuſtrious men in verſes ſet to the harp. To theſe Lucan thus addreſſes himſelf[q]:

*Vos quoque qui fortes animas belloque peremptas*
*Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum*
*Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis carmina Bardi.*

You too, the Bards, whom ſacred raptures fire
To chaunt your heroes to your country's lyre,
Who conſecrate in your immortal ſtrain
Brave patriot ſouls in righteous battle ſlain,
Securely now the tuneful taſk renew,
And nobleſt themes in deathleſs ſongs purſue. ROWE.

Our Britans have ſtill perſons of the ſame ſort called *Bards*, who, beſides the above occupation, apply themſelves diligently to compile pedigrees. Whether the Britans, as well as the Gauls, believed themſelves ſprung from Pluto is not ſaid[r]. But whereas, for this reaſon, the Gauls divided their time not by days but nights, making the day follow the night, our Britans plainly did the ſame; and what the Latins call a week, two weeks, they call *Withnos*, q. d. eight nights, and *Pymthec-nos*, q. d. fifteen nights (U).

Government. Both nations ſeem to have adopted the ſame form of government, which was not a monarchy; for Britain, as well as Gaul, had ſeveral kings. And as the Gauls on extraordinary emergencies aſſembled a public council of the whole nation, and appointed one commander in chief, the Britans appear to have done the ſame from Cæſar's words[s]: "The chief command and management of the war was by "common conſent veſted in Caſſivelaun *."

Manners. Nor were theſe two nations unlike each other in manners and cuſtoms. For not to mention that both of them were extremely warlike, eager after ſlaughter, and equally bold in battle and every danger, as we have certain evidences from Strabo, Tacitus, Dio, Herodian, and other authors: the firſt of theſe[t] tells us, "the Britans in their manners partly reſemble the Gauls;" and immediately ſubjoins, "They are, like "ſome of the Gauls, for the moſt part fierce in their wars (X)." Tacitus[u] agrees with him that the Britans who were ſubdued remain as the Gauls were; and in another place[x], "The Britans are near and "like the Gauls."

Mela[y] tells us, the Britans fought armed after the Gauliſh manner.

Strabo[z] writes, that the Britans make uſe of a number of chariots for war, as do ſome of the Gauls.

It was the practice of both people to draw up their armies in battle by ſeparate nations, that their reſpective courage might be the better diſtinguiſhed. That the Gauls did ſo we learn from this paſſage of Cæſar[a]: "The Gauls diſpoſed in ſeparate bodies, according to their nations, defended their fords." Which

* Caſſibelin.

[n] Diſſ. 38. p. 400. [o] III. 2. [p] I. 1. [q] I. 447. [r] Cæſ. B. G. vi. 18. [s] B. G. v. 11.
[t] IV. p. 200. [u] Vit. Agr. c. 11. [x] Ib. [y] III. 6. [z] IV. 200. [a]

(R) Dr. Lort firſt ſuſpected that we muſt read *aerea* for *aurea* in Pliny. Archæologia V. p. 111, note [f]. See alſo Archæologia XII. p. 414,415. and a ſuppoſed figure of the inſtrument found in Cornwall.

(S) Φιλοσοφοι τε τινες εισι και θεολογοι περιττως τιμωμενοι ως Σαρωνιδας ονομαζεσι. Alſo certain philoſophers and divines extremely reſpected, whom they call Saronidæ. Diod. Sic. B. V. c. 31. p. 213. Σαρωνιδες, αι δια παλαιοτητα κεχηνυιαι δρυες. Saronides are oaks cracked with age (Heſychius); the more venerable, as well as I believe the fitter for miſletoe to grow upon. Rhodomannus tranſlates Saronidas *Druidas*, but Leſcalopier ſays, they were diſtinct from, and older than the Druids. Frickius de Druid. p. 104.

(T) This is the ſame piece which Camden preſently after calls *Querolus*, under both which name Voſſius, Hiſt. Lat. II. 21. gives it to our Gildas: Barthius Adverſ. xliv. 13. iv. 17. ſays he wrote it in imitation of Plautus' Aululariа. The ground of this miſtake is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the title of Gale's MS. of Gildas, de excidio Britanniæ liber querulus. Tan. Brit. 321. This ſpurious play was publiſhed by Peter Daniel, Par. 1564. 8vo. by Ritterſhuis and Gruter, Heidelb. 1595, 8vo. and is referred to the time of the Emperor Theodoſius. Fabric. Bibl. Lat. I. 30. Edit. Erneſti.

(U) So we in England ſtill reckon by ſe'nnights, and fortnights, or ſeven nights and fourteen nights. From Strabo's obſervation that the Britons worſhiped the *infernal* goddeſſes Ceres and Proſerpine above any other, Sir H. Spelman in his Iceniana concludes, came the cuſtom of reckoning by *nights* and *winters*, in which laſt the ſeeds of every thing were preſerved by thoſe deities. So the Saxons reckoned years by *winters*. G. But after all Strabo may miſtake *infernal* for *terreſtrial* deities; and *Hertha*, or Earth, was a Celtic deity.

(X) Strabo's words are απηνειαις χωραις, which the old tranſlator, followed by Mr. Camden, renders *crudelitate utuntur*, from απηνεια, *crudelitas*. But not to mention the harſhneſs of this conſtruction, Caſaubon on the beſt parallel authorities corrects it απηναις, and tranſlates *curribus* utuntur; and ſo Mr. Camden himſelf renders it a few lines lower.

Tacitus

Tacitus thus confirms of the Britans (Y), in the battle with Caractacus, "Troops of ſeveral nations were "ſtationed on the works[b]."

"The Gauls," ſays Strabo[c], "are of a teachable diſpoſition, and quick at learning." Nor were the Britans leſs ſo, ſince we find Agricola, in Tacitus[d], preferring their genius to that of the Gauls, "in "that thoſe who but juſt before refuſed to learn the language of Rome now wiſhed to be maſters of its "eloquence."

Strabo[e] tells us the Gauls were well meaning and honeſt hearted; and Tacitus ſeems to inſinuate as much of the Britans, when he writes[f] that they chearfully ſubmitted to the levies, taxes, and offices of government, if not compelled to them by ill treatment.

Cæſar relates[g], that the Gauls, by their fickleneſs and unſteadineſs, were always bringing about alterations in government. Tacitus[h] relates, that the Britans were much divided by their factious diſpoſition.

From this fickleneſs of the Gauls, to which Cæſar gives the gentle name of their *Infirmity*[i], ſuch credulity had taken hold on their minds, Gallic credulity was become proverbial; and the poet ſings[k],

*Et tumidus Galla credulitate fruar.*
And vain enjoy Gauliſh credulity.

Nor are our Britans behind them in this, greedily liſtening to every idle ſtory, and form a ſuperſtitious hope or anxiety, ſwallowing the fillieſt predictions.

We learn from Strabo[l], that the Gauls expreſſed great compaſſion for their injured relations. All the world knows, and it is notorious even to a proverb, that our Britans poſſeſs this ſympathy to a degree beyond other nations.

The Gauls, as we find in Cæſar[m], "in proportion to their birth and fortune, have attending upon them "a number of Ambacti (Z) and dependants; and this is the only inſtance of ſtate they have among them." *Ambacti.* Nor is any other ſtate practiſed by our modern Britiſh nobility, from whom the Engliſh have learnt to carry about with them a great train of attendants and ſervants; in which they have of late far outdone the reſt of Europe.

Strabo[n] and Cæſar[o] concur in repreſenting the Britiſh and Gauliſh building as alike; and both equally ſurrounded with woods.

The Gauls, according to Strabo[p], wore golden collars about their necks; and Bunduica, the Britiſh queen, as Xiphilinus[q] relates, "wore a gold collar, and was dreſſed in a parti-coloured robe." And this ornament is no where more in uſe at this day than in this iſland and among our Britans.

Pliny[r] ſays the Britans and Gauls wore a ring on the middle finger.

Strabo[s] tells us that the Gauls let their hair grow long; and Cæſar[t] teſtifies that the Britans wore long hair.

Many authors aſſert that the Gauls wore a particular part of dreſs, called in their language *Brachæ*. *Brachæ.* The following line of Martial[u] ſhews this to have been common to our Britans:

*Quam veteres Brachæ Britonis pauperis.*
Like the old Brachæ of a needy Briton.

I omit what Silius Italicus[v] ſays of the Gauls:

*Quin etiam ingenio fluxi, ſed prima feroces*
*Vaniloquum Celtæ genus ac mutabile mentis,*
The chattering and unſettled Celtic race,
Of fickle temper, but ſupremely brave,

as common to many nations. I might add many other inſtances of conformity between theſe two nations, but that I fear to be cenſured by ill-natured critics, and love moderation; and after all, perhaps, no great ſtreſs is to be laid on this argument.

I proceed therefore to the language, the ſtrongeſt ſupport of this controverſy, and ſureſt proof of the original of a nation. For nobody, I believe, will deny, that people who ſpeak the ſame language had one common original. If every hiſtory of every nation had been loſt, and no writer had informed us that the Engliſh ſprung from the Germans, the Scotch from the Iriſh, and the Bretons from our Britans, the ſimilitude of language would prove this more clearly than the authority of the beſt hiſtorians. If therefore I can prove the antient Gauls and our Britans to have uſed the ſame language (A), truth itſelf will oblige us to allow that they had the ſame original. I pay no regard here to Cæſar's obſervation[x], that the Gauls themſelves had different languages, as Strabo[y] makes them differ only in dialect. "They have not all," ſays he, "the ſame language, but there is ſome little difference in their ſeveral languages." But Cæſar himſelf makes the language of the antient Gauls the ſame with that of the Britans (allowing for variations of dialects,) when he ſays[z], it was uſual for the Gauls, who wanted to acquire greater proficiency in the diſcipline of the Druids, to come over to Britain to our Druids. But as the Druids did not *Language.*

[b] Ann. XII. 33. [c] IV. 195. [d] Vit. Agr. 21. [e] IV. 195. [f] Vit. Agr. 13.
[g] B. G. II. 1. See alſo Strabo IV. 197. [h] Vir. Agr. 12. [i] B. G. IV. 5. & 13. [k] Martial Ep. V. 1.
[l] IV. 195. [m] B. G. VI. [n] IV. 200. [o] B. G. V. 21. [p] IV. 127.
[q] LXII. princ. [r] Nat. Hiſt. XXXIII. 6. [s] [t] B. G. V. 14.
[u] Ep. XI. 21. But Scaliger and others underſtand *Brito* here of a *Gaul*. It ſeems as applicable to a Caledonian Britan.
[v] VIII. 16, 17. [x] B. G. I. 1. [y] [z] B. G. VI. 15.

(Y) Tacitus' words in all MSS. and editions are *Caterva* majorum. Lipſius on his own authority corrected it *nationum*. Brotier.

(Z) Commentators explain this to mean *hired ſervants*, perhaps equivalent to our antient retainers and modern livery ſervants.

(A) Pontanus wrote a poetical tour through Gaul, to which he prefixed a gloſſary, proving the identity of the two languages, of which ſee his letter to Camden. Camdeni Epiſt. p. 90.

commit

commit their doctrines to writing, it is probable they delivered their inſtructions in the language of the Gauls. This Tacitus [a] expreſsly affirms: "The language of the Britans and Gauls," ſays he, "is not "very different." On theſe accounts Beatus Rhenanus, Geſner, Hottoman, Peter Daniel, Picard, and other antiquaries, concur in this; except a few who maintain that the Gauls ſpoke German. But to put this matter completely out of doubt, I ſhall collect and compare, from all the authors I can, certain antient Gauliſh words, as pieces of a wreck; that language being now ſunk in oblivion *. We ſhall ſee many of them without the leaſt ſtraining or violence, nay with the greateſt eaſe, and ſcarce any alteration, correſpond with our Britiſh words, both in ſenſe and ſound.

*Divona.* Auſonius [b] tells us, *Divona* ſignified the fountain of the gods in the Gauliſh language, in this line of his on the ſpring at Bourdeaux:

*Divona Celtarum lingua fons addite Divis.*

Our Britans call God *Dyw*, and a ſpring *Vonan* [c], of which is compounded *Divonan*, and in the analogy of the Latin tongue, for metre's ſake, *Divona* (B).

*Turanis.* Many writers tell us, that Jupiter, whom, from his thunder, the Greeks called Βροντάιος, and the Latins *Tonans*, was worſhiped by the Gauls under the name of *Taranis* (C). But *Taran*, in Britiſh, ſignifies *thunder*, aud to the ſame purport the Germans ſeem to have given Jupiter the name of *Thonder*; for they call Thurſday (dies Jovis) *Thonderdach*, q. d. the Thunderer's day.

*Heſus.* The Gauls had another deity called by Lucan [d] *Heſus*, by Lactantius [e] *Heus* (D), by the author of the Querolus *Anubis latrans*, from his being repreſented under the form of a dog; and *Haud* ſignifies among our Britans a dog.

*Teutates.* We have good authority that the Gauls worſhiped Mercury under the name of *Teutat*, as inventor of arts and guide of travellers; and *Duw Taith* [f] ſignifies in Britiſh God of Roads. I am aware too that Plato, in his Phœdrus and Philebus, called Mercury *Theut*. But I know alſo that there are writers [g] who

*Tewſday.* will have Teutat to be the ſame with the deity of the Germans, called by Tacitus [h] Tuiſco, who they ſay is Mars; and that we, deſcendants of the Germans, thence call Mars' day *Tueſday* (E). Of theſe three Gauliſh deities take theſe three lines of Lucan [i]:

*Et quibus immitis placatur ſanguine diro*
*Teutates, horrenſque feris altaribus Heſus,*
*Et Taranis Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ.*

And you where Heſus' horrid altar ſtands,
Where dire Teutates human blood demands,
Where Taranis by wretches is obey'd,
And vies in ſlaughter with the Scythian maid. ROWE.

*Duſii.* St. Auſtin [k] and Iſidore [l] inform us, that the Gauls called Incubi *Duſii*, from their continual practice of that uncleanneſs; and *Dyth* ſtill ſignifies among the Britans *continual* and *daily* (F).

P. Mela [m] writes, there were certain prieſteſſes of a Gauliſh deity devoted to perpetual chaſtity, called

*Lena.* by the Gauls *Senæ*. If I might take this liberty with our author, I would correct it *Lenæ*. For the Britans ſtill call holy virgins, or nuns (as appears in an antient gloſſary), *Leanes*, whence the moſt antient nunnery among the Britans had the name of *Lean-minſter*, now *Lemſter* (G).

*Gæſatæ.* The Gauls, ſays Polybius [n], call in their language hired ſoldiers, *Gæſatæ*; and the Britans ſtill call hired ſervants *Gueſſin*.

*Geſſi.* Brave men, according to Servius [o], were called by the Gauls *Geſſi*; and *Guaſſedwr*, in Britiſh, ſignifies a ſtrong and valiant man (H).

To

* In theſe words I have followed the Britiſh gloſſary of William Saliſbury, and another antient MS one.

[a] Vit. Agr. c. 11. [b] Clar. urb. Burdigala XIV. 31. [c] Rather *Ffynnon*. [d] I. 4. [e] I. 21. [f] Or *Duw Faith*. G. [g] Cluver: but againſt all MSS. [h] Mor. Ger. c. 2. [i] I. 4. [k] Civ. Dei. XV. 2. [l] Orig. VIII. c. ult. [m] III. 6. [n] II. 22. 26. [o] Ad. Æn. VIII. 662.

(B) Biſhop Gibſon ſays, *Duwſynnon* would ſignify the god of the fountain; and that the words muſt be tranſpoſed to make Fynnon Duw, or the Fountain of God. But there needs not all this critical refinement to form an obvious etymology.

(C) Mr. Camden is charged by a modern writer with putting *Taranis* for *Taramis*, the better to reconcile it to his *Taran*. But as that writer has not proved *Taramis* to be the true reading, why may it not be ſaid that he eſpouſed that reading to make it agree better with the Phœnician *Tarem*? The inſcription on the altar found at Cheſter (of which hereafter), which gives Jupiter the title of *Tanarus*, ſeems to favour Camden's conjecture, being an eaſy ſlip for *Taranus* from the Britiſh *Taran*. G. Lucan always writes it *Taranis*.

(D) What copy of Lactantius Mr. Camden followed does not appear. But all the MSS. mentioned by later editors have no other variation of Heſus than Eſus, which brings it no nearer the Britiſh etymology. The truth is, Heſus, or Eſus, ſignifies *The God*, by way of eminence, which agrees with Mars, or Odin, the principal deity of the North. See Keyſler, p. 139. Religion des Gaulois, I. 23. 256. *Heuz*, or Heüs, in Breton ſignifies *terrible*. Ib. 264. On the ſtones found under the cathedral of Paris, 1711, the deity ſuperſcribed Eſus is repreſented by a figure ſtriking at a tree, which Monſ. Moreau de Mautour explains of a Druid gathering the miſletoe. Little credit is due to the anonymous Querolus, the author of which, whoever he be, is certainly ſingular in giving Eſus the attributes of Anubis, which better ſuit the Gauliſh Mercury.

(E) Theſe critics are ſo far from truth, that Wedneſday, not Tueſday, has its name from Mercury, whom the Germans called *Wooden*, from the *woods* through which he was to point the paths; his office among all nations being to guide the feet of travellers, though the Egyptians ſuperadded to this the guidance of the mind as a characteriſtic of their Theth or Theut. See Voſſius in Cæſ. Com. de B. G. VI. 17. Teutates was alſo the Spaniſh Mercury. Banier Mythol. V. 464. 528. where he quotes Livy XXVI. 44. XXIX. 27. who does not mention the name of *Teutates*, though he does that of Mercury. See alſo Pezron, Antiq. des Gaulois.

(F) Keyſler, from Kilianus, gives a much better derivation of the Duſii, from *Duyſe*, in the old Belgic language *concubina*. Antiq. Sept. p. 457.

(G) Mr. Camden has here ſtrained another etymology to ſupport his favourite hypotheſis. Theſe women mentioned by Mela are the *Samnitæ* of Strabo, IV. 303. and the *Amnitæ* of Dionyſius Periegetes, I. 570. from whom *l'iſle des Saints*, oppoſite Breſt, has been miſcalled, for l'iſle des *Sains*, or *de Sain*. But Mela calls the iſland *Sena*, and the women *Barrigenas*; which laſt name, after torturing all former critics, Voſſius finds in the MSS. to be *Gallizenas*, or *Galligenas*, which Keyſler (Ant. Sept. p. 455, 456. 484.) reads *Galligenas* ſcil *vocant*, *Kene* or *Queen* ſignifying among the Germans *women and prieſteſſes*. So much does a little attention to real life and cuſtoms ſuperſede the innumerable reveries of cloſeted critics.

(H) The conformity betwen the two languages in this caſe depends on the Gæſatæ ſerving for *hire*; the addition therefore of *dewr* to *Guas* is nothing to the purpoſe. The Gæſatæ, according to Polybius, were natives of the Alps, who ſerved like the modern Swiſs. Hence Virgil properly calls the Gauliſh *gæſa* or

javelins

To this alſo may be referred *Geſum*, the peculiar weapon of the Gauls, as the *pilum* of the Romans, and the *framea* of the Germans. But of this hereafter. *Geſum.*

As the phalanx was the proper legion of the Macedonians, ſo was the *Caterva* of the Gauls, as we may ſee in Vegetius [p]. Nor is this worn out among the Britans, who call a troop *Caturfa*, and war *Kad*, and the ſtrength of war, which conſiſts in a legion, *Kaderne*, and *Caterna*, as ſome copies of Vegetius have it (I). *Caterva.*

To this *Kad* we may not improperly refer Cateia, which, according to Iſidore [q], was a kind of weapon among the Gauls. *Cateia.*

*Geſſa* [or *Gæſum*], another Gauliſh weapon, is by Servius [r] rendered *haſta virilis*, ſimilar to which ſeems to have been the Britiſh *Cathilou*, which Ninnius tranſlates, *Stakes burnt at the ends*, and *a warlike race* (K). *Geſſa.*

The Gauls whom Brennus led into Greece called the method of drawing up cavalry, conſiſting of three horſes, "in their country language," ſays Pauſanias [s], "*Trimarcia*; for they call a horſe *Marc*," which is abſolute Britiſh in the ſame ſenſe, *Tri* ſignifying three, and *March* a horſe (L). *Trimarcia.*

Pauſanias in the ſame book relates, that the Gauls called ſhields in their language *Thirei*, and the Britans at this day call them *Tarian* (M). *Thirei.*

Cæſar in his Journals, as quoted by Servius [t], relates, that being once in Gaul made priſoner by the enemy, and carried off on horſeback armed as he was, one of the enemy met him, who knew him, and inſultingly cried to him, *Cetos Cæſar*, which, in the language of the Gauls, ſignifies *Let go*. And *Geduch* ſignifies the ſame in Britiſh. *Cetos.*

The Gauliſh word *Rheda*, ſays Quintilian (N), means the ſame as the Latin *Caruca*, i. e. a chariot. This is not now to be found in the Britiſh language, but evidently appears to have been uſed by them, from the words *Rhediad* for a courſe, *Rhedec* [Rhedeg] to run, and *Rhedecfa* [Rhedegfa] a race, which no one can doubt are derived from the ſame. Nor is it abſurd to derive hence *Eporedia*, a city of Salaſſii, which Pliny ſays had its name from horſe-breakers (O). *Rheda.* *Eporedia.*

Both nations uſed another kind of carriage called in one word *Covinus*, and its driver *Covinarius*. But though this name, as well as the carriage itſelf, be loſt, its root as I may ſay remains among the Britans, who call carrying in a carriage *Kowain* [v]. *Covinas.*

*Eſſedum* was alſo a Gauliſh carriage, or rather chariot deſigned for war, which both Propertius [u] and Cæſar [x] give to the Britans. *Eſſedum.*

> *Eſſeda cælatis ſiſte Britanna jugis.*
> Britiſh Eſſeda with their well-wrought yokes.

*Circius* is the well-known name of a wind, to whom the emperor Auguſtus vowed and erected a temple in Gaul [y]. But Phavorinus, who was a Gaul, in Gellius [z] ſhews it to be a Gauliſh word. "Our Gauls," ſays he, "call the wind that blows from their own country, and is very ſevere, Circius, I believe from whirling "eddy (P)." This is known to be the moſt impetuous and violent of all winds; and *Cyrch* ſignifies force and violence among the Britans, as appear by their Litany. *Circius.*

Livy [a] writes that the *Pennine Alps*, which Cæſar [b] calls the higheſt Alps, had their name not from Annibal the Carthaginian [*Pœnus*], but from the higheſt of the mountains, the top whereof was conſecrated to a deity, and named *Penninus* by the mountaineer Gauls. The Britans ſtill call the ſummits of mountains *Pen*, whence *Pen-maen-maur*, *Pendle*, *Pen*, *Pencoh-cloud* and *Pennigent*, the higheſt mountains among us, had their name; and from the ſame circumſtance is derived that of the Apennines in Italy. *Pennine.*

Cæſar [c] informs us, that the cities of Gaul on the ocean are called by the Gauls *Aremoricæ*, and the Britans uſe the ſame word in the ſame ſenſe; for *Ar-mor* with them ſignifies *on*, or *above the ſea*; and in the ſame ſenſe Strabo calls them in Greek Απωκεανιδας [d]. *Armorica.*

[p] II. 2. [q] XVIII. 7. Of this word ſee Voſſius de Vit. Serm. I. c. 2 and 3.
[r] Ad Æn. VIII. 662. of this word ſee Voſſius de Vit. Serm. vol. I. c. 2 and 3. [s] Phoc. X. 19.
[t] Ad Æn. XI. 743. [v] Of this word ſee Voſſius ubi ſup. p. 15. who explains it *currus cameratus*, a *covered* carriage.
[u] Prop. II. 1. fin. [x] B.G. IV. 24. 33. Of this word ſee Voſſius ubi ſup. [y] Sen. Nat. Quæſt. V. 17.
[z] II. 22. [a] XXI. 38. [b] B. G. III. 1. [c] B. G VII. 75. [d] Παροκεανιτικα. IV. 191. 194.

javelins *Alpina*, becauſe they were the weapons of that particular people, and not becauſe they were the better for growing on the Alps, as Taubman dreamt. Mr. Gale adds a note here, that *Geſſiling* is ſtill the term for a *parliament* in the ſtyle of the Cinque-ports, who *pay* certain perſons for repreſenting them here. In Spelman's Gloſſary, *Geſſel* is *comes qui* certa ſervit mercede, *unde juxta Cujacium* Gaſſalli *quaſi* Geſſalli. Hence *Vaſſal*, and from *Guaſſaawr*, Vavaſor.

(I) The words of Vegetius do not appear to repreſent *Caterva* as a word of barbarous origin, though confined to the infantry of barbarous nations. Horace, Ep. II. 1. 190. uſes it for a body of foot, oppoſed to horſe, and, out of its military deſignation, it means any troop of people in general, as does the Welſh *Catyrfa*, and *Caterfod* war. See Jones's Welch Dict. *Cadam* is Welch for *ſtrong*; but we need not lay any ſtreſs on the various reading *Canerna* in Vegetius. Though *Cateia* was a Gauliſh weapon, the Gauliſh and Spaniſh name for it was *Teuton*, according to Iſidore, xviii. 7. But query if Iſidore does not miſunderſtand Virgil Æn. VII 740. where ſee Servius.

(K) Granting Nennius all the authority he deſerves, the Welſh word, as he repreſents it, is now obſolete, unleſs we ſtrain it with Biſhop Gibſon, from *Kerh* [Keth] a nail or pin, and *Ulw*, hot embers. Mr. Camden muſt have ſeen a very different copy of Nennius from that publiſhed by Dr. Gale, which ſays, c. 15. Cæſar was repulſed with loſs at the Thames, becauſe the Britiſh general *poſuerat ſudes* ferreas *& ſemen bellicoſum*, quæ calcitramenta, *i. e.* cethilocium *in vadum fluminis*; a verb is wanting to cloſe the ſentence: but it is eaſy to ſee that beſides ſtakes pointed with iron, and a body of troops, *calthrops* were thrown into the river, and this comes nearer the Welſh *Keth*.

(L) Both Mr. Camden and the Biſhop miſtake Pauſanias, who does not make the three horſes any part of the line of battle, much leſs place them *abreaſt*. He ſays expreſſly, that each horſeman had two ſervants with led horſes in the rear of the army, to remount him in caſe of accident.

(M) Pauſanias Att. I. 13. ſays, that Pyrrhus dedicated the ſhields [Θυρεις] of the Gauls. But Θυρεος is a common Greek word for an oblong concave ſhield. Potter's Ant. II. p 35.

(N) Quintilian (I. 5.) ſays no ſuch thing; he only inſtances *Rheda* as a Gauliſh word introduced into the Latin language. Yet biſhop Gibſon, who publiſhed Quintilian two years before he tranſlated Camden, has not corrected this miſtake. Cicero ad Attic. V. 17. uſes *rheda*, but quære in the ſame ſenſe as *caruca*, ſee Gent. Mag. LX. 100. Of this word ſee Voſſius de Vit. Serm. vol. I. c. 2 and 3.

(O) *Eporedias Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant.* Pliny, Nat. Hiſt. III. 17.

(P) Favorinus ſeems rather to ſuppoſe Circius to be a word of Latin derivation, from its whirling round, *circum*. And as biſhop Gibſon obſerves, though *Cyrch* is Welſh for *ſtrong*, it is rather an adjective, and not to be made a ſubſtantive in this particular inſtance alone.

In the reign of Diocleſian, the peaſants in Gaul raiſed a diſturbance, and gave their party the name of
*Bachaudæ.* *Bachaudæ* (Q); and the Britans call ſwineherds and peaſants *Beichiad.*
*Vargæ.* Sidonius[e] ſays the Gauls call petty robbers of their own country *Vargæ*; and I find in the gloſſary belonging to the church of Landaff, that robbers were antiently called in Britiſh *Veriad* (R).
*Allobrogæ.* "The *Allobrogæ*," ſays the antient and excellent ſcholiaſt on Juvenal[f], "had their name from *Brogæ*, "the Gauliſh word for *ager*, country, and *Alla*, another, as much as to ſay, removed from another place." Now *Bro* among the Britans ſignifies a country, and *Allan* abroad, ſo that the etymology is plainly the ſame in both languages (S).
*Glaſtum.* "An herb like plaintain is called in Gaul *Glaſtum*," ſays Pliny[g]. This plant, with which he and
*Woad.* other writers tell us the Britans uſed to ſtain their bodies, (T) is the ſame we call *Woad*, yielding a blue
*Iſatis.* colour, which colour is ſtill called by the Britans *Glas*. It was the *Iſatis* of the Greeks, as Pliny
The herb *Vitrum.* (U) tells us, and the *Vitrum* (V) of the dyers, according to Oribaſius. Hence it is eaſy to correct P. Mela[h], by ſubſtituting *Vitro* for *Ultro* in that paſſage. *Britanni incertum ob decorem an ob quid aliud* Ultro *corpora infecti.* "It is uncertain whether the Britans ſtained their bodies [*Vitro*] with Vitrum for "beauty or any other reaſon."

The Gallathæ, who ſpoke the ſame language with the old Gauls (according to S[t]. Jerom) had a ſmall
*Coccus.* ſhrub called *Coccus*, from whence that bright red colour called *coccineus* [or ſcarlet] was produced; and the Britans call this very colour *Coch.*
*Brachæ.* We have before ſhewn that Brachæ were the common dreſs both of Gauls and Britans. Diodorus Siculus[i] calls them rough garments of various colours. The Britans at preſent call dirty ragged garments *Brati* (W).
*Lainæ.* If *Laina* was a Gauliſh word, as Strabo[k] ſeems to inſinuate, when he ſays, "The Gauls make garments "of coarſe wool, and call them *Lainæ*," the Britiſh are not very far from this word in calling wool *Glawn* in their language (X).
*Bardus.* Feſtus Pompeius[l] ſays, *Bardus* is a Gauliſh word for a ſinger, and this is pure Britiſh.
*Bardocucullus.* We learn from Martial[m] and others, that *Bardocucullus* was the dreſs of the Gauliſh bards; and as *Bard* [Bardh] remains intire among the Britans, ſo does the other part of the word; for they call a cloak *Cucul* [Cochl].
*Brance.* Gaul, ſays Pliny[n], "produces a kind of corn which they call *Brance* (Y), which among us is Sanda-"lum, a grain of the fineſt kind." Among the Britans alſo a ſpecies of very bright grain is called *Guineth vranc*, and in Norfolk among us *Brank.*
*Pempedula.* Apuleius tells us, that what the Greeks called *Pentaphyllos* from its five leaves the Gauls called *Pempedula*; and *Pymp*, in Britiſh, ſignifies five, and *Deilen*, a leaf.
*Petoritum.* As *Pymp* ſignified five, ſo does *Petor* four among the Gauls, according to Feſtus, who ſays that *Petoritum* was a Gauliſh carriage, ſo called from its four wheels; and *Pedwar* ſignifies four in Britiſh.
*Gunia.* Among wooden inſtruments Canterium, which the Engliſh call *a leaver*, Iſidore[o] ſays the Gauls called *Gunia*, and the Britans at preſent *Gwif*[p].
*Betulla.* Pliny[q] calls *Betulla*, which we call *Birch*, a Gauliſh tree. He would now call it a Britiſh one, as it grows plentifully in Britain, and is called in Britiſh *Bedw.*
*Dercoma.* Wine, mingled with water, we learn from Athenæus[r], was called by the Gauls *Dercoma*; and *Dwr*, in Britiſh, ſignifies water (Z).

[e] B. IV. Ep. 6. [f] VII. 214. [g] XXII. 1. [h] III. 6. [i] V. 30.
[k] IV. 196. [l] Referring to Lucan. [m] XIV. 128. [n] XVIII. 7.
[o] XIX. 19. [p] *Gwyf*, an iron bar. Jones. Of this word ſee Voſſius de Vit. Serm. vol. I. c. 2. 3. p. 13.
[q] XVI. 18. [r] IV. 13.

(Q) They are called *Bacaudæ*, *Vacaudæ*, and *Bagaudæ*, by Victor, Eutropius and Oroſius; but Camden's reading has no where occured to me; nor where the rebels ruſtics only, but many of the better ſort joined with them, unable to bear the oppreſſion of the Roman governors. Salvian Ep. *Beichaud* ſignifies only the *bellowing of oxen.* G.

(R) The printed Welſh dictionaries know no ſuch word as *Veriad*, or any approach to it. G.

(S) *All* is Welſh for *other*; *allan* for *out, without*; *brô* for *country.* Jones's Dict.

(T) "Equidem et formæ gratiâ ritûſque perpetuè in corporibus aliquas exterarum gentium uti herbis quibuſdam adverto animum. Illinunt certè aliis aliæ faciem in populis barbarorum fœminæ; mareſque etiam apud Dacos et Sarmatas corpora ſua inſcribunt. Simile plantagini *Glaſtum* in Gallià vocatur, quo Britannorum conjuges nuruſque toto corpore oblitæ, quibuſdam in ſacris et nudæ incedunt, Æthiopum colorem imitantes." Pliny, L. XXII. c. 1.

(U) What Pliny ſays the Greeks called *Iſatis* was a ſpecies of wild lettuce, XX. 6. It is Marcellus Empir. c. 23. p. 163. who tells us the Greeks gave the name of Iſatis to the Glaſtum. See Hardouin's note on Pliny XXII. 1. Mr. Camden puts in his margin *Luteum Cæſari*: but Cæſar expreſsly has *vitrum*, B. G. V. 14. Pliny XXII. 1. deſcribes the *Glaſtum* of Gaul as imitating *Ethiopum colorem*, which ſeems to mean that it ſtained of a *copper* colour.

(V) I. F. Gmelin de cœruleo vitro veterum. Comment. Gottingenſ. Acad. vol. II.

The bugles or coloured glaſs beads with which the Egyptian mummies are adorned, as alſo the blue enamel on the ſmall images found in the mummies, muſt receive their tinge from metals calcined by violent heat. See Pauw's Recherches.

This was probably Cobalt, but Gmelin expreſſes his doubts as to this, and gives his reaſons for them. Acta Gottingenſia. vol. II.

He ſays there is no reaſon to believe that the Egyptians, or the Greeks and Romans, knew any thing of Cobalt.

The Chineſe uſe lapis lazuli for their blue colours on their earthen ware, of which, Oſbeck obſerves, there is a great deal in the Northern parts of China; and Marcgrave obſerves, that it will ſtand the fire without loſing its colour.

This property it is ſaid to owe to the *iron* it has in it.

(W) *Brattian*, and hence our North countrymen *brats.* G. *Bratt*, a cloud, or rag Jones. All that Diodorus Siculus ſays of the Βρακαι is, that they were αναξυριδες, or breeches. He deſcribes their other garments, and the ſaga, or ſaſhes, as of many colours, thick in winter, and thin in ſummer. Of this word ſee Voſſius de Vit. Serm. vol. I. c. 2-3.

(X) *Gwlan* is Welſh for wool: but critics are ſo much divided about Strabo's word and meaning, that no kind of ſtreſs can be laid on them.

(Y) *Gwonith Ffrank* is a very modern Welſh word for French wheat. If, as F. Hardouin aſſures us, all the MSS. of Pliny read *brace*, there needs no other refutation of Camden's hypotheſis.

(Z) Nothing is more extraordinary than the illuſions of learned men. The error of the Latin tranſlation has furniſhed Camden with a fact, and an etymology which never exiſted. Athenæus Deipn. IV. 13. p. 152. ſpeaking of the manner of life of the Celtæ or Gauls, ſays, the rich drink wine from Italy or Marſeilles, ſometimes neat, ſometimes mixed with water. The liquor of the poor is Zythus, ſometimes made of wheat and honey, and called by the generality *dercoma.* So ſtands the original text. The tranſlator, omitting all about the poor people's liquor, connects *dercoma* with the diluted wine. It is moſt probable Caſaubon is right in correcting it παρα δε τοις πολλοις καθ' αυτο καλειται δε κορμα. The generality drink this malt liquor alone, and call it *Korma.* The *Curmi* of Dioſcorides and others.

Thus,

Thus, not to go through every article, in Dioſcorides what the Latins call *Filix*, the antient Gauls call *Ratis*, the Britans *Redin*. The Latin *Sambucus* is the *Scovies* of the Gauls, the *Iſcaw* of the Britans. The Italian *Serratula* is the Gauliſh *Vetonica*, the Britans' and our *Betony* (A). The fat of the ſoil, as Pliny[s] ſays the Latins called it, is the Gauliſh *Marga*, the Britiſh *Marl*. What the Latins called white marl, the Gauls *Gliſcomarga*[t] (B), might be called by the Britans *Gluyſmarl*; *Gluys* ſignifying among them fair or white. A three-legged ſtool was called by the Gauls *Tripetia*, as we learn from Sulpitius Severus[u], and by the Britans *Tribet*. A meaſure of 100 feet is the *Candetum* of the Gauls in Columella[x], and the Britiſh *Cantroed*. A bird's bill the Gauls, according to Suetonius[y], call *Becco*, the Britans *Bec*.

*Rhedyn.* *Scovies.* *Yſcaw.* *Marga.* *Gliſcomarga.* *Trybedh.* *Cantroed.* *Becco.*

Nor ſhould I be ſo wild in my conjectures as Goropius, if I attempted to reduce *Galba*, which Suetonius[z] tranſlates very fat, to the Britiſh word *Gallecus* (C), which ſignifies *very big*; the *Bulga* of Verrius Flaccus[a] for a leather budget to the Britiſh *Butſiet* (D); or the *Soldurii* of Cæſar[b], for perſons who had vowed to live and die altogether, to *Sowdiwr* (E); Pliny's[c] *Planarat* (F), for a plough, to *Arat*, a word of the ſame import; Iſidorus's[d] *Taxea*, for bacon, to *Tew* [fat]; Diodorus Siculus's[e] *Zithum* to *Cider* (G); *Cerviſia* to *Keirch*, oats, of which the Britans in many places make that liquor, or rather to *Cwrwf*, which we call ale (H).

*Galba.* *Bulga.* *Soldurii.* *Planarat.* *Taxea.* *Zithum.* *Cereviſia.* Ale, a drink.

All theſe words appear from theſe writers to have been Gauliſh, and we ſee how exactly they correſpond both in ſound and ſenſe with the Britiſh.

Add to this, that as the antient names of places have the ſame termination among both nations, as in *Dunum*, *Briva*, *Ritum*, *Durum*, *Magum*, &c. it may be preſumed theſe nations are not very different. Indeed, from this circumſtance, no inconſiderable proof might be brought, that we Engliſh are derived from the Germans, from the more modern names of places ending in *Burrow*, *Berry*, *Ham*, *Sted*, *Ford*, *Thorp*, and *Wich*, which equally correſpond to the German terminations *Burg*, *Berg*, *Heim*, *Stadt*, *Furdt*, *Dorp*, and *Wic*.

Terminations of names of places.

In like manner ſome Gauliſh names may be eaſily accounted for from being in our Britiſh language conformable to the nature of the thing; ſo that we muſt either allow they were impoſed by Britans, or that our Britans ſpoke the Gauliſh language. But it will be ſufficient to produce one or two.

The third part of Gaul is inhabited, ſays Cæſar[f], "by people called in their own language *Celtæ*, (I) "in ours *Galli*," but by the Greeks *Gallathæ*. Whence they had the name of Celtæ and Gallathæ the moſt learned French critics have not told us; but let them reflect whether it be not from the Britiſh word *Gualt*, which ſtill ſignifies among the Britans *the hair of the head*, and *Gualtoc*, *wearing hair*, whence *Celtica*, and Gallathæ, and Galli, ſeem to have been ſoftened by various pronunciation. (K) All the learned agree, that the Celtæ were called *Comati*, from their long hair, on which they beſtowed ſo much care, and the difference of ſound between C, K, Q, G, is not great *.

*Celtæ.* *Gwalt.*

It is well known that the Garonne, the nobleſt river in Gaul, runs with great rapidity and fury, whence the poets call it ſtrong, ſea-like, rapid Garumna, and this is the meaning of the Britiſh word *Garrw*[g].

*Garonne.* *Garw.*

The river Arar flows with incredible gentleneſs, ſo that a ſpectator can hardly determine which way it runs. Hence the poets call it Araris *tardior*, and *lentus*; Arar and Ara[h] ſignifies in Britiſh *ſlow* and *ſtill*.

*Arar.*

The Rhoſne, into which the Arar empties itſelf, runs with great rapidity, whence it has the epithet of quick, ſwift and precipitate, which is not very wide of *Rhedec*, which expreſſes ſwiftneſs of courſe.

*Rhoſne.*

Strabo and others mention the *Gebennæ*, a continued ridge of mountains, extending a long way in Gaul. It appears from a Britiſh Lexicon, that *Keven* ſignifies among the Britans the ridge of a mountain, and ſuch a long ridge I ſaw near *Otteley* in Yorkſhire, called by the inhabitants *The Keven* (L).

*Gebennæ.*

It being an antient cuſtom in Gaul to ſet up ſtones along the roads at the diſtance of every 1500 paces, and a Gauliſh *Leuca* (according to Jornandes[i]) containing that number of paces, and *Leach*[k] in Britiſh ſignifying a ſtone, let the learned of France ſay if *Leuca* had not its name thence.

*Leuca.*

On the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, whence it is pretended Hercules and Albion fought, are ſcattered ſuch quantities of ſtones, that you would think it had rained ſtones, whence it is called by writers *Littus lapideum* and *Campus lapideus*, by the modern French *le Craux*. They know not the meaning of the name; but ſtones in the Britiſh language are called *Craig* (M).

*Campus lapideus.*

The

* Lipſius de pronunciat. p. 66.

[s] XVII. 6. [t] XVII. 8. [u] Dial. p. 544. [x] V. 1. See Du Cange in v.
[y] Vitell. 18. p. 19. [z] Galb. c. 3. [a] Feſtus and Nonius. [b] B. G. III. 22.
[c] XVIII. 18. [d] XX. 2. [e] IV. 2. [f] B. G. I. 1. [g] *Yarrow.* MS. n. Gale.
[h] *Araf.* Jones. [i] [k] *Lhéch.*

(A) Biſhop Gibſon ſays *Betony* is no Britiſh word, but expreſſed by *Cribeu Sped*.

(A) *Gliſſomarga*, as F. Hardouin corrects it, comes nearer the Britiſh name.

(C) Galvog is Welſh for *mighty*, *powerful*. Jones.

(D) There is no ſuch Welſh word as *Burſiet*. *Bolgan* is a budget, and comes much nearer to *Bulga*. See in the Orkneys hereafter.

(E) *Soldurii* is rather French, the Welſh word being *Milwr*.

(F) This word differs in the MSS. and editions of Pliny, and in his commentators: Hardouin reads *Plauſtrarati*, and takes off all the Galliciſm at once. *Arad*, or *Aradr*, is Welſh for a plough.

(G) *Sider* is Welſh for *fringe*, or *rags*. Jones. The name of the drink *cyder* is rather of Roman extraction.

(H) *Cereviſia* is rather to be derived from *Cwruf*, or *Cwrw*, than from *Ceirch*.

(I) So called of their much riding. Verſtegan, p. 28. marg.

(K) Gallia Braccata, was the name of a province in Gaul. All the reſt was called *Comata* which Cæſar conquered. Voſſius de Vit. Serm. p. 16.

(L) Innumerable mountains in North Wales have the name of *Keven*, with various epithets. See before p. XIII. v. *Covain*.

(M) *Kraig* being a *rock*, or *crag*, and *kerrig ſtones*, perhaps we ſhould rather ſeek for an etymology in the French language.

*Morini.* The antient inhabitants of the maritime part of Gaul oppoſite to us were called in their own language *Morini*; and *Mor* ſignifies in Britiſh the ſea, whence that name ſeems derived. For they call people living on the ſea *Morinwyr*, as antiently *Aremorica*, in the Gauliſh language, and now in the Britiſh, ſignifies *on the ſea*.

*Arelate.* So *Arelate*, a very famous city of Gaul, ſtanding in a ſwampy moiſt ſoil, ſeems to have taken its name from its ſituation, *Ar* ſignifying in Britiſh upon, and *Llaith* moiſture.

*Uxellodunum.* *Dunum.* Uxellodunum, Cæſar ſays[l], was a town on every ſide inacceſſible, and ſituate on a high mountain. But *Uchell*, in Britiſh, ſignifies high, and *Dunum*, among the old Gauls, was an eminence or hill, as we learn from Plutarch in his book of rivers from Clitophon; and the ſame word was uſed by the antient Britans.

*Cythariſtes.* Pliny puts the promontory of Cythariſtes in Gaul, near Marſeilles, where is now the town of *Toulon*; and if you aſk our Britans what they call a harp, they preſently anſwer *Telen*[m].

Again, to put this matter out of diſpute, it is certain that the modern French language, though derived from the Latin and German, ſtill retains many antient Gauliſh words. I have received from perſons acquainted with both languages many of thoſe Gauliſh words, which cannot be referred either to the Latin or German languages (and ſo are probably remains of the antient Gauliſh), which come very near the Britiſh. The French ſay *Guerir*, the Britains *Guerif*, to cure; French *Guaine*, Britiſh *Gwain*, a ſheath; French *Derechef*, Britiſh *Derchefu* (N), lately; French *Camur* (O), Britiſh *Cam*, crooked; French *Bateau*, Britiſh *Bád*, a boat; French *Gourmond*, a glutton, Britiſh *Gormod*, exceſſive, ſuperfluity; French *Baſton*, Britiſh *Paſtwn*, a ſtaff; French *Accabler*, Britiſh *Cablu*, to oppreſs (P); French *Havre*, Britiſh *Aber*, a haven (Q); and both nations ſtill uſe *Comb* (R) for a valley. With many more of the ſame ſort, which would not perhaps entertain the reader, but ſtrongly confirm this point.

Tacitus's[n] obſervation that the Eſtii, a German people, "in manners and dreſs approach nearer to the "Suevi, but in language to the Britans," makes not againſt my aſſertion. For the remoteſt languages agree in ſome particulars. And lately Augerius Buſbequius[o], ambaſſador from the Emperor to the Grand Signior, remarked many German and Engliſh words in the Taurica Cherſoneſus, or Crim Tartary.

Hence one might conclude that the antient Gauls and Britans uſed the ſame language, and by neceſſary conſequence, the origin of the Britans may be referred to the Gauls. For it muſt be allowed, as was before obſerved, that Gaul was firſt peopled, as being nearer to Armorica, producing plenty of corn, and greater numbers of men in proportion, as Strabo obſerves. And when the Gauls had ſent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace and Aſia, much more is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe they would ſend ſome to Britain, as being both nearer and equally fruitful. And it muſt redound to the honour of the Britans that they are deſcended from thoſe antient Gauls, who ſo greatly excelled in military honour, with whom the Romans maintained a war ſo many years, not only for glory but ſelf-preſervation, and who, to borrow the language of the poet,

——— *per omnem*
*Invecti Europam, quaſi grando aquilone vel auſtro*
*Importata, gravi paſſim ſonuere tumultu.*
*Scit Romanus adhuc, & quam Tarpeia videtis*
*Arx attollentem caput illo in monte ſuperbum,*
*Pannones, Emathii norunt, ſcit Delphica rupes.*

Like hail by northern or by ſouthern blaſt
Impell'd, o'er Europe they in torrents paſt.
Rome feels their force, Tarpeian turrets bend,
No more on high their haughty creſts aſcend;
Wide o'er Pannonian plains their power has flown,
Delphi and Macedon the victors own.

And ſoon after,

*Intravere Aſiæ fines; prope littora Ponti*
*In gentem crevere novam, quæ tenditur uſque*
*Ad juga Pamphilúm, Garamantica ſydera contra*
*Inter Cappadoces poſita, & Bithynica regna.*

Aſia they enter'd, on the Pontic ſhore,
Became a nation there unknown before,
Who the high cliffs of Pamphilus explore;
This region, far oppos'd to Lybian ſkies,
Twixt Cappadocia and Bithynia lies.

Nor muſt I forget the proofs brought by others of the Britans being deſcended from the Gauls. George Buc, no leſs eminent for his family than his accompliſhments, obſerves from Mekercus, that the Germans call a Frenchman *Wallon*; and that when the German Saxons came hither, and heard the Britans

[l] B. G. VIII. 40.

[m] *Telyn.*

[n] Mor. Germ. c. 45.

[o] Ep. IV.

If the ground were covered with flints, ſuch as are produced in *chalk*, one might derive it from the old plural of *Craie*, chalk.

(N) *Dyrchafu*, to aſcend. Jones has no word nearer to it.

(O) *Camur*, *Camuruſe*, qui eſt tres voutè; *incurvus*. Lacombe's Dict. de vieux Franc.

(P) To *blaſpheme*. Jones.

(Q) A *brook*. Jones.

(R) *Cwmm* is a Welſh word. *Combe* une vallee, *vallis*, une grotte. Ce mot eſt Gallois. Lacombe.

ſpeak

ſpeak the Gauliſh language, they called them *Walli*, or Gauls. Buchanan adds, that *Walch* ſignifies among the Germans not merely a ſtranger, but in a ſtricter ſenſe a Gaul; and at the ſame time intimates, that the modern French give the name of *Galles* to the country which we call *Wales*, and that the antient Scots divided all the nations of Britain into *Gaol* and *Galle*, i. e. as he explains it, into *Gallæci* and *Gauls*.

But if our Britans inſiſt upon a Trojan extraction, in defiance of truth, I ſhall not oppoſe them; they may, I think, deduce themſelves very eaſily from the Trojans by the Gauls. "For ſome," as Ammianus[p] tells us, ſay, "that the few who eſcaped the deſtruction of Troy poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul then "uninhabited." In this view of language we cannot but admire and celebrate the divine goodneſs to our Britans, the poſterity of the antient Gomer, who though conquered ſucceſſively by the Romans, Saxons, and Normans, have ſtill hitherto preſerved their original name and primitive language intire, notwithſtanding the attempts of the Normans to ſuppreſs it by expreſs laws made for that purpoſe. So that the old Welſh nobleman ſeems to have returned no improper anſwer to Henry II. king of England, when he aſked him what he thought of the ſtrength of the Welſh, and of his royal preparations againſt them. "This people," ſaid he, "may be diſtreſſed, and in great meaſure deſtroyed or weakened by your "Majeſty's forces, and thoſe of others, as they have formerly many times been. But the wrath of man "ſhall never totally deſtroy them, without the concurrent wrath of God. Nor do I believe any other "nation but the Cambric, i. e. the Britiſh, or any other tongue ſhall anſwer before the ſupreme Judge at "the day of judgement for this corner of the world, whatever may happen to other parts of it[q]."

See Camden's account of the Romans in Britain.

# NAME of BRITAIN.

BUT it may perhaps be ſaid, if *Cumero* be the original name of the inhabitants whence come *Albion* and Britannia? the laſt of which has ſo prevailed as almoſt to occaſion the other to be loſt. Give me leave to lay before you my real opinion on this ſubject, which I am perſuaded is founded on truth. The ſame thing may be conſidered under various circumſtances, and expreſſed by various names, as Plato teaches in his Cratylus; and, if you run over every antient and modern name, you will find that every nation has been called by different names by themſelves and by foreigners. Thus thoſe who are called in their own language *Iſraelites*, are called by the Greeks *Hebrews* and *Jews*, by the Egyptians, according to Manetho, *Hueſi*[r], from their having ſhepherds for their kings. So the Greeks called thoſe people *Syrians*, who, according to Joſephus, called themſelves *Aramites*; and *Galatæ*, thoſe who called themſelves in their own language *Celtæ*, either from their milky whiteneſs, as ſome will have it, or from their long hair, as I juſt now obſerved. Thus thoſe who called themſelves in their own language *Teutſch*, *Numidians* and *Hellenes*, were by the Romans named *Germans*, *Moors* and *Greeks*. Thus, at preſent, to go no further, thoſe who in their own dialect are called *Muſulmen*, *Magier*, *Czechs*, *Beſermanns*, are called by all Europeans *Turks*, *Hungarians*, *Bohemians* and *Tartars*. And we Engliſh, who call ourſelves in our language *Engliſhmen*, are called by the Welſh, the Iriſh, and highland Scotch, *Saſſon*, or Saxons. In the ſame manner we may ſuppoſe that our anceſtors, who called themſelves *Cumero*, were for ſome reaſon, either by themſelves or by others, called *Britons*, whence the Greeks formed Βρεττανια, and as it were tranſmitted it to the Romans. This being premiſed, let us now inquire into the names of our iſland.

I am not much concerned about the name *Albion*, given to this iſland by the Greeks for diſtinction ſake; all the ſurrounding iſlands being called *Britannicæ* and *Britanniæ*. "The iſland of Britain," ſays Pliny[s], "rendered famous by our own and the Grecian hiſtory, lies between the North and Weſt, overagainſt Ger- "many, Gaul and Spain, and at a great diſtance from theſe much the largeſt parts of Europe. It has the "name of Albion, all the reſt being called Britanniæ." Hence Catullus, in his Epigram againſt Cæſar[t], ſays,

*Albion.*

*Hunc Galliæ timent, timent Britanniæ.*
Him the Gauls, the Britains fear.

And in the ſame piece he calls this *ultima occidentis inſula*, "the laſt Weſtern iſle." The name of Albion ſeems to have taken its riſe from the vanity of the Greeks, their fabulous turn, and deſultory levity in inventing names, which is called by themſelves αγαθος ευρεσιλογια: for when they had given Italy the fabulous name of Heſperia, from Heſperus ſon of Atlas, Gaul that of Galatia, from a ſon of Polyphemus, &c. I cannot help thinking with Perottus and Lilius Giraldus they alſo in the ſame fabulous ſtyle denominated this iſland Albion from Albion ſon of Neptune, unleſs any one ſhould chuſe rather to derive it from Αλφον, which, according to Feſtus, ſignifies in Greek *white*, whence the Alps had their name. For it is encompaſſed with white rocks, which Cicero[u] calls *mirificæ moles*, "amazing maſſes," whence, on the coins of Antoninus Pius and Severus, Britain is repreſented as a woman ſitting on rocks, and the

The figure of Britannia.

[p] XV. 9.
[q] Girald. Topog. Walliæ, lib. II. de illaudabil. Walliæ, c. 10. in Ang. Sac. II. 455.
[r] Q. Hicſos.
[s] Nat. Hiſt. IV. 16.
[t] Ep. 39. In Ep. 11. he mentions *ultimos Britannos*
[u] Ep. ad Att. IV. 16.

Britiſh poets themſelves call her *Inis Wen* (S) q. d. *White Iſland* (T). Not to mention that Orpheus, in his Argonautics (if they be indeed his (V)) calls an iſland neareſt Ireland or Jerſey λευκαιον χερσον, or the white land, which muſt be this of ours, and which a few lines before he ſeems to have called Νησσον Πευκησσαν, for Λευκησσαν. Fracaſtorius[x] alſo, treating of that peſtilential diſorder in Britain commonly called by the Engliſh the ſweating ſickneſs, aſcribes it to the chalkineſs of the ſoil, from which he ſuſpects this iſland was called Albion (U). But who can with patience hear the impudent fiction of that wretch who aſſerts that Albion was called from *Albina*, one of the thirty daughters of Diocleſian king of Syria, who ſlew their huſbands on their wedding nights, and coming hither in a ſhip without rowers, firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland, and, admitting dæmons to their embraces, produced a race of giants (W). I need not be very ſolicitous how Britain came by the name of *Inſula Cæruli*, in that antient parody againſt Ventidius Baſſus; it being ſurrounded by the ocean, which the poets call *cærulus* and *cærulum*: whence Claudian[y] ſays of Britain,

*Inſula Cæruli.*

— — — — — — *cujus veſtigia verrit*
*Cærulus* — — — — — — — — — —
— — — — whoſe footſteps ſweeps
The azure ſea — — — — — — (X)

I paſs by the epithets of "great and moſt diſtant iſland," given it by Ariſtides[z]. Gildas[a] alſo ſeems to inſinuate that it was called ROMANIA, when he ſays it was ſo reduced by the Romans that "the ſoil "retained the name of the Roman bondage;" and preſently ſubjoins, "Inſomuch that it might be "accounted not Britannia, but Romania (Y);" and a page or two after he adds concerning it, "An "iſland retaining the Roman name, but not their manners and laws[b]." And Proſper Aquitanus expreſsly calls it a Roman iſland. To this alſo we may refer the prediction of the Aruſpices when the ſtatues of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus were thrown down by lightning, that out of their family would ariſe an emperor who, among other actions, would "ſend governors to Tapobrane, and a proconſul to the "Roman iſland[c]." This the learned underſtood of our iſland, which was a præſidial, but never a proconſular province, as will be ſhewn hereafter. Let thoſe who believe it was ever called SAMOTHEA, from Samothes, ſixth ſon of Japhet, indulge their fancy. The author of this forgery was Annius of Viterbo, who under a ſpecious title, like other cunning contrivers, obtruded his own forgeries upon the credulous under the name of Beroſus.

*Romania.*

*Samothea.*

But the real name and origin of Britain is as uncertain as the opinions about it. If I may be allowed to offer my ſentiments on the ſubject, I would firſt recommend it to my countrymen to be moderate in their cenſures; and as they profeſs to deſire information, indulge my ſearch after it, and not forbid my purſuing the path that Eliot, Leland, Lhuyd, and others, have opened. For if the learned Humphrey Lhuyd was allowed without offence to Brute, and even commended for ſo doing, to give a different derivation of the name of Britain, I hope I, who have no deſigns upon the hiſtory of Brute, may have liberty to deduce it as briefly as I can from any other origin; I mean from the Britiſh language itſelf, which having little foreign mixture in it, and being by far the oldeſt language, will be of great ſervice in this reſearch. For antient languages are accounted of ſingular uſe in tracing the origin of nations, and Plato[d] tells us that original names, grown obſolete by length of time, are preſerved in the barbarous as the more antient languages. But notwithſtanding the darkneſs diffuſed over theſe matters by length of time is ſuch as to make us rather wiſh than hope to diſcover the truth, I ſhall endeavour to come at it, and deliver my ſentiments as conciſely as I can, without requiring implicit obedience, but ready to embrace whatever others may offer with greater probability. For I am equally ſtudious of truth, whether the reſult of others' inquiry or my own, and embrace it wherever I meet with it.

I ſhall firſt then, with my readers' permiſſion, take for granted that the antient nations had ſome certain name from the beginning, out of which, agreeable to the analogy of their own languages, the Greeks and

[x] B. I. De morbis contagioſis.
[z] [a] c. 5. ed. Gale.
[c] Vopiſc. in Floriano, c. 2. Caſaubon corrects it *ad Britanniam inſulam*.
[y] Pr. Conſ. Stil. II. 248.
[b] c. 10.
[d] In Cratylo.

(S) Selden in his notes on Drayton's Polyolbion thinks this inſtance moſt in point; it being uſual in antiquity for places to have names among ſtrangers correſponding with thoſe given by the inhabitants. So the Red ſea is by Strabo, Curtius, &c. called *Erythræus*, and the Nile in Hebrew and Egyptian called *black*, is obſerved by Scaliger to be called by Homer Αιγυπτος, a word of like import. G.

(T) So an iſland in the Indian ſea was called *Leuce* (Ptolemy); another off Crete (Pliny); and another in Pontus, at the mouth of the Broyſthenes; which laſt agreed with our own ſo far as to be thought *Fortunaet*, and to be the retreat of the ſouls of Peleus and Achilles. Cellar. I. 400. A place by Tyber was alſo called Albiona.

(V) Some judicious critics aſcribe them to Onomacritus, who lived between the 50th and 60th Olympiad, or an Orpheus of Crotona like him, contemporary with Piſiſtratus. Suidas. Uſher. Ant. Br. Ec. p. 578. Voſſius Poet. Græc. 23 & 29.

(U) As Buchanan will not allow *Albania* to have come from a Latin word, ſo neither will Somner let *Albion* have that original, but derives both from the Celtic *Alpen*, *Alben*, &c. q. d. *mountain* or *high hill*, anſwering either to the inner parts of the iſland, or to Cicero's *mirificæ moles*, the cliffs (G.), which as he finely expreſſes it, guard the approach to Britain, *aditus muniti mirificis molibus*.

(W) Biſhop Gibſon ſeems here to charge Mr. Camden with confounding the ſtories of Danaus and Diocleſian. But the confuſion is entirely the work of the chronicler of St. Alban's, well confuted by John Hardyng in the five firſt chapters of his Chronicle, concluding thus,

So durying forthe in ſuche luſt and delyte
With nature of theimſelfe and feminacion
The Spyrites gatte children that were giauntes *tyte*
Of them through their owne ymagination.
By fervent heete, moved with temptacion,
Thus gat thei then greate giauntes full of might,
Within ſhorte tyme that were both long and *whight*.

(X) Mr. Camden quoting this laſt line by halves gives it a ſenſe it can never bear. *Cærulus, oceanique æſtum mentitur, amictus*, means that the blue colour of the bodies or habits of the Britans emulates that of the ocean. *Veſtigia verrit* means that their garments "trailed at their heels."

(Y) So ſome copies read, but others *Britannia* and *Romana*, perhaps *Britannica* and *Romana*; q. d. ſo that it might de deemed not a Britiſh but a Roman iſland. In either ſenſe it is a name given it by Gildas alone.

Dr. Lort aſks, why did the Romans ſpell Britannia with a double *n*, when all the reſt of their provinces, whoſe rugged names they ſoftened into the like terminations as Hiſpania, Aquitania, Mauritania, have a ſingle *n*. Was it from the peculiar production of the iſland, tin, *Stannum*?

Latins

Latins formed names of countries; or, to expreſs myſelf more explicitly, nations had names before countries, the latter being denominated from the former. Who can deny that the name of *Jews*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Scythians*, *Alamans*, *Gauls*, *Getulians*, *Saxons*, *Engliſh*, *Scots*, &c were prior to thoſe of *Judæa*, *Media*, *Perſia*, *Scythia*, *Alamania*, *Gallia*, *Getulia*, *Saxony*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. and who does not ſee that the latter words were formed out of the former. We find Livy and Cæſar firſt calling the countries *Samnitium*, *Inſubrium*, and *Belgium*, from the Samnites, Inſubres, and Belgæ. From the Franks in the time of Conſtantine the Great, as appears on his coins, their country was firſt called *Francia*, and Sidonius Apollinaris firſt formed *Burgundia* from the Burgundi. For the ſame reaſon we muſt ſuppoſe this our iſland was named Britain by its inhabitants or the neighbouring Gauls, who, we are led by many circumſtances to believe, were called by the barbarous name of *Brit* or *Brith*; particularly from the lines that paſs under the name of a Sibyl.

Εσσεται εν Βρυτεσσι και εν Γαλλοις πολυχρυσοις
Ωκεανος κελαδων, πλησεμενος αιματι πολλω.
On Britain and the golden coaſt of Gaul,
Blood-coloured ſhall the raging ocean fall.

We have further the authority of Martial, Juvenal, and Auſonius (Z); as alſo of Procopius, who calls this iſland BRITIA. Antient inſcriptions erected in Britain have *Brito*, *Britones*, *Brittus*, COH. BRITON. ORDINIS BRITTON (A), and one at Rome, near St. Maria Rotonda *, has NATIONE BRITTO, and in the following at Amerbach in Germany, which I ſhall ſubjoin for its mentioning Triputium, an unknown place in Britain (B).

* The Pantheon.

NYMPHISO
N̄O BRITTON
TRIPVTIENO
SVB CVRA
MO VLPI
MALCHI
*7. LEG. XXII.
PO. PO. FO.

* Centurionis.

The Saxons alſo themſelves in their language called the Britons Brytt (C), and Witikind the Saxon for Britons always writes *Britæ*, ſo that it is out of diſpute that BRIT was the original word, whence *Brito* is derived, and whence light may be thrown on this name of Britain.

But ſince nations owe their names to their ſuperior excellence above or diſtinction from others, either from the dignity of their founder, as the *Ionians* from *Javan*, the *Iſraelites* from Iſrael, the *Canaanites* from Chanan ſon of Ham, or to their nature, manners and purſuits, as the *Iberi*, from a Hebrew word, becauſe they were *miners*, the *Heneti* becauſe *ramblers*, the *Nomades* from *feeding cattle*, the *Germans* from their warlike character, the *Franks* becauſe *free*, the *Pannonians*, according to Dio [c], becauſe they wore coats of [*pannus*] cloth with ſleeves (D), the *Ethiopians* from their *black* complexion, the *Albanians* from their *white hair*, where Solinus' [f] words deſerve to be attended to, "even the colour of the hair gave name to "a nation," and ſince our countrymen, who were comprehended with their neighbours under the common name of *Cumbri* and *Cumeri*, had no better mark to diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours than their cuſtom of painting their bodies, which authors of the greateſt credit, Cæſar, Mela, Pliny, &c. repreſent them as doing with *Glaſtum*, or woad *(Glas* ſtill ſignifying among them *blue)*, why may I not be allowed to ſuppoſe them called Britans from their painted bodies? For in the antient language of their country they call whatever is painted and coloured (E) *Brith*. Nor need this etymology appear harſh or forced, as it has all the requiſites of etymology, words of like ſound, and the name an expreſs repreſentation of the thing. For *Brith* and *Brit* perfectly agree in ſound, and *Brith*, among the Britans, denotes what the Britans really were, *painted*, *ſtained*, *coloured*, as they are called by the Latin poets, and Ποικιλονωτοι, or *parti-coloured backs*, as Oppian [g] calls them.

It may not be amiſs to mention here, though of no great moment, an obſervation I have made, that in almoſt all the names of the antient Britans there is ſomething expreſſive of colour, which doubtleſs took its riſe from this practice of painting. The Britiſh word for red is *coch* and *goch*, which I think occurs in theſe names *Cogidunus*, *Argentocoxus*, *Segonax*. They call black *Dû*, which in ſome ſort appears in *Mandubratius*, *Cartimandua*, *Togodumnos*, *Bunduica*, *Cogidunus*. White is *Gwyn*, of which I think I ſee traces in

The names of the antient Britans derived from colours.

[c] XLIX. p. 413. [f] c. 20. [g] Cyneg. I. 469.

(Z) See Martial Epig. XI. 21. The paſſage of Juvenal here alluded to ſeems to be Sat. XV. 124. but the *Britones* there are ſuppoſed a Gauliſh or German people. Auſonius's Epigrams, 109, 110, 111, 112, determine *Brito* and *Britannus* to be ſynonymous.

(A) Horſl. North. lxxvi. Sc. xx. He ſuppoſed them Armorican Bretons.

(B) Gruter, p. 93. gives this inſcription:

NYMPHIS.
N̄. BRITTON.
SVB CVRA
M. VLPI
MALCHI
7. LEG. XXII.
PR. P. F.

Horſley, p. 305. reads it "Nymphis *Numeris* Brittonum ſub "cura *Marci* Ulpii Malchi centurionis legionis viceſimæ ſecunda "primigeniæ piæ fidelis." Mr. Gale in his MS notes on Camden ſubſtitutes *Ritupienſium* or *Trutulenſium*, to *Triputien.*

(C) The Saxon word in the Saxon Chronicle is Bryt, Brytene, Brytene, Bretene.

(D) Commentators doubt how this name of the Pannonians could be reduced from *pannus*, a Roman word. Yet Dio expreſſly ſays it was given them by themſelves and by the Romans, the Greek name being *Pæones*.

(E) or rather *party-coloured*. Jones's Dict.

*Venutius*

*Venutius* and *Immannentius*; *Gwelw* with them anſwers to the Latin *color aqueus*, or palè, and appears in the names *Vellocatus*, *Carvillius* and *Suella*. *Glas* is Britiſh for blue, and occurs in the name of king *Cuniglas*; and Gildas explains it *fulvum*, or as ſome copies read, *furvum lanionem*, the yellow or blue butcher. *Aure*, which ſignifies gold colour, occurs in *Cungetorix*, *Arviragus*. They call a bright colour *Teg*, which preſents itſelf in *Praſutagus* and *Carattacus*. And if we ſuppoſe the Britans derived both the name of mixed colours and the colours themſelves from the Romans (as it is certain they did *Werith*, green, from *Viridis*, and *Melin*, ſtraw colour, from *melinus*), nobody I hope will deny that a green colour[h] (*Praſinus*) is implied in *Praſutagus*, or a ſcarlet (*Minium*) in *Adminius*, ſon of King Cunobelin. Rufin, alſo a moſt learned Britiſh lady, took her name from a muddy colour, as *Alban*, the protomartyr of Britain, from a white one. If a perſon verſed in the antient language would critically examine the other Britiſh names, of which only three or four more are preſerved in antient writers, I cannot but think he will find every one of thoſe few allude to ſome colour. I muſt not forget that the moſt common names of the Britans at preſent, *Gwyn*, *Du*, *Goch*, *Lluyd*, were derived from white, black, red, and ruſſet colours; ſo that it ſeems not at all extraordinary that the whole nation ſhould have taken their name from the ſeveral colours uſed in the general practice of painting (F) themſelves; and the inhabitants alſo, both antient and modern, take their name from colours. But to return, if this be thought a digreſſion.

It is certain that in the hiſtories written in the Britiſh language, an inhabitant of *Britain* is called *Brithon*. I lay no ſtreſs on the note of aſpiration, as the Britons, who, as Chryſoſtom[i] ſays, "ſpoke an hiſſing lan-"guage," delight in aſpirations, which the Latins carefully avoided. Now as Brito comes from *Brith*, ſo I think may Britannia. "Britannia, ſays Iſidore[k], has its name from a word in its own language." For when the antienteſt Greeks (who firſt thus formed the name of this iſland) for piracy or trade made coaſting voyages, as Eratoſthenes tells us, to the moſt diſtant countries, and found this nation called *Brith* and *Brithon*, either by themſelves or ſome Gauls in the ſame language, they to BRITH added TANIA, which word, according to the gloſſaries, ſignifies in Greek a country, whence they formed Βριτανια, or the *country of the Britons*, for which they corruptly wrote Βρεττανια, but Lucretius[l] and Cæſar, the firſt Latin authors that mention it, more properly Βριτανια (G). I the rather believe this to have been the caſe, becauſe in all the world there are but three large kingdoms beſides our Britain whoſe names end in TANIA; and thoſe in this Weſtern part of the world, MAURITANIA, LUSITANIA and AQUITANIA, which names I make no doubt were framed and tranſmitted to the Latins by the Greeks, who firſt diſcovered theſe countries. For they named *Mauritania* from the Moors, q. d. the country of the Moors, which the natives, according to Strabo, called Numidia[m]; *Luſitania* from Luſus ſon of Bacchus, q. d. the country of Luſus; and *Aquitania*, probably as Ivo Carnotenſis thinks, from the waters, q. d. the country on the waters, in which ſenſe, as Pliny[n] ſays, it was at firſt called *Armorica*, q. d. *on the ſea*. As for Turditania, and Baſtitania, names of leſſer countries, they may alſo be referred to the ſame original, being in theſe Weſtern parts, *viz.* in Spain, and ſeem to mean the countries of the Turdi and Baſti. Nor is it an unuſual thing to have names compounded of foreign and Greek words. "Names," ſays Quintilian[o], "are compounded of our own and foreign words, as Biclinium, or contrariwiſe, as "Epitogium, Anticato; or of two foreign ones, as Epirrhedium," and this method of compoſition is very common in the names of countries. For is not Ireland compounded of the Iriſh word *Erin* and the Engliſh *land*, *Angleterre* of an Engliſh and French word, *Franclond* (as our Saxons called France) of a Frank and Saxon, *Poleland*, of a word in their language ſignifying a plain, and a German one; *Denmarch*, of the Daniſh word, and the German word *March*, ſignifying a border? It is needleſs to multiply inſtances in ſo clear a caſe. We need not wonder at the Greek addition TANIA, when St. Jerom, in his queſtions on Geneſis, informs us from the moſt antient Greek writers, that the Greeks inhabited all the coaſts and iſlands of Europe quite to our own. "Let us," ſays he, "only read Varro's Antiquities, or the works "of Siſinnius Capito the Greek writer, Phlegon, and other learned men, and we ſhall find almoſt all the "iſlands and coaſts of the whole world, and the countries near the ſea were full of Greeks, who, as we "before obſerved, poſſeſſed all the coaſts from the mountains of Amanus and Taurus to the Britiſh ocean."

So the modern Germans add to names *Lands*, which means a country.

It will be out of diſpute that the Greeks landed on our coaſt, and made themſelves acquainted with its nature and properties, if we attend to what Athenæus writes of Phileas of Taurominium (of whom by and by) who was in Britain 160 years before Cæſar; if we recollect the altar with the Greek inſcription, in memory of Ulyſſes; and if we reflect on what Pytheas, before the Roman times, reported of the diſtance of Thule from Britain. For who could have diſcovered Britain, Thule, Belgium, and eſpecially their

[h] *velyn* in compoſition, as *Caſſi-velyn*, *Caſſy-velyn*, the yellow warrior. MS n. Gale.
[i] In Serm. Pentecoſt.
[k] XIV. 6.
[l] VI. 1104.
[m] See Cellar. II. 917.
[n] IV. 17. But nobody elſe, as Cellarius I. 157, obſerves, ever ſaid ſo.
[o] I. 5.

(F) Mr. Somner excepts againſt this derivation of the name of Britain, as if the account of the inhabitants colouring their bodies with woad, to render them frightful, could not be conſidered as painting, and becauſe it by no means appears to have been the general practice of all the Britiſh Iſles. Yet we find Herodian, III. 47. and Solinus, c. 25. expreſſly mention variety of figures made with iron inſtruments and colours on the bodies of the Britans. The firſt calls them γραφαι, the ſecond *figuræ* and *effigies*, and Iſidore XIX. 23, *ſtigmata*. The ſame did other barbarous nations antiently, and the American ſavages to this day, of whom we commonly ſay that they are painted. See Voſſius in Cæſ. B. G. V. 14.

(G) The learned If. Caſaubon excepts againſt the authority of gloſſaries in this caſe, unleſs they cite their vouchers. He ſays ταινια is nothing more than a corruption of ταινια, *lingula terræ* vel *ora*. Letter to Camden inter Camd. Ep. p. 60. But after all, as Stephanus obſerves, the true termination is *ania*, which occurs in Germania, and innumerable names of countries, and is not to be tried by grammatical rules. Gale MS n. Caſaubon is therefore for deriving Britain from the Welſh *Brydio*, to grow warm; *fervere*, *æſtuare*, alluding to the roughneſs of our ocean, deſcribed by *Oceanus barbaris fluctibus fremens*, by Ammianus *horrendis attolli æſtibus adſuetus*: by Solinus as *undoſus & inquietus: toto in anno non niſi paucis diebus navigabile.* See alſo Camden in Kent and the iſles. But query whether *Brydio* and *Brydannaieth* is to be applied to our ocean more than to any other.

coaſts

coaſts to the Greeks, if the Greek ſhips had not come into the Britiſh and German Ocean, and employed their geographers to deſcribe it? Could Pytheas (H) have known any thing of the navigation ſix days beyond Britain unleſs ſome of the Greeks had informed him? Who told them of Scandia [Dumna], Bergi, and Nerigos[p], from whence ſhips ſailed to Thule? All which names ſeem more known to the antient Greeks than to Pliny or any Roman. Hence Mela[q] obſerves that "Thule was celebrated in the "Greek poems;" and Pliny[r], that "Britain had been made eminent in their own and the Greek hiſtories." By this means therefore ſo many Greek words got into the Britiſh and Gauliſh, as well as the Belgic languages. If Lazarus Bayſius and Budæus boaſt of the friendſhip that ſubſiſted between their countrymen the Gauls and the Greeks from all antiquity, on the authority of a few words of the ſame idiom which retain traces of the Greek language, and Hadrian Junius is no leſs pleaſed to find Greek etymologies in certain Belgic words, the Britans have like matter for boaſting, as having many words in their language derived from the Greek (I). But the very learned Sir Thomas Smith *, ſecretary to Queen Elizabeth, ſuppoſes this to have happened in conſequence of many Greeks retreating hither for ſecurity, when the reſt of Europe was ravaged by war.

Such is my opinion, or perhaps my error, about the origin of the Britans and the name of Britain (K), which if falſe, I wiſh the truth may appear. In this perplexed and blind purſuit of antiquity, he merits ſome praiſe who dares to miſtake; and we are to remember that what at firſt ſight appears falſe, on frequent conſideration aſſumes an appearance of truth. If any ſhall arraign me at the bar of truth, I have no other reply. But muſt earneſtly intreat my more learned countrymen to apply all their pains and attention to this diſcuſſion, that the truth being at laſt found out, may by its light diſperſe all the miſts of conjecture.

THE

# MANNERS of the BRITANS.

THE excellent and learned Daniel Rogers, my worthy friend, had promiſed to inform us what the Britans have done in the earlieſt ages, what was the form of their government, and under what laws they lived; but he being prevented by untimely death, I ſhall preſent the reader with a ſhort account of their antient manners in the words of antient authors.

*Cæſar*[s]. "The Britans uſe braſs money, or iron rings of a certain weight inſtead of it. They think it "not right to eat hares, poultry, or geeſe, though they breed them all for amuſement. Of all the natives, "the moſt civilized are the inhabitants of Cantium, all that country lying on the ſea coaſt; and the "manners of this people are not very different from thoſe of the Gauls. The inland inhabitants for the "moſt part ſow no corn, but live on milk and fleſh, and for cloathing wear ſkins. All the Britans ſtain "themſelves with woad[t], which produces a blue colour, and gives them a more horrible appearance in "battle. They wear the hair of their head long, but cloſe and bare on every part of their body except "their head and upper lip. They have wives in common between ten or twelve of them, eſpecially "brothers with brothers, and parents with children: but the iſſue by theſe wives belongs to thoſe who "married them when virgins. Moſt of them uſe chariots in battle[u]. They[x] firſt ſcour up and down on "every ſide, throwing their darts, creating diſorder among the ranks by the terror of their horſes, and "noiſe of their chariot-wheels; and when they are got among the troops of horſe, they leap out, and fight "on foot. Meantime the charioteers retire to a little diſtance from the field, and place themſelves in "ſuch a manner that if the others are overpowered by the number of the enemy, they may be ſecure to "make good their retreat. Thus they act with the agility of cavalry and the ſteadineſs of infantry in "battle, and become ſo expert by conſtant practice, that in declivities and precipices they can ſtop their "horſes on full ſpeed, and on a ſudden check and turn them, run along the pole, ſtand on the yoke, and "then as quickly dart into their chariots again. They frequently retreat on purpoſe, and after they have "drawn our men a little way from the main body, leap from their poles, and wage an unequal war on "foot. Their manner of fighting on horſeback creates the ſame danger both to the retreater and the "purſuer. Add to this, that they never fight in bodies, but ſcattered and at great diſtances, and had "parties in reſerve ſupporting one another, and freſh troops ready to relieve the weary[y]."

*Strabo*[z]. "The Britans are taller than the Gauls, their hair not ſo yellow, and their bodies looſer "built. In proof of their tallneſs I muſt obſerve, that I ſaw at Rome ſome of their young men half a

* Orthog. Anglica.

[p] Plin. IV. 16. [q] III. 6. [r] ubi ſup.

[s] B. G. V. 12. Some for *annulis* read *laminis*. Dr. Borlaſe has in his ſecond edition, Pl. XXIV. engraved what he takes for this money. We have copied it in our plate of Britiſh coins.

[t] Camden reads *luteo*: all the editions of Cæſar *vitro* or *glaſto*.

[u] B. G. IV. 24. [x] B. G. IV. 33. [y] B. G. V. 16. [z] B. G. IV.

(H) Strabo will tell us (IV. 201,) how little credit is due to Pytheas' account of Thulè. Pytheas wrote before Ariſtotle, who cites him, as does his ſcholar Dicæarchus.

(I) See ſpecimens in Camden's Collections, Cott. Libr. Julius. F. XI. and his Remains, art. Languages.

(K) Somner (in his Gloſſary at the end of the X Scriptores Hiſt. Angl.) ſhews that this conjecture is erroneous, and offers a new etymology from *brydio*, which, in the Britiſh language, means to *boil* or *ferment*, whence *brydaniaeth*, anger, warmth, heat; and that the iſland has its name from the foaming of the ſea which ſurrounds it.

" foot taller than the talleſt men. Their legs were weak, and the reſt of their bodies far from well-made. " In diſpoſition they come near the Gauls, but are in ſome reſpects more ſimple and barbarous, ſo that " ſome of them are totally unacquainted with the manner of making cheeſe, though they have plenty of " milk; others are as ignorant of gardening and agriculture. They have a great many governments " among them. They employ a number of chariots in war, as do ſome of the Gauls. Foreſts ſerve them " inſtead of cities; for they cut down a number of trees to incloſe a large circle, within which they erect " themſelves huts and ſtalls for their cattle, which are not indeed deſigned for continued uſe."

*Cæſar* again [a]. " The Britans give the name of town to an inacceſſible wood fortified by a ditch and " rampart, where they reſort to avoid invaſions."

*Diodorus Siculus* [b]. " The Britans lead the life of the antients, making uſe of chariots in battle, ſuch " as they ſay the antient heroes uſed in the Trojan war. Their houſes are for the moſt part meanly built " of reeds [c] or wood; they lay up the corn in the ear under cover [d], rubbing out as much as they want " for each day's uſe. Their manners are ſimple, far removed from the cunning and diſhoneſty of the " people of our age. They live on plain food, unacquainted with the luxury of the rich. The iſland is " ſaid to be extremely populous" [and to have many kings and princes living for the moſt part in good harmony together].

*Pomponius Mela* [e]. " Britain maintains many nations with their ſovereigns, but all uncivilized; and as " they are at a great diſtance from the continent, they are the more unacquainted with the wealth enjoyed " by other nations, their wealth conſiſting only in cattle and lands. They dye their bodies with woad " [*vitrum*], whether for ornament or any other reaſon is not known. Their wars are occaſioned by their " paſſions (L), and they frequently attack each other, chiefly from love of dominion, and deſire of ex- " tending their territories. They fight, not only on horſeback and on foot, but in waggons and chariots " armed after the Gauliſh manner, and called *Covini*, whoſe axletrees are armed with ſcythes [f]." [M]

*Tacitus* [g]. " Near and like to the Gauls are the Britans, who reſemble them either from the effect of " their common origin ſtill ſubſiſting, or in oppoſite countries the climate affecting their bodies in a ſimilar " manner. Upon the whole, however, it ſeems moſt probable that the Gauls poſſeſſed themſelves of this " adjoining country. The Gauliſh rites and ſuperſtitions are found to prevail here. The language is not " very different: the ſame intrepidity appears in braving dangers; and when dangers preſent themſelves, " the ſame cowardice in extricating themſelves from them, though the Britans diſcover greater ferocity, as " not enervated by peace. For we find the Gauls once figured in war, till peace introduced indolence, " and they loſt at once their courage and their liberty, which has been the caſe with the Britans formerly " conquered, the reſt continuing what the Gauls once were. Their ſtrength conſiſts in their infantry, " and ſome nations of them fight in chariots. The perſon of the greateſt rank acts as charioteer, while " the dependants fight. They were formerly governed by kings, but are now torn in pieces by the " parties and intereſts of different chiefs. Nothing gave the Romans ſuch advantage over the braveſt " nations as their want of unanimity. It ſeldom happens that two or three ſtates unite againſt the common " enemy; and thus, while ſeparate parties carry on the war, the whole are overcome."

In another place [h] he ſays, " The Britans conſult the gods by entrails, and commit the management of " their wars to women. Nor is difference of ſex regarded in command." Hence ſome learned men ſuppoſe Ariſtotle [i] alludes to the Britans, when he ſays, certain warlike nations beyond the Celtæ are governed by women.

[a] B. G. V. 21. [b] V. 21.
[c] So Jornandes II. 1. Cæſar ſays they are like thoſe of the Gauls. B. G. V. 12.
[d] καλαγυες. Some copies have καλαγυς under ground. [e] So Cæſar, B. G. V. 12. [f] III. 6.
[g] Vit. Agr. II. 12. [h] Ann. XIV. 35. [i] Polit. II. c. 7.

(L) Mela's words are *Cauſas & bella contrahunt.* Pintianus reads *cauſas & bella* ex libidine *contrahunt*; an unwarrantable ſuperfluous inſertion: Mela ſeems to mean that both their pleadings and their wars are *ſhort*, though the latter are frequent, and owing to ambition.

[M] The Britans had originally ſtone weapons, formed with great labour, before the uſe and application of iron; yet, in Cæſar's time, they had chariots with iron ſcythes, which biſhop Littleton ſuppoſed to have been introduced here by the Phœnicians.

The Gauls had no ſuch chariots in Cæſar's time.

Conſidering how rude they were in all other reſpects, this ſeems as extraordinary as it would be to find ſuch chariots among the wild Americans.

Livy, ſpeaking of the Roman Pater Patratus ſent by Tullus to make a league with the Albans, ſays,

*Porcum Saxo Silice percuſſit.*

No iron in Mexico, when firſt diſcovered; nor in ſome part of the Eaſt Indies, ſays Aldrovandus in his time: but query this.

Query, if ſacrifices were uſed by people who had not the uſe of iron?

Although it is ſtill a queſtion among the learned what was the probable uſe of the metal inſtruments known by the name of *Celts*, and found in various parts of Great Britain, ſome conſidering them as chizels, others as military weapons, and others as ſacred inſtruments; we have given a plate of them, with all their varieties.

Fig. 1. is one of braſs, nine inches long, half an inch thick in the middle, the broad ſharp end five inches broad, tapering to the other end, which is not above one inch and a half broad, and alſo ſharp. This was found at Gleaſton caſtle, Lancaſhire. A ſimilar one, found in the Iſle of Wight, may be ſeen in Archæol. V. Pl. VIII. 5, p. 113. Theſe ſeem to have been the firſt imitations in metal, from the ruder ones of ſtone, fig. 2, 3, given by Dr. Borlaſe, Antiq. Pl. XXVIII. 9, 10. and found in quantities at Hoxne, Suffolk, (Archæol. XIII. 204.) another at Oldbury near Atherſton is engraved in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, p. 1081, ſecond edition, and in the Antiquities of Atherſton (Bibl. Topogr. Brit. Second Series, No. 1.) and found in the ſepulchres of the Gauls (Montfaucon, V. 195.) fig. 4 is a ſtone axe. The next advance was to edges formed to receive a handle (fig. 5.) which proceeded gradually to half and whole ſockets: inſtances of the firſt ſort are fig. 6, from Staffordſhire; fig. 7, from Clydeſdale; fig. 8, from Lancaſhire; of the ſecond, fig. 9, on Earſley common, near York; fig. 10, 11, from the New Foreſt, in Hampſhire. Another form was a ſocket, double, or divided by a partition, as fig. 12, like one found in an old wall in the Iſle of Purbeck. Of theſe figures, ſome have a loop as if for a ſtrap to make them miſſive weapons. Fig. 16 exhibits a celt found in a metal caſe exactly fitted to it. Celts in ſuch caſes were found in a ſtone quarry in Yorkſhire. Borlaſe, Ant. of Cornwall, Pl. XX. 2d edit. p 262. Archæol. V. 108. Fig. 13. 14, are the outer and inner view of the moſt perfect ſide of fig. 15, the other ſide broken. Mr. Warburton told Dr. Stukeley, that a buſhel of theſe inſtruments, each incloſed in a braſs caſe, was found, 1719, at Brough on the Humber, and the Doctor conjectured that theſe caſes ſerved to protect the inſtruments like the linen in which braſs weapons were found wrapped in Cornwall in Leland's time. (Itin. III. 5.) His word is *lynid:* but Camden, who lived near his time, has put his meaning out of doubt, by rendering it *lino.*

The military application of theſe inſtruments is explained by the account given of ſome Greek and Gauliſh weapons by Virgil (Æn. VII. 150), furniſhed with a ſtrap *(flagellum)*, whereby they might be diſcharged and recalled (Teutonico ritu ſoliti *torquere Cateias*, Æn. VII. 741, et Servius in loc.) the *Matara* of Cæſar, which Strabo ſays were like the Roman *pilum.*

Dio

*Dio Caſſius*[k], in the epitome of him by Xiphilin, ſpeaking of the Britans in the Northern part of the iſland, ſays, "they never cultivate their land, but live on prey and hunting, and the fruits of trees; for they never "touch fiſh, of which they have ſuch prodigious plenty. They live in tents, naked and without ſhoes; "have their wives in common, and maintain all their children. The people have the principal ſhare in the "government among them, and practiſe robbery without reſtraint. They fight in chariots, having ſmall "fleet horſes; they have alſo infantry who run very ſwiftly, and while they ſtand are very firm. Their "arms are a ſhield and ſhort ſpear, on the lower part of which is a ball of braſs, to terrify the enemy by "its ſound when ſhaken. They likewiſe wear daggers. They are accuſtomed to bear hunger, cold, and "all kind of toil; for they will continue ſeveral days up to their chins in water, and bear hunger many "days. In the woods they live on bark and roots of trees. They prepare a certain kind of food for all "occaſions, a piece of which of the ſize of a bean prevents their feeling hunger or thirſt (M)°.

*Herodian*[l]. "They know not the uſe of cloaths, but wear iron upon their necks and bellies, ſup- "poſing it an ornament and mark of wealth, as other barbarous people do gold. They mark their "bodies with various figures, and all kinds of animals, which is the reaſon they wear no cloaths, for fear "of hiding theſe figures; they are a moſt warlike, blood-thirſty people, contenting themſelves with a "narrow ſhield, a lance, and a ſword hanging down from their naked bodies. They are utterly unac- "quainted with the uſe of breaſtplates or helmets, thinking them a hindrance to them in croſſing the fens, "whoſe exhalations and ſtagnated water always keep the air above them involved in fogs[m]."

What follows being only ſhort extracts I ſhall ſelect and inſert. Pliny[n], ſpeaking of magic, ſays, "Why do I mention this of an art which has alſo croſſed the Ocean, and got to the very bound of Nature. "Britain at preſent practiſes it with ſuch an aſtoniſhing train of ceremonies, that it may even ſeem to have "taught it to the Perſians." The magic of the Britans.

Elſewhere he ſays°, "There is a plant like plantain, called in Gaul *Glaſtum* (N), with which the wives "and daughters of the Britans ſmear their whole bodies in certain ceremonies, and go naked, being of the "colour of Ethiopians. Britain knows no daintier fare than the Chenerotes, a bird ſomewhat leſs than a "wild gooſe[p] (O). The Britans wear rings on their middle finger[q]. The Britans manure their lands "with marle[r]." *Glaſtum.* *Chenerotes.*

Solinus[s] informs us, that "they burnt on their fleſh certain marks, which Tertullian calls *ſtigmata*." The former of theſe authors adds, "The country is partly occupied by barbarians, who have ſtrokes "artfully inlaid upon their bodies in the figures of animals from their infancy, and burnt in upon their "bellies, growing up with them to manhood; and theſe ſavage nations think it the greateſt proof of "patience to infuſe as deep a dye as they can into their limbs by theſe never to be forgotten ſcars." Method of ſtaining their bodies.

Dio[t] ſays they worſhiped the goddeſſes *Andate* or Victory, and *Adraſte* (P). *Andate.*

Cæſar[u] and Lucan[x] tell us, "they had ſhips whoſe keels and maſts were formed of light wood, the reſt "was a covering of hides (Q)." Solinus ſays[y], "[They ſailed on the Iriſh ſea in wicker bottoms covered "with hides, and] all the while the voyage laſted [which was the whole width of the channel, or twenty "miles], the navigators kept a faſt. They uſed a liquor of barley," as we do now, according to Dioſcorides[z], who improperly calls it *Curmi*, inſtead of *Kwrw*, for this is the name given by the Britans to what we call *ale*. "Many of them had but one wife," according to Euſebius, in the fixth book of his Ships of the Britans. *Curmi.*

[k] Polit. LXXVI. 12. [l] III. 47. [m] III. 47. [n] II. 1. [o] XXII. 1.
[p] I. 22. The MSS. of Pliny read *fere* anſere minores, inſtead of *fero* anſere minores. [q] II. 1.
[r] II. 53. [s] c. 25. [t] LXII. 6. [u] B. C. 1. 55. [x] IV. 131. 135.
[y] c. 25. [z] II. c. 110.

(M) Cæſar, B. G. III. 48, ſays that Valerius's ſoldiers found a root called *chara*, "quod admiſtum lacte multum inopiam le- "vabat: ad ſimilitudinem panis efficiebant." To which Pliny, XIX. 8, alſudes, calling it *lapſana*. Voſſius underſtands this of Pliny's cabbage called *chera* XIX. 3. alſo Theophraſtus, c. 9. Sir Robert Sibbald ſuppoſes this to be the roots of Orobus, or wild Aſtragalus Thalius, which have a taſte like liquorice, and are called *Karemyle* by the Highlanders, who chew them for the ſame purpoſe at preſent. Scotia Illuſt. P. I. Lib. I. c. 17, 18, 19, The Orkney men chew charmel root to prevent intoxication at their merry-makings. Pennant, Tour, IV. 273. "It grows on "heaths and in birch woods, to the ſize of a large nut, and "ſometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green "ſtalk and a ſmall red flower. I have often ſeen it dried and "kept for journeys through hills where no proviſions could be "had. I have likewiſe ſeen it pounded and infuſed, and when "yeaſt or barm is put into it, it ferments and makes a liquor "more agreeable and wholeſome than mead. It grows ſo plen- "tiful that a cart-load of it can eaſily be gathered, and the drink "of it is very balſamic." Shaw's account of Murray in Appen- dix to Pennant's Tour, p. 292. "Wood-peaſe or heath-peaſe. "*Corr, Cor-meille,* Gaulis. It is of the vetch kind, and the "tubercles of the roots are much eſteemed by the highlanders, "who dry and chew them to reliſh their liquor; they alſo affirm "them to be good againſt moſt diſorders of the thorax, and that "by the uſe of them they are enabled to repel hunger and thirſt "for a long time. In Breadalbane and Roſsſhire, they ſome- "times bruiſe and ſteep them in water, and make an agreeable "fermented liquor with them. They have a ſweet taſte ſome- "thing like liquorice, and when boiled are, we are told, well- "flavoured, and nutritive, and in times of ſcarcity have ſerved "as a ſubſtitute for bread." Lightfoot, Flor. Scot. p. 389. The American Indians are ſaid to uſe a compoſition of the juice of tobacco, and the ſhells of ſnails, cockles, and oyſters, cal- cined, when they undertake a long journey, and are likely to be deſtitute of proviſions. It is probable the ſhells are not burnt into quick lime, but only ſo as to deſtroy their tenacity and render them fit for levigation. This maſs is dried and formed into pills to hold between the gum and the lip, and being gra- dually ſwallowed, obtunds the ſenſations both of hunger and thirſt. Tobacco, by its narcotic qualities, counteracts the un- eaſy impreſſions which the gaſtric juice makes in the nerves of the empty ſtomach, and the combination of teſtaceous powders corrects the ſecretion which is the chief agent in digeſtion, and if not acid is connected with acidity. The luxurious Eaſt Indians mix them with the betel-nut. Dr. Percival, Mancheſter Tranſ- actions, II. 496.

(N) *Gleſſum* was the name given by the Gauls and Germans to *amber* (Tacit. de mor. Germ. c. 45. Pliny, N. H. XXXVII. 3), and Cluver ſays the Germans called it *Gleſs*, which name was afterwards, by change of a letter, given to *glaſs* when firſt brought into uſe among them. (Germ. Ant. III. 44.) Salmaſius, in Solin. p. 165, is of opinion, that *glaſs*, inſtead of amber, was called *Glaſ- ſum*, from its ſhining quality; and Du Cange (v. gleſſum), thinks *gleſsum* was the ſame which the Saxons called glar, the French, Germans, and Engliſh, *glaſe*. Salmaſ. ubi ſupra, p. 873, and Budæus, Lexicon, Ηλεκτρος, imagines that Homer uſes Ηλεκτρος in- ſtead of υαλος. The plant which the Britans uſed to ſtain their bodies, and called, from its ſhining colour, *glaſtum*, (Pliny, XXII. 1), was by the Romans called *vitrum*. (Cæſar, Bell. Gall. V. 14).

(O) Theſe are ſuppoſed to have been the bernacle or clakis, now common in the north-weſt parts of this kingdom; but Pliny has left too ſhort a deſcription of them to determine what ſpecies he intended. Pennant's Zoology, II. 451-2.

(P) Andate, Andraſte, or Adraſte, as different copies read, is one and the ſame name for the goddeſs of Victory, and ſuppoſed the ſame with the Phœnician Aſtarte, or Venus armata.

(Q) Theſe veſſels anſwer to the coracles now uſed on the Severn, and to the canoes of ſome Indian nations.

Præparatio

Præparatio Evangelica. Plutarch makes them to have "lived 120 years, the coldneſs of the climate "preſerving the natural heat of their body [a]."

Tyrants of Britain.

What were thoſe "antient years of cruel tyrants," mentioned by Gildas [b], I have not been able to diſcover, unleſs he means thoſe who uſurped the ſovereignty here in oppoſition to the Romans, and were at that time ſtyled Tyrants. For he ſubjoins out of Jerom, "Porphyry, that mad dog of the Eaſt, in his "rage againſt the church and ridiculous ſtyle, adds, that Britain is a province fruitful of tyrants." Nor

The religion of Britain.

ſhall I ſay any thing of their antient religion, which was indeed not religion, but a melancholy chaos of ſuperſtition. For when the devil had overwhelmed the true doctrine in the thickeſt darkneſs, there were worſhiped in Britain, ſays the ſame Gildas [c], "diabolical monſters almoſt ſuperior in number to thoſe of "Egypt, ſome of which of moſt deformed appearance are ſtill to be ſeen [within and without their "walls], accompanied with every circumſtance of their original horror."

As to what ſome have fancied about the Britans aſſiſting Hercules in carrying off Heſione, from the verſes aſcribed to Cornelius Nepos, who deſcribing the marriage of Telamon and Heſione, ſays,

——— ——— ——— *Et in aurea pocula fuſi*
*Invitant ſeſe pateris plebs mixta Britanni, &c.*
——— ——— ——— While to the golden bowls
The ſelf-invited crowd of Britans throng, &c.

this is merely poetical; and I can clearly and irrefragably prove that Joſephus Iſcanus or Exonienſis, and not Cornelius Nepos, was the author of this piece, ſince he mentions our Henry II. and Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Ulyſſes never in Britain.

Whether Ulyſſes came hither, as Solinus [d] ſays, an altar with an inſcription in Greek characters proving he landed at Caledonia, is doubted by Brodæus [e], and I rather ſuppoſe it erected in honour of Ulyſſes, than by Ulyſſes himſelf; though ſome maintain this Ulyſſes was Elizza, the grandſon of Japhet. For it s clear from hiſtory, as has been above remarked, that the antient Greeks made long expeditions by ſea and land; ſo that it muſt not be thought ſtrange if certain names and memorials of them are found in various places. But frequently thoſe names were not taken ſo much from themſelves as from their heroes, for whom they had an equal or greater veneration than the Chriſtians for their confeſſors or martyrs. As therefore new-diſcovered countries have had the names of St. John, St. Dominic, St. Francis, and innumerable other ſaints given them, who can ſay that the caſe was not the ſame among the Greeks? and who among all theſe heroes ſuffered more by numerous and long wanderings at ſea than Ulyſſes? No wonder therefore, if navigators moſt frequently addreſſed themſelves to him, and gave his name to the places where they touched. Hence Ulyſſipo at the mouth of the Tagus. Hence in other places memorials of Ulyſſes, Laertes, and their companions, which are not to be referred to Ulyſſes as their founder, but to be conſidered as erected by the Greeks employed in diſcovering foreign coaſts, in honour of the hero, who had viſited almoſt all of them.

As to what John Tzetzes, in his Various Hiſtory, ſays of our Britiſh Kings, long before the name of Britain was known to the Romans, ſending preſents for his virtue to the elder Cato, who maintained war againſt the manners of the people of Rome, let him anſwer for the truth of this ſtory; all the learned know what a fabulous writer he is.

Alexander the Great never in Britain.

As little credit is due to the ſtory that Alexander the Great paſſed from the Eaſt-Indies to Gades and Britain, though related by Cedrenus, againſt the teſtimony of hiſtorians. Εκειθεν δε τωρος Αφασιν και Γαδειρα και τα Βρεττανησια εθνη γενομενος, χιλιαςε ολκαδας καταςκευασομενος, &c. "Thence coming to Aphaſis and Gadeira, "and the Britannic nations, and collecting 1000 tranſports, &c." Of the ſame caſt is that ſtory quoted from Hunnibaldus by Trithemius, that king Baſſanus divorced a daughter of the king of the Orcades 284 years before the birth of Chriſt, whereupon this prince, aſſiſted by the Britans, made war upon Baſſanus.

Hannibal never in Britain.

Nor let any one believe that Hannibal waged war in Britain, becauſe we read in the extracts from the eleventh book of Polybius, τουτο δε εςιν εν ολιγω ουγκλειομενα της Βρεττανιας εις τανυ βραχεις τοπα Αννιβα [f]. The paſſage is corrupted, and for Βρεττανης we muſt read Βρεττιανης, as alſo in Dio, book xlii [g]; both authors ſpeaking of the Brutii in Italy. I do not deny that the Greeks viſited our iſland about this time. For

Hiero's ſhip.

Athenæus [h] from Moſchion, a very antient author, deſcribing that ſhip of Hiero, whoſe bulk and ſtructure aſtoniſhed all that ſaw it, tells us, the main-maſt was with difficulty procured from the mountains of Britain, where a ſwineherd diſcovered it, and brought into Sicily by Philo, a mechanic of Tauromenium. But I doubt whether the critics did not here read Βρεττιανης, inſtead of Βρεττανιας, and refer it to the Brutian mountains in Italy.

Britans joined in expeditions with the Cimbri.

The Britans however ſeem to have mixed with the Cimbri and Gauls in thoſe expeditions into Italy and Greece. For beſides the name common to both in that very old Britiſh book of the Triades, where are mentioned three great armies formed of Britans, it is ſaid that a certain foreign general raiſed by far the greateſt army here, which after ravaging great part of Europe, at laſt ſettled on the Grecian ſea, by which is probably meant Galatia. And ſome think they can eaſily prove king Brennus, ſo famous in Greek and Latin hiſtorians, to have been a Britan. Thus much I know, that this name is not yet worn out among the Britans, who call a king in their language *Brennin*.

Brennus.

[a] De. Plac. Phil. V. 30. [b] Hiſt. c. 2. Ed. Gale. [c] Ibid.
[d] c. 25. [e] Brodæus, Miſcell. III. c. 4.
[f] I. 874. This was below Mr. Camden's notice, the connection itſelf ſuggeſting this correction.
[g] c. 25. [h] V. c. 11. See Caſaubon's notes.

The

The name ſhews *Britomarus*, general among them mentioned by Florus and Appian, to have been a Britomarus a Britan.
ritan, his name importing *Great Briton* [i]. I will not here, in order to make Brennus a Britan, wreſt that aſſage of Strabo [k], who ſays that he was by nation a *Prauſian*, at the ſame time that he profeſſes himſelf igno-ant what nation that was. Nor ſhall I preſume to apply to the Britans what Otho Friſingus [l] ſays, that the *riones*, deſcendants of the Cimbri, ſettled at the ſource of the Drave, whatever our modern critics ay attempt.

But to give my opinion once for all; as the Romans, though they attained to ſuch a height of power, The Greeks and Romans late acquainted with Britain.
ere unknown to Herodotus (R) and the early Greeks, and likewiſe the Gauls and Iberians to the firſt hiſto-ans, ſo I always ſuppoſed it was late before the name of Britain became known to the Greeks and Ro-ans (S). For that treatiſe on the world aſcribed to Ariſtotle, in which Britain is mentioned, is not of Ari-otle's time, but much later, as the learned have determined. This part of the world was certainly unknown o that excellent hiſtorian Polybius (T), who accompanied the great Scipio over the principal part of Europe, bout 370 years before Chriſt. "All," ſays he, "that lies between the Tanais and Narbonne to the North is ſtill unknown, and whatever is ſaid or written about it is little better than reveries (V)." [m] nd ſo thoſe moderns ſeem to dream who credulouſly fancy Hamilco, ſent by order of the Car-haginians to explore the Weſtern coaſts of Europe, diſcovered this iſland many years before, whereas here is not a word about this voyage, except a line or two in Feſtus Avienus (U). The reaſon why Britain was known ſo late ſeems to have been the remote ſituation of the iſland, and the little ntercourſe thoſe antient Britans, then barbarous like the other nations hereabouts, and living by hemſelves, had with other countries. And in this Dio [n] agrees with me, when he ſays, "The early 'Greeks and Romans did not ſo much as know that there was ſuch a place as Britain; later ages 'doubted whether it was a continent or an iſland; and much was written on both ſides by thoſe 'who knew nothing certain about the matter, having neither ſeen it nor been informed about it by the 'natives, but only reſting on conjectures, the offſpring of their leiſure or invention." The firſt of he Latins that I know of that mentions Britain is Lucretius [o], in theſe lines concerning the different emperaments of the air:

*Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus,*
*Et quod in Egypto, eſt qua mundi claudicat axis.*

How diff'rent is the air of Britain's iſle
From that which plays upon the wand'ring Nile! CREECH.

Lucretius is allowed to have lived ſomewhat before Cæſar, at the time that Divitiacus, king of the Sueſſiones, and the moſt powerful prince in Gaul, obtained the ſovereignty of Britain, as Cæſar himſelf informs us. But what the poet ſays is to be underſtood of the coaſt; for Cæſar himſelf teſtifies that no part of Britain but the coaſt and the countries oppoſite to Gaul were known to the Gauls. Yet Diodorus Siculus [p] writes, "Britain has experienced no foreign yoke; for it does not appear that either Bacchus or "Hercules, or any hero or god invaded them. Now Caius Cæſar, who for his exploits was honoured "with the title of *Divus*, firſt ſubdued them, and obliged them to pay a certain tribute."

Here then our future hiſtorian muſt begin without going any farther back, if he judiciouſly attends to the remark of the moſt learned Varro above produced [q]; that there are three diſtinct periods, the firſt from the Creation to the Flood, which from our ignorance of it he calls ΑΔΗΛΟΝ: the ſecond from the Flood to the firſt Olympiad, or year of the world 3189, which from its containing many fabulous events is called ΜΥΘΙΚΟΝ; the third from the firſt Olimpiad to our own time, called ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΝ, becauſe the tranſactions of it are contained in well-authenticated hiſtories. At the ſame time I am aware that though other nations, however learned, except the Hebrews, have no certainty about earlier times, the Britiſh Hiſtory of Geoffrey begins 330 years before the firſt Olympiad, in the period, more eſpecially as to theſe parts, rude and ignorant, which Varro calls *fabulous*. That I may not therefore date my firſt period wrong, and ſo conſequently all the reſt that follow, becauſe both the place requires it, and the greateſt light will thereby be thrown on the following narration, allow me here to preſent my readers with a ſummary view of the Hiſtory of the Romans in Britain, not from fables, which it would be folly to inſert, and ignorance to believe, but from the genuine monuments of antiquity, without invading that harveſt of glory which awaits thoſe who ſhall treat this ſubject more at large.

[i] *Brytho mawr.* [k] IV. 187. [l] II. c. 13. [m] XXXIX. 50.
[n] VI. 1104. [o] V. 21. [p] Cenſorinus de die natali.

(R) Mr. Camden here ſeems a little inconſiſtent, if we attend to what he ſaid before, p. lxviii, and hereafter about the Caſſiterides among the Britiſh Iſlands, where he does not admit the ignorance of Herodotus as of any weight in the argument.

(S) Yet under the preceding article the author ſeems to allow the Greeks an earlier acquaintance with it. G.

(T) William Howell, in his "Inſtitutes of General Hiſtory, B. III. c. 9, § 6, parag. 14, 15," ſhews that Mr. Camden here has not perfectly underſtood the meaning of Polybius. For that hiſtorian accurately deſcribes the ſources of the Rhine, Corbeil on the Loire, and other places in Gaul beyond Narbonne; and promiſes, in his third book, to deſcribe all that lies beyond the ocean, the Britiſh iſlands, and the method of making tin. That he fulfilled this promiſe in the books which are loſt is clear from Strabo, II. p. 104, whence Mr. H. infers that Britain was known to the Greeks above 500 years before the birth of Chriſt. This deſerves to be read and conſidered.

(V) Polybius' meaning ſeems to be, that as it was uncertain whether the ſea encompaſſed the ſouthern parts of Africa, ſo was it alſo whether the northern parts of Europe above Narbonne were encompaſſed by it. For, beſides that he deſcribes places in France above Narbonne, he promiſes, B. III. c. 57, p. 290, to write of the exterior or weſtern ocean, and even of the Brettanic iſles and the tin works in the Caſſiterides, and the contradictions of authors thereon. That he performed his promiſe is clear from Strabo's account of the book, wherein the errors of Dicearchus, Pytheas, and Eratoſthenes, authors much older than Polybius, concerning the ſize of Britain were refuted. Strabo II. 104.

(U) But Feſtus ſays he had read the account of the whole expedition by Hamilco himſelf in the Carthaginian Annals. Mr. Camden himſelf, at the cloſe of his work, ſays, lead was firſt brought into Greece from the Caſſiterides, which will make them to have been known before the time of Homer, who mentions that metal. See Howell's Inſtit. Hiſt. Generalis III. c. 9. § 6. Mr. Camden adds that Britain is deſcribed by Orpheus, a very antient poet, and one of the Argonauts, though the real author of the poems aſcribed to him was Onomacritus, who lived in the time of the Piſiſtratidæ, according to Clemens, Alexander and Tatian; all which proves that Britain was known near 200 years before Ariſtotle, and the antient geographers Dicearchus and Eratoſthenes, and ſtill more antient Pytheas. G.

THE

# ROMANS in BRITAIN.

ROME, by a concurrence of valour and fortune, or rather by the appointment of Providence, having reduced all the world to her obedience, Caius Julius Cæſar, after atchieving the conqueſt of Gaul, in order by his victories to unite what Nature had ſeparated, and poſſeſs himſelf both of ſea and land, turned his view towards the Ocean, as if the Roman world were not ſufficiently large [a]. In the 54th year before the birth of Chriſt he reſolved on an expedition into Britain; either becauſe the Gauls had derived aſſiſtance from thence during the courſe of their wars, or that the Britans had afforded a retreat to the fugitive Bellovaci, or, as Suetonius ſays [b], from a deſire to obtain the Britiſh pearls, or rather, which is moſt probable, from a paſſion for glory, ſince he rejected the deputies of the Britans, who hearing of his intention came to him, and offered hoſtages and ſubmiſſion to the Roman people.

I ſhall give a conciſe account of his invaſion, but in his own words [c]. Cæſar, being little acquainted with the coaſts, ports, and landing-places of Britain, ſent before him C. Voluſenus with a galley, who after obtaining all the information poſſible returned in five days. The Britans having advice of Cæſar's deſign from the merchants, many ſtates ſent deputies to him in Gaul, promiſing to give hoſtages, and ſubmit themſelves to the Romans. After encouraging them to perſevere in theſe ſentiments, he ſent them home, accompanied by Comius, one of the Atrebates, who had great influence in thoſe parts (the Atrebates from Gaul having ſettled here ſome time before), to adviſe the ſtates to engage their allegiance to the Romans. But he was no ſooner landed than the Britans put him in irons. Mean time Cæſar collecting together about eighty tranſports to carry over two legions, and eighteen more on board which he put the cavalry, ſet ſail from the country of the Morini at three in the morning, and about the fourth hour of the day following made the coaſt of Britain, in a very improper place for landing, the ſea being ſo confined between narrow mountains that a dart could be thrown with eaſe from the higher grounds to the ſhore. Having a proper wind and tide he weighed anchor, and proceeded about eight miles further, bringing up his ſhips on a level open ſhore [d]. The Britans, already informed of the deſigns of the Romans, diſpatched their cavalry and chariots before to prevent their landing. Here therefore was the greateſt difficulty for the Romans; for the ſize of the ſhips rendered them unfit to ride ſafely in a ſhallow ſea, and the ſoldiers, unacquainted with the country, were obliged to leap out of thoſe large ſhips encumbered with their heavy armour, and encounter both the waves and the enemy at the ſame time. On the other hand, the Britans perfectly acquainted with the ground, and having the free uſe of all their limbs, fought on dry ground, or a very little way in the water. This diſmayed the Romans, and checked their uſual alacrity. But Cæſar ordering the larger veſſels to be rowed in by the tranſports, and ſtationed ſo as to face the Britans, the ſhowers of darts and miſſive weapons diſcharged from the ſlings and engines on board the ſhips obliged the Britans to give way, their diſorder being not a little increaſed by the motion of the oars, and the unuſual appearance of the engines. Upon this occaſion the ſtandard-bearer of the tenth legion, ſolemnly addreſſing himſelf to Heaven for the ſucceſs of his legion, and crying aloud, "Leap down, fellow-ſoldiers, if ye "would not abandon your eagle to the enemy; for myſelf, I am determined to do my duty to my country "and general;" immediately threw himſelf out of the ſhip, and advancing with the eagle againſt the enemy, was followed by all the reſt. But, if we believe Julian [e], it was Cæſar himſelf who firſt leaped down. The action now grew warm on both ſides; but the Romans, incumbered by their armour, toſſed by the waves, wanting firm footing, and being thrown into confuſion, were greatly diſordered, till Cæſar manned the ſcout boats and ſkiffs, and ſent them to their relief. As ſoon as the Romans got on dry ground they charged the Britans, and routed them; but they could not purſue them, as the cavalry were not yet arrived. The Britans after this defeat immediately ſent deputies to ſue for peace, and with them Comius the Atrebatian, whom they had kept in irons, laying the blame of this proceeding on the populace and their own imprudence. Cæſar readily forgave them, and demanded hoſtages, ſome of whom they gave, and promiſed the reſt. This peace was ratified four days after his landing in Britain.

About the ſame time the eighteen ſhips which had the cavalry on board, being juſt in ſight, were driven to the weſtward by ſtreſs of weather, and with much ado made the coaſt of Gaul. The ſame night, the moon being full, the tide broke into the large veſſels which were laid dry, and the wind ſo ſhattered the tranſports which were at anchor that they were quite unfit for ſervice. The Britiſh chiefs finding that by this accident the Romans were deprived of cavalry, ſhips, and corn, revolted, and deter-

[a] Pomponius Sabinius ex Seneca. [b] Jul. c. 47. [c] B G. IV. 21. 36.
[d] At Richborough *(Rutupiæ)*, according to Burton, Horſley, and Gale. See the latter's diſſertation in the Archæologia, I. 185.
[e] In Cæſaribus.

mined

mined to prevent their getting any proviſion. Cæſar, ſuſpecting this, had cauſed corn to be brought into the camp every day, and repaired his ſhips with the materials of thoſe twelve which were ſhattered. In the mean while the Britans ſurprized and ſurrounded with their cavalry and chariots the ſeventh legion when out a foraging. Their method of fighting in chariots is, as was before obſerved, as follows. They firſt drive round on every ſide and diſcharge their darts, and by the terror of their horſes and noiſe of the wheels throw the enemy's ranks into confuſion, till getting among the horſe they leap from their chariots, and fight on foot. The drivers meanwhile retire a little from the field, and ſo diſpoſe their chariots that, if the enemy is likely to overpower their army, they may find an eaſy retreat among them. Thus they ſupply the place of activity in the cavalry, and firmneſs in the infantry, in time of action; and by daily uſe and practice acquire ſuch alertneſs, that they can check their horſes when driving in full ſpeed down the ſteepeſt places, and in an inſtant guide and turn them, run along the pole, and ſtand on the yoke, and then dart back again into their chariots. But upon Cæſar's coming opportunely to their relief, the Romans recovered from their panic, and the Britans made a ſtand, having flattered themſelves with hopes of recovering their liberty for ever by the ſmall number of the Roman ſoldiers, and their want of corn. They had aſſembled a conſiderable force, and advanced to the Roman camp; but Cæſar received them before it, routed them with great ſlaughter, and burnt their houſes on every ſide. The ſame day came deputies from them to Cæſar, begging for peace; which he granted, demanding a double number of hoſtages, whom he ordered to be conveyed into Gaul ſoon after. As it was within a day of the equinox he ſet ſail from Britain with his fleet, which arrived ſafely at the continent. Hither only two ſtates of Britain ſent their hoſtages; the reſt neglected to do ſo. For theſe exploits, upon Cæſar's letters, the ſenate decreed a thankſgiving for twenty days [f], though he gained nothing by this expedition for himſelf or Rome but glory.

Next year [g] having fitted out a great fleet, conſiſting of above 800 ſhips, including the veſſels equipped for that ſeaſon by perſons for their private advantage [h], he ſet ſail from Portus Itius with five legions and 2000 horſe, and landed his army in the ſame place as the preceding ſummer. No enemy appeared; for though a large body of Britans had aſſembled there, the number of ſhips ſtruck them with ſuch a panic that they retreated to the higher grounds. Here Cæſar encamped his army in a proper ſpot, in which he left ten cohorts and 300 horſe to guard the ſhips. Advancing about twelve miles he diſcovered the Britans, who retreating to the river [i] began an engagement here, but being repulſed by the cavalry ſheltered themſelves in the woods, where they had choſen a ſpot fortified both by nature and art [k]. But the Romans forming their uſual kind of cover by cloſing their ſhields, and throwing up a bank againſt the fortifications, made themſelves maſters of them, and drove the Britans out of the wood, but declined purſuing them any further, becauſe it was neceſſary to intrench themſelves there.

Next day Cæſar ſent out his troops in three diviſions to purſue the Britans, but ſoon recalled them, upon advice that the ſhips had ſuffered by a ſtorm the preceding night, which had driven them on ſhore and ſhattered them. Upon his return to the ſhips he employed ten days in drawing them all up on ſhore, and incloſing them in the ſame lines as the camp, after which he marched back to the place whence he came. A greater body of Britans was aſſembled here under Caſſivellaun, or Caſſibelin, to whom the Britans by common conſent had given the ſovereignty and the conduct of the war. Their horſe and chariots ſkirmiſhed with the Romans in their march, and many were ſlain on both ſides. After ſome time, the Britans, perceiving the Romans buſy in fortifying their camp, made a vigorous attack on the ſoldiers ſtationed before the works; but Cæſar ſending two cohorts to their relief, with the beſt troops of two legions, they bravely broke through them, and made a ſafe retreat. A few Britans appeared next day on the hills, and at noon they fell upon the three legions and all the cavalry ſent out to forage, but were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Their allies had now left them, and they no more ventured a general engagement with the Romans. Cæſar led his army into Caſſivellaun's territories (A) to the river Thames, in whoſe oppoſite bank (as well as under the water) the Britans had driven ſharp ſtakes, and drawn up a large body of forces. But the Romans (B) croſſed with ſuch alacrity, having only their heads above water, that the Britans abandoned the banks, and ſought their ſafety in flight, not for fear of the tower-bearing elephants, as Polyænus [l] pretends. Thames river.

Caſſivelaun, renouncing all hope of carrying on the war to advantage, kept with him only 4000 chariots to watch the motions of the Romans, and as often as their cavalry ſtraggled over the country incautiouſly to forage, ſent his chariots againſt them, and ſo prevented their carrying their foraging to any great diſtance. Mean time the Trinobantes ſubmitted to Cæſar, deſiring his protection for Mandubratius (whom Eutropius [m] and Bede, from ſome writings of Suetonius now loſt, call *Androgorius* (C), and our Britans *Androgeus)* from the violences of Caſſivellaun, and that he would ſend him to them to be their prince. The example of the Trinobantes was followed by the Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, The Trinobantes.

Mandubratius called alſo Androgeus.

[f] Dio, XXXIX. 53.
[g] B. G. V. 8—11, 15—24.
[h] *Annotinæ.* See Voſſ. in Cæſ. V. 9.
[i] *Stour.* Gale.
[k] *Herbaldown,* as the Saxons called it, q. d. the poſt of the army in the wood. Gale.
[l] VIII. 23. 5.
[m] Oroſius, VI. 9.

(A) Dr. Gale obſerves here that Caſſibelin's ſubjects were the Catevellani, the Trinobantes not being his ſubjects, except juſt at this particular time when the ſupreme command was devolved on him; or they might have been ſubject to him on the death of Imanuentius, and in this ſenſe Cæſar may be ſaid to have croſſed the Thames *in ejus fines.* MS n.

(B) At Cowey-ſtakes. Camden in Surrey and Gale's Diſſertation in Archæologia, I. 188, 189. Dr. Smith in his notes on Bede, I. 11, bears hard upon Bede and Oroſius for ſaying the Thames was fordable in no other place. But the Doctor forgot that Cæſar himſelf ſays ſo. *Flumen* uno omnino loco *pedibus tranſire poteſt.* B. G. V. 18. See hereafter in Surrey, p. 174.

(C) Oroſius, VI. 9. and Bede after him, make Androgorius a chief of the Trinobantes, whence Voſſius ſuppoſes him diſtinct from Mandubratius; and it is highly probable, that as Mandubratius fled upon the murder of his father Imanuentius, the chief of the Trinobantes, the command had been veſted in Androgorius. Cæſ. B. G. V. 20. See Dr. Gale's note before.

and

and Caſſii, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, and informed him that Caſſivellaun's town [n] was not far off, and fortified by woods and marſhes. Hereupon he attacked it on two ſides, and the Britans eſcaped out at another, yet many of them were killed and taken in the flight.

In the mean time, by order of Caſſivelaun, four petty princes of Kent, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, attacked the works which the Romans had raiſed to ſecure their ſhips, but were repulſed in a ſally, and the firſt of theſe princes made priſoner (D). Caſſivelaun having ſuffered ſo many loſſes, and being particularly alarmed at the revolt of the ſtates [before mentioned], ſent deputies to Cæſar by means of Comius the Atrebatian to treat about ſubmiſſion. Cæſar determined to winter on the continent, demanded hoſtages, and appointed an annual tribute to be paid by Britain to the Romiſh people, laying an injunction on Caſſivelaun not to moleſt Mandubratius or the Trinobantes; and led off his army as well as a great number of priſoners at two embarkations. Such is Cæſar's own account of his expedition againſt Britain. Eutropius, from ſome writings of Suetonius now loſt, adds the following particulars.

"Scæva, a ſoldier of Cæſar's, with four of his comrades, croſſed in a boat to a rock near the iſland, "where he was left by the ebb tide. A number of Britans attacked theſe few Romans, and the reſt of "his comrades returned in their veſſel. Scæva remained undaunted, covered with darts. He at firſt "defended himſelf with his ſpear, afterwards only with his ſword againſt numbers. At length ſpent and "wounded, and having loſt both his ſhield and helmet, he ſwam with two breaſt-plates to Cæſar's camp, "where upon begging his general's pardon for his fool-hardineſs, he was by him rewarded with a centu-"rion's commiſſion (E)."

When Cæſar firſt landed in this iſland, we are informed by Cotas [o] (who was then ſecond in command under him) in his Greek commentary concerning the Roman ſtate, that ſuch was his temperance, and ſo different from the luxury of our age, that he carried with him only three ſervants. "After he had "gone over to Britain, ſays Seneca [p], and could not confine his greatneſs within the limits of the Ocean, "he received advice of the death of his daughter, on whoſe life the public welfare depended; but he "overcame his grief with the ſame ſucceſs that attended all his other conqueſts." Upon his return victorious from Britain he dedicated a breaſt-plate made of Britiſh pearls in the temple of Venus Genetrix [q]. Some of the Britiſh priſoners he deſtined for exhibitions in the theatre, where alſo he diſplayed tapeſtry wrought with his Britiſh victories. This ſeeming to *be held up* by the Britans expreſſed thereon, gave occaſion to this line of Virgil [r]:

*Purpureaque intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.*

The pictur'd Britans in the curtains trace,
Which ſeem to lift the tapeſtry they grace. WARTON.

Nor were the Britans deſtined only to the theatre, but alſo (to obſerve by the way) to carry the emperor's litter, as appears from an antient inſcription of that time, mentioning the officer of the Britiſh litter-bearers [s], *Decurio Lecticariorum Britannicorum.* Of this conqueſt of Cæſar an antient poet thus ſings:

*Vis invicta viri reparata claſſe Britannos*
*Vicit, & hoſtiles Rheni compeſcuit undas.*

Cæſar's unconquer'd force repair'd his fleet,
Maſter'd the hoſtile Rhine, the Britans beat.

To this alſo may be referred thoſe lines of Claudian [t], celebrating the Roman valour:

*Nec ſtetit oceano, remiſque ingreſſa profundum,*
*Vincendos alio quæſivit in orbe Britannos.*

Nor ocean ſtopp'd him, but with daring oars
He ſought new conqueſt on the Britiſh ſhore.

Cicero alſo, in a poem now loſt, intituled "Quadrigæ," or "The Chariots," introduces Cæſar borne to Fame as in a poetical chariot, for his exploits in Britain (as Ferrerius Pedemontanus underſtands it), when he ſays, "I will paint Britain in your colours, but with my pencil." But in the opinion of others, he only frightened the Britans by that ſucceſsful battle, or as Lucan [u], no friend to the Cæſars, poetically expreſſes it:

*Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.*

——————— Does he boaſt
His flight in Britain's new diſcover'd coaſt? ROWE.

That grave hiſtorian Tacitus [x] likewiſe writes, that "he only ſhewed Britain to the Romans, and did

[n] Suppoſed Verulam.
[o] *Cotta.* Athenæus, VI. 21.
[p] Conſ. ad Marc. c. 15.
[q] Pliny, IX. 35.
[r] Georg. III. 25. But this relates rather to Auguſtus. MS n.
[s] In the gardens of Cardinal Carpegni.
[t] In II. Conſ. Stil. 148, 149.
[u] II. 572.
[x] Vit. Agr. c. 13.

(D) All the editions of Cæſar and his Greek paraphraſt ſay it was *Cingetorix* that was made priſoner. Moſt of the MSS. agree with them. But ſome of them give the name *Lugotorix* to the priſoner, as well as to one of the four kings. But as Cæſar calls the priſoner *nobilis dux*, inſtead of *rex*, there is room to conjecture that he was a diſtinct perſon.

(E) Cæſar (B. C. III. 53.), Appian (B. C. II. p. 465.) Suet. (Jul. 68.) and Lucan, VI. 144. lay the ſcene of this tranſaction at a caſtle near Dyrrhachium; Dio (XXXVII. 53.) in an iſland on the coaſt of Portugal. But Valerius Maximus (III. 123.) refers this to Atilius, and relates the above tranſaction of Scæva in Britain. Plutarch in Cæſar refers it to a common ſoldier. It is not in Eutropius, whom Mr. Camden here as before confounds with Oroſius.

"not

"not make them maſters of it." Horace[y] would inſinuate that he never ſet foot in it, when out of compliment to Auguſtus he calls a Briton *intactus*, untouched:

*Intactus aut Britannus ut deſcenderet*
*Sacra catenatus via.* ——

Or Britons yet unbroken to our war,
In chains ſhould follow our triumphal car. FRANCIS.

And Propertius[z],

*Te manet invictus Romano marte Britannus,*
Britain unconquer'd by the Roman power
Reſerv'd for thee. ——

So far from truth is that expreſſion of the courtly hiſtorian Velleius Paterculus[a], that "Cæſar twice pene-"trated into Britain," whereas he ſcarce ſet foot in it. For many years after this invaſion of Cæſar, this iſland "remained ſubject to its own kings, and governed by its own laws[b]."

Auguſtus ſeems, as Tacitus[c] ſays, to have deſignedly ſlighted Britain, calling it a piece of policy (meaning a prudent meaſure), that the Roman empire ſhould be bounded by the Ocean, the Iſter, and the Euphrates, limits appointed by nature (for ſo Auguſtus is introduced ſpeaking in Julian[d]), leſt it ſhould like a ſhip out of due courſe become unmanageable, and liable by its bulk to founder and ſink, which is often the caſe with great empires; or, as Strabo[e] thinks, he ſlighted it becauſe he foreſaw neither much danger nor much advantage from the Britans, and no ſmall inconvenience from the other regions about it[f]. But whatever was the reaſon, Britain was certainly long unattended to, even in time of peace, after Julius Cæſar and the Roman arms were turned againſt their own government. At laſt, however, Auguſtus ſet out from Rome to carry the war into Britain[g]. On this occaſion Horace[h] thus addreſſes Fortune at Antium: Auguſtus.

*Serves iturum Cæſarem in ultimos*
*Orbis Britannos* ——

Propitious guard the prince who bold explores
His vent'rous way to fartheſt Britain's ſhore. FRANCIS.

But when he came to Gaul the Britans ſent to him to ſue for peace; and their princes having ſecured his favour by deputations and ſubmiſſions[i], dedicated preſents in the capitol, "and rendered almoſt the whole "Iſland friendly and familiar to the Romans, ſo that they ſubmitted to eaſy duties on ſuch commodities "as were exported and imported from Britain and Gaul; ſuch as ivory, bridles, chains, veſſels of amber "and glaſs, and other like cheap and interchangeable wares. Thus the iſland wanted no garriſon, though "one legion and ſome horſe would be the leaſt that would be ſufficient, if the tributes were to be fetched "from thence, and the tribute was ſcarce equivalent to the charge of ſuch a force; for the duties would "neceſſarily fall ſhort if a tribute was forcibly levied, and violent meaſures would be attended with "dangerous conſequences[k]." The following year Auguſtus meditated another expedition to this iſland, on their non-obſervance of the treaty; but was prevented by a revolt of the Cantabri and other nations in Spain. Nor need we believe Landinus, or Servius, or Philargyrius, who from theſe lines of Virgil[l] make Auguſtus to have triumphed over Britain;

*Et duo rapta manu diverſo ex hoſte trophæa*
*Biſque triumphatas utroque à littore gentes.*

Cæſar ſhall here a double triumph boaſt,
And conquer'd nations kneel from either coaſt. WARTON.

Horace[m] certainly alludes to the ſubmiſſion of this iſland in the following:

*Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem*
*Regnare; præſens divus habebitur*
*Auguſtus, adjectis Britannis*
*Imperio, gravibuſque Perſis.*

Dread Jove in thunder ſpeaks his juſt domain;
On earth a preſent god ſhall Cæſar reign;
Since world-divided Britain owns his ſway,
And Perſia's haughty ſons his high beheſts obey. FRANCIS.

Tiberius, no ſlave to ambition, ſeems to have conformed entirely to the policy of Auguſtus, for he pro- Tiberius.
duced in the ſenate a book written in Auguſtus' own hand, giving an account of "the public revenues, "the number of citizens and allies on foot, the fleets, kingdoms, provinces, tributes, or taxes, with "particular advice to keep the empire within bounds." Tacitus[n] tells us he was ſo pleaſed with this caution, that he made no attempt on Britain, nor kept any garriſon there. For where that author recites

[y] Epod. VIII. 7. [z] A miſ-citation for Tibullus, IV. i. 149. [a] II. 47.
[b] Dio LXII. § 4. and Reimarus' note. [c] Vit. Agr. c. 13. [d] Cæſars. [e] II. 115.
[f] Camden ſays *ab aliis* inſulam *circumjacentibus*. He reads νησον, but Caſaubon gives νησων.
[g] Dio LIII. 22. [h] Od. I. xxxv. 29. [i] Dio Ib. [k] Strabo, IV. 200.
[l] Georg. III. 33. Ruæus underſtands theſe diſtinctions of the nations of Aſia and Africa. [m] Ode III. 5.
[n] Tac. An. I. 11.

the number of legions and the coaſts where they were at that time ſtationed, he makes no mention of Britain. The natives however ſeem to have cultivated the friendſhip of the Romans, for about this time Germanicus undertaking an expedition on the Ocean, ſome of his people being driven hither by ſtreſs of weather were ſent back by the princes [o].

C. Caligula. The Emperor Caius had certainly a deſign to invade this iſland, had not the heat and changeableneſs of his temper and the ill-ſucceſs of his vaſt preparations againſt the Germans defeated it [p]. For in order to ſtrike terror into the Britans and Germans, againſt whom his deſigns were directed, by the report of ſome immenſe work, he threw a bridge over the ſea between Baiæ and Puteoli, a length of 3600 paces [q]. "But he did nothing more than take under his protection Adminius, ſon of Cunobelin, king of "the Britans, who, being driven out by his father, had fled to him with a few attendants. Upon this "occaſion, as if he had received the ſubmiſſion of the whole iſland, he ſent letters to Rome, repeatedly "charging the bearers thereof to drive in their carriage quite to the forum and ſenate-houſe, and not "deliver them to any but the conſuls in full ſenate in the temple of Mars [r]. He afterwards advanced to "the Ocean, as if with a deſign to transfer the war into Britain. Here he drew up his whole army on the "ſhore, went himſelf on board a galley, and, after putting out to ſea a little way, returned; he then "mounted a high tribunal, and gave the ſignal for battle; but preſently after ordered the ſoldiers to "gather ſhells. On theſe ſpoils, for want of thoſe of an enemy to form a trophy, he prided himſelf as "if he had conquered the ocean itſelf; and, after diſtributing money among his ſoldiers, he carried theſe "ſhells to Rome, to make a parade of his booty there [s]. In memory of his victory he erected a very "high tower, in which, as in a pharos, a fire was kept burning to give light to ſhips at night [t]." The ruins of this are to be ſeen ſometimes at low water on the coaſt of Holland, and called by the people *Britenhuis* (F). Stones with inſcriptions are frequently found, one of which had theſe letters C. C. P. F. which ſome, how juſtly I know not, read *Caius Caligula Pharum Fecit.* But of this I ſhall treat more at large in my account of the iſlands about Britain.

Claudius. From this time the interior parts of Britain having ſuffered more from civil wars and faction than the Roman arms, after various loſſes on both ſides, gradually fell into ſubjection to the Romans. For while ſeparate ſtates were engaged, the whole nation was conquered; thus ruſhing into their own ruin; ſo that till the general calamity came on them they were not ſenſible how much each loſs contributed to the loſſes of the whole. Ambition hurried many to ſuch lengths of baſeneſs, that they abandoned the intereſt of their country, and ſiding with the Romans exerted all their art to ſubject it to the Roman yoke. The

Beric. principal of theſe was Beric, who adviſed Claudius to invade Britain, which nobody ſince Julius Cæſar had attempted, and which was now ready to revolt becauſe certain fugitives had not been reſtored. The emperor commanded Aulus Plautius [u], "then prætor, to conduct his army into Britain. He found great "difficulty in perſuading the ſoldiers to leave Gaul, as they complained that the ſcene of war lay out of "the world, and uſed every method to protract the time. But when Narciſſus came to them from "Claudius, and was going to mount Plautius' tribunal and harangue them, they grew more outrageous, "and raiſing their common cry, *Io Saturnalia*, (it being cuſtomary for ſlaves to celebrate the Saturnalia in "the characters [x] of their maſters) they cheerfully followed Plautius. The troops were divided into three "bodies, that they might not be hindered from landing by attempting only in one place; but the wind "blowing contrary they had a troubleſome paſſage. The ſight of a gleam of light ſhooting from Eaſt to "Weſt in their courſe gave them freſh ſpirits, and they made the iſland without oppoſition. For the "Britans, from what they had heard not expecting them, had not aſſembled themſelves; and inſtead of "coming to an engagement, hid themſelves in woods and marſhes, in hopes to weary the Romans out, "and oblige them to quit the iſland without doing any thing, as had happened to Julius Cæſar. Plautius "had no ſmall difficulty to come at them, and when he fell in with them (as they were not free, but "ſubject to different kings) he defeated firſt Caratacus, afterwards Togodumnus, ſons of Cunobelin, who "was now dead. Upon their retreat he received the ſubmiſſions of part of the Boduni, who were ſub-"ject to the Catuellani, and leaving a garriſon among them, he advanced to a certain river (G). The "barbarians, concluding the Romans could not croſs it for want of a bridge, were very remiſs in their "camp on the other ſide. Plautius therefore detached the Germans [y], who were very expert in ſwimming "over the moſt rapid rivers with their arms. Theſe falling unexpectedly on the enemy, directed their "darts not againſt the men, but the horſes in their chariots, which were thrown into ſuch confuſion that "the perſons in them could not keep their ſeats. Flavius Veſpaſian (afterwards emperor) and his bro-"ther Sabinus, a lieutenant, were next ordered to croſs the river, which they did, and cut off a great "number of barbarians by ſurprize. The reſt however did not quit the ground, but next day came to "a general engagement with doubtful ſucceſs, till C. Sidius [z] Geta, at the riſk of being made priſoner by "the enemy, gave them ſo complete an overthrow that triumphal honours were afterwards decreed him, "though he had not been conſul. The barbarians retreated thence to the river Thames, near where it

[o] Tac. An. II. 24. [p] Vit. Agr. 13. [q] Dio LIX. 17. p. 653.
[r] Suet. Cal. c. 44. [s] Dio LIX. c. 25. p. 659. Suet. Cal. c. 46. [t] Suet. Cal. 46.
[u] Dio LX. 19—21. Suet. Cl. 17.
[x] σχημα.
[y] Κελτους, the Gauls, Dio; but compare Tac. Hiſt. V. 14.
[z] Oſidius. This is Eutropius' Cnæus Sentius. VII. 8.

(F) Cluver, Germ. Ant. II. 36. makes this the tour d'Ordre at Boulogne. See Pitiſc. in loc. Suet. Cannigieterus de Arce Brittenburgo, p. 79, proves that the tower called *tour de Call*, from Caligula, was the Pharos in queſtion, and diſtinct from the fort at Britenhuis.—Query an inſcription found here and the form of the building in Camden's papers, Cott. Lib. Jul. Gale MS n.

(G) This river could have been no other than the Thames, which, notwithſtanding the acquaintance of the Romans with its mouth, was probably unknown to them in its interior courſe. Query whether Wallingford might be this place of paſſage? What other river among the Dobuni and Catieuchlani could appear difficult to be croſſed?

"empties

"empties itſelf into the Ocean, and on the influx of the tide forms a marſh (H). By their acquaintance "with the firm paſſable ground they eaſily got over it; but the Romans purſuing them were in imminent "danger, till the Germans preſently ſwimming over again, and ſome croſſing by a bridge higher up, "ſurrounded the barbarians, and made great ſlaughter of them, but purſuing them incautiouſly fell into "inacceſſible marſhes, and loſt a great many of their people. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe the Britans "were ſo far from being diſpirited by the death of Togodumnus that it animated them the more in their "preparations for war to revenge it, Plautius was afraid to purſue them any farther; but ſecuring the "advantages he had already gained, deſired Claudius to come over, as he had been ordered to do if on "any emergency matters went wrong. Among the great preparations for this expedition, a number of "elephants had been provided. Claudius upon receipt of this meſſage left the government of the city *Elephants.* "and the command of the army to his colleague Vitellius (on whom as well as on himſelf he had con- "ferred the conſulſhip for ſix months), and ſetting ſail from Rome to Oſtia, proceeded to Marſeilles by "ſea, and the reſt of the way partly by land, partly by ſea, till he reached the ocean, and arriving in "Britain joined the army expecting him on the Thames. After taking upon himſelf the command, he "croſſed the river, and came to a general engagement with the barbarians aſſembled upon his arrival, "defeated them, made himſelf maſter of Camalodunum, the royal reſidence of Cunobelin, and "reduced many other people by arms or their ſubmiſſion (I). For theſe exploits he was ſeveral times "acclaimed *Imperator*, contrary to the Roman cuſtom, which allows that name to be aſſumed but once "during the ſame war. Claudius diſarmed the Britans, and leaving to Plautius the care of governing "them, and reducing the reſt, made the beſt of his way back to Rome, whither he ſent his ſons-in-law "Pompeius and Silanus before him, with the news of his victory." Thus Dio [a]. But Suetonius [b] ſays the iſland ſubmitted to him without battle or bloodſhed. He ſtayed about ſixteen days here, in which time he exempted the chiefs of the Britans from the forfeiture of their effects, for which favour they erected a temple, and paid him divine honours. He returned to Rome ſix months after he left it.

Of ſo much importance was it to reduce the ſmalleſt part of Britain (K), that the ſenate for it decreed Claudius annual games, triumphal arches, both in the city and at Geſſoriacum in Gaul, and a moſt ſplendid triumph, at which even the governors of provinces, and certain perſons baniſhed out of the city were allowed to aſſiſt; a naval crown was placed on the top of the palace as a mark of the conqueſt of the Britiſh ocean [c]; the provinces preſented crowns of gold, Gallia Comata one of nine pounds weight, and Hither Spain another of ſeven pounds [d]. The emperor went up the ſteps of the capitol on his knees, ſupported by his two ſons-in-law [e]. He entered the Adriatic in triumph, in a monſtrous houſe rather than a ſhip [f]. The firſt place in the public aſſemblies was granted to his wife Meſſalina, and the ſenate decreed her the liberty of riding in a chariot [g]. The emperor afterwards exhibited triumphal games, for which purpoſe he aſſumed the conſular power. Theſe games were exhibited in two theatres at once, and often on his quitting them they were conducted by other perſons. He promiſed as many horſe races as the day would admit, but not more than ten were performed; for between the races were bear-baiting and wreſtling matches, and lads brought from Aſia performed the Pyrrhic dance [h]. He alſo conferred triumphal ornaments on Valerius Aſiaticus, Julius Silanus, Sidius Geta, and others, for this victory; gave Licinius Craſſus Frugi leave to follow his triumph on a horſe in trappings, dreſſed in a habit embroidered with palm branches [i]; preſented Poſidius the eunuch with a haſta pura; C. Gavius with collars, bracelets, phaleræ, and a crown of gold, as appears on an antient marble at Turin (L).

[a] LX. 19—21. [b] Claud. c. 17.
[c] Dio Ib. c. 22. Suet. Cl. c. 17.
[d] Pliny, XXXIII. 16. [e] Dio, LX. 23.
[f] Pliny, III. 20.
[g] Dio, & Suet. ubi ſup. [h] Dio, Ib.
[i] Suet. Ib.

(H) Mr. Ward, ap. Horſl. p. 24. makes a difficulty here, as if any body ſuppoſed the Romans to have croſſed the *mouth* of the Thames. Dio's expreſs words lead every one to underſtand it as the Profeſſor takes pains to make them underſtand it. But he has not fixed any place for the bridge. Is it not probable that the χεφυραι, which Severus made afterwards in our fenns, were rather moles or banks of earth? The inacceſſible marſhes mentioned ſoon after, are by Mr. Gale ſuppoſed to have been about Colebrook: for which he refers to Buckinghamſhire. See p. 314.

(I) He exhibited in the Campus Martius the taking of a town, and the ſurrender of the kings of Britain. Suet. Cl. c. 21.

(K) This ſucceſs of Claudius in Britain is commemorated in two inſcriptions at Rome, publiſhed by Mr. Wright in his Travels (p. 293 and Addenda). The firſt of them runs thus in great uncial characters:

TI. CLAVDIO. CAES.
AVGVSTO.
PONTIFICI. MAX. TR. P. IX.
COS. V. IMP. XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVL. Q. R. QVOD.
REGES. BRITANNIAE. ABSQ.
VLLA IACTVRA. DOMVERIT
GENTESQVE. BARBARAS
PRIMVS. INDICIO. SVBEGERAT.

The other thus:

TI. CLAVDIO. DRVSI. F. CAESARI
AVGVSTO. GERMANICO.
PONTIFICI MAXIMO. TRIB. POT. IX.
COS. V. IMPERATORI XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE. ROMANVS. QVOD.
REGES BRITANNIAE. PERDVELES. SINE
VLLA IACTVRA CELERITER. CEPERIT.
GENTESQVE. EXTREMARVM. ORCHADVM.
PRIMVS. INDICIO. FACTO. R. IMPERIO. ADIECERIT.

The firſt, mentioned before by Nardini, was in the Barberini gardens, worked in the wall of a trench, over which was built a modern ruin of a bridge leading to the ſouthern avenue of the palace, but upon narrow examination Mr. Breval found half the ſtone to be modern. Travels, I. 88. n. (l); though he has not told us which half. The other Donati ſays was dug up 1641, near the Arco di Portogallo, ſince taken away in the Via Flaminia. He calls it *ingens marmoris fruſtum cum triumphalibus titulis Imperatoris Claudii*, one ſide loſt, and the beginning of all the lines wanting he had reſtored, as here printed in ſmaller capitals. It is alſo in Grævii Theſaur. III. 752. Mr. Wright ſuppoſes *Indicio* & *indicio facto* in both theſe inſcriptions refers to ſome demand of ſubmiſſion by heralds, which was immediately made on the emperor's approach. It muſt be confeſſed they are unuſual expreſſions. How far they are parallel to thoſe of Galgacus *Inventa Britannia & ſubacta* (Tac. Vit. Agr. 33.) Mr. Horſley (p. 22.) does not determine; but the date of Claudius' *fifth* conſulate was ſeven years after this triumph. Eutropius (VII. 13.) and Oroſius (VII. 6.), as well as theſe inſcriptions, aſcribe the reduction of the Orkneys to Claudius. Tacitus expreſsly calls him the author of the reduction of this iſland, *Divus Claudius auctor operis.* Vit. Agr. 13. See alſo the famous Chicheſter inſcription, and another there to Nero; Suſſex, p. 193.

(L)
C. GAVIO. L. F.
STEL. SILVANO
PRIMIPILARI LEG. VIII. AVG.
TRIB. COH. II. VIGILVM
TRIB COH. XIIII. VRBAN.
TRIB. COH. XII. PRAETOR
DONIS. DONATO. A. DIVO. CLAVDIO
BELLO BRITANNICO
TORQVIBVS. ARMILLIS. PHALERIS.
CORONA. AVREA
PATRON. COLON.
D. D.

In the houſe of the Venetian ambaſſadors. Simeoni. Du Choul. Fabretti Inſcr. c. 3. p. 127. Gruter CCCCXVI. 1.

Mean

Veſpaſian. Mean time Plautius conducted the remainder of the war ſo ſucceſsfully, that Claudius decreed him an ovation, went out to meet him as he entered Rome, and paid him the compliment of giving him the right hand as he went to and from the capitol [k]. Veſpaſian was now firſt diſtinguiſhed [l]; Claudius having given him a ſhare in this Britiſh war, where partly under Claudius himſelf, partly under Plautius, he three times engaged the enemy, reduced two very powerful people, above twenty towns, and the Iſle of Wight [m]. On theſe accounts he was honoured with triumphal ornaments, and twice with the prieſthood in a ſhort time, beſides the conſulſhip, which he held the two laſt months of the year [n]. Titus alſo ſerved here in the capacity of tribune under his father [o], and gained great reputation for activity and valour (having bravely relieved his father when beſieged), and no leſs for moderation, as appears from the number of his ſtatues and inſcriptions (M) all over Germany and Britain (N). The ſucceeding tranſactions in Britain, to the end of Domitian's reign, will be beſt related by Tacitus. "P. Oſtorius, the proprætor, found "things in great diſorder in Britain, the enemy having overrun the lands of our allies with leſs reſtraint "as they did not ſuppoſe the new general would march againſt them with an army to which he was a "ſtranger, and at the beginning of winter. But he, convinced that the fear or confidence of an enemy "depend on the firſt events, marched againſt them with ſuch troops as were at hand, and cutting to pieces "all who oppoſed him, purſued the reſt, whom he had diſperſed, to prevent their collecting themſelves "again. Unwilling to truſt to a dangerous and uncertain peace, which would allow new reſt to the "general or the army, he prepared to diſarm the nations whom there was reaſon to ſuſpect, and to draw "a line of camps round them between the rivers Antona and Severn [p]. This ſtep was firſt oppoſed by the "Iceni, a powerful nation, unbroken by the war, having before voluntarily embraced our alliance. By "their advice the neighbouring nations appointed a place for battle, incloſed by a rude rampart of earth, "with a narrow entaance (O), inacceſſible to horſemen. Theſe works the Roman general, though he "had only the auxiliary troops of the allies, without ſtrength of the legions, attempted to force, and diſ-"poſing his cohorts, drew up likewiſe ſome troops of horſe before the rampart; upon a ſignal given "they broke down the work, and fell upon the enemy, intangled in their own incloſure (P). A con-"ſciouſneſs of their revolt, and deſpair of eſcaping, animated them to many gallant actions. In this "battle M. Oſtorius, ſon of the lieutenant, gained the honour of having ſaved the life of a citizen.

P. Oſtorius, proprætor.

The Iceni.

"The defeat of the Iceni awed thoſe nations who fluctuated between peace and war; and the army "advanced againſt the Cangi, whoſe territories they ravaged, carrying off much booty, the enemy not "daring to face them, and if they fell upon the rear by ſurprize, paying dear for it. The army was now "got pretty near the ſea that looks towards the iſland of Ireland, when diſorders ariſing among the "Brigantes obliged the general to return, he being conſtantly attentive not to make new conqueſts till the "former advantages were ſecured. The Brigantes [q], after the ſlaughter of a few who had taken up arms, "returned to their obedience, and obtained forgiveneſs. But neither ſeverity nor milder meaſures had any "effect on the Silures, who continued in arms, and required the force of the legions to reduce them. "The ſooner to accompliſh this, a colony was placed at Camalodunum, conſiſting of a numerous body of "veterans, who took poſſeſſion of the conquered lands, ready to aſſiſt their countrymen againſt any revolt, "and bring their allies to a conformity to our laws [r]. Some cities were alſo given to King Cogidunus, "agreeable to that ancient uſage of the Roman people to make even kings their inſtruments to enſlave "mankind [s].

The Cangi.

The Brigantes.

The Silures.

The colony of Camalodunum.

"The army next marched againſt the Silures, who, beſides their own native ferocity, placed great hopes "in the valour of Caractacus, whom the many changes and proſperous turns of fortune had advanced to "a pre-eminence over the reſt of the Britiſh leaders. He artfully availing himſelf of his knowledge of "the country countervailing his inferiority in numbers, transferred the war into the country of the Ordo-"vices, and being joined by thoſe who miſtruſted the peace ſubſiſting with us, put matters upon a deciſive "iſſue, poſting himſelf on a ſpot, the approaches and retreats to and from which were as advantageous to "his party as they were perplexing to us. He then threw up on the more acceſſible parts of the higheſt "hills a kind of rampart of ſtone, below and in front of which was a river difficult to ford, and on the "works he placed the troops of ſoldiers *. The reſpective leaders alſo went round to animate and inſpirit "them, leſſening their fears, magnifying their hopes, and urging every encouragement uſual on theſe "occaſions. Caractacus, running from one to another, bade them conſider that the work of that day "would be the beginning of new liberty or eternal ſlavery: He ſet before them the example of their "anceſtors, who had driven Cæſar the dictator out of Britain, and by whoſe valour they had been hitherto

Caractacus.

The Ordovices.

[k] Eutrop. VII. 13. Suet. Ib.

[l] Tac. Vit. Agr. c. 13.

[m] Suet. Veſp. 4. Eutrop. VII. 19.

[o] Suet. Tit. c. 4.

[p] Tacitus' words are "cinctoſque *caſtris Antonam & Sabrinam cohibere*," which Mr. Gale propoſes to read *junctoſque*, paralleling it with a paſſage in Ammianus Marcellinus XXI. 13 "*prætenturis juncturos* citeriores ripas Tigridis."

[q] Seneca calls them *Scoto-Brigantes*, as derived from the Scoto-Brigantes of Ireland. See in Lancaſhire and Cumberland. Gale MS n.

[r] Ann. XII. 31.

[s] Vit. Agr. 14.

* Catervæque *majorum*. Lipſius reads *nationum*.

(M) On a monument of the Plautian family at Tibur was an inſcription in which *Titus* Plautus is ſtiled "Comes *Claudii Cæſ.* "*in Britannia.*" Gruter CCCCLIII. Mercer ad Tac. Ann. IV. 22. Lazius R. R. p. 11.

(N) Mr. Gale writes againſt Britanniam—*ubi*. But though no inſcription in honour of Titus has yet come to light in Britain, we are not to controvert the authority of Suetonius, a contemporary writer. The ſcene of Veſpaſian and his ſon's actions lay in the South parts of the iſland, where feweſt inſcriptions have been diſcovered.

(O) Mr. Gale ſuppoſes this to be Vandalbury, where Roman coins are frequently found. MS n. The camp ſo called on Hogmagog-hills ſuits the ſituation of the Iceni; but query what connection the Iceni had with a line of forts from the Severn to the Nyne, unleſs the concern for the general liberty of Britain animated them?

(P) Mr. Gale for *clauſtris* propoſes *plauſtris*, which proved a like impediment to Boadicea's army.

"preſerved

" preſerved from axes and tributes, and their wives and children from diſhonour. The people received " theſe animating harangues with loud acclamations, engaging themſelves by the moſt ſolemn rites, " according to the religion of their country, never to yield to weapons or wounds. Their reſolution " aſtoniſhed the Roman general; and the river in the way, together with the ramparts and the ſteeps, " preſented to the aſſailants a formidable and reſolute appearance. But the ſoldiers were clamorous for " the charge, crying that valour could bear down all oppoſition; and the inferior officers inſpiring the " ſame ſentiments, gave new courage to the troops. Oſtorius, after reconnoitring the ground, to ſee " which part was impenetrable and which acceſſible, led on the eager ſoldiers, and with much difficulty " croſſed the river. When they came to the rampart, while they only threw their darts at a diſtance, our " people ſuffered moſt, and numbers were ſlain. But cloſing their ranks and placing their ſhields over " them they preſently tore down the rough irregular piles of ſtones, and coming to cloſe quarters obliged " the barbarians to retire to the tops of the hills. Thither alſo both the light and heavy armed ſoldiers " followed them, the former attacking them with their ſpears, the latter in a body, till the Britans, who " had no armour or helmets to ſhelter them, were thrown into confuſion, and if they made any reſiſtance " to the auxiliaries, they were cut to pieces by the ſwords and ſpears of the legionaries, againſt whom " when they turned, they were deſtroyed by the broadſwords and javelins of the auxiliaries. This was an " illuſtrious victory. The wife and daughter of Caractacus were taken, and his brother ſubmitted to the " conqueror. Caractacus himſelf, by the common inſecurity of adverſity, throwing himſelf upon the " protection of Cartiſmandua, queen of the Brigantes, was put in irons, and given up to the conquerors " nine years after the war firſt broke out in Britain. His fame, which had reached the iſlands, and the " neighbouring provinces, and even Italy, made people eager to ſee what kind of man it was who had ſo " long ſet our power at defiance. Nor was the name of Caractacus inconſiderable at Rome. And the " Emperor in advancing his own glory added to that of the conquered prince. The people were aſſembled " as to ſome great ſight. The prætorian cohorts were under arms in the field before the camp. Firſt " came the king's dependants and retinue, and the trappings and collars, and other trophies which he " had won in foreign wars; next, his brothers, his wife and daughter, and laſt himſelf was preſented to " the public view. The reſt expreſſed their fears in unworthy ſupplications. Caractacus neither by his " looks or language pleaded pity; and when he came before the emperor's ſeat, addreſſed himſelf to him " in theſe terms:

" ' Had I made that prudent uſe of my proſperity which my rank and fortune enabled me to do, I had " come hither rather as a friend than as a priſoner. Nor would you have diſdained the alliance of one " deſcended from illuſtrious anceſtors, and ſovereign over many nations. My preſent condition, diſgraceful " as it is to myſelf, reflects glory on you. Poſſeſſed as I once was of horſes, men, arms and wealth, what " wonder if I parted from them with reluctance! For ſince univerſal empire is your object, we muſt all " be ſlaves. Had I been given up at the firſt, neither my fortune nor your glory would have been ſet in " a diſtinguiſhed point of view, and my puniſhment would have ſunk all remembrance of me. In giving " me my life you make me an eternal monument of your clemency.'

" The emperor immediately pardoned Caractacus, his wife and brothers. As ſoon as their chains " were taken off they proceeded to pay their reſpects, in the ſame terms as before to the emperor, to " Agrippina, who ſat on a raiſed ſeat not far off. A woman ſitting at the head of the Roman " army, among the Roman enſigns, and ſeeming to command them, was a new ſight, and very " foreign to the manners of our anceſtors. But ſhe aſſumed a ſhare in the government as obtained by " her family. The ſenate was afterwards aſſembled, and many congratulatory ſpeeches were made on the " taking of Caractacus. It ſeemed as illuſtrious a ſight as when Scipio ſhewed Syphax, Paulus, Perſes, or " other generals conquered kings, to the Roman people; and the enſigns of a triumph were decreed " to Oſtorius."

Theſe victories over the Britans are ranked by hiſtorians among the moſt diſtinguiſhed memorials and teſtimonies of the Roman valour. Hence Seneca[u] obſerves, " Claudius might boaſt having firſt con- " quered the Britans, for Julius Cæſar only ſhewed them to the Romans." Elſewhere he ſays of the ſame emperor[x],

*Ille Britannos*
*Ultra noti*
*Litora ponti,*
*Et cæruleos*
*Scuta Brigantes*
*Dare Romuleis*
*Colla Cathenis*
*Juſſit, & ipſum*
*Nova Romana*
*Jura ſecuris*
*Tremere Oceanum.*

O'er Britans he the Roman ſceptre ſway'd,
Him the Brigantes azure-arm'd obey'd;

[x] Αποκολοκ. Claud. 857.

The trembling Ocean bows before his throne,
And the new empire diſtant waters own (Q).

And Seneca the tragedian in his Octavia [y] has theſe lines of Claudius:

——— *cuique Britanni*
*Terga dedere,*
*Ducibus noſtris ante ignoti,*
*Juriſque ſui.*

Unknown before to him the Britans bow,
By their own ſtatutes only rul'd till now.

And in the ſame piece [z], ſpeaking of his croſſing the Thames,

*En qui Britannis* (R) *primus impoſuit jugum,*
*Ignota tantis claſſibus texit freta,*
*Interque gentes barbaras tutus fuit*
*Et ſæva maria; conjugis ſcelere jacet.*

Lo! whom ſubjected Thames firſt call'd her lord,
Who diſtant ſeas with numerous navies ſtor'd;
Safe o'er the ſeas, thro' barbarous realms he paſs'd,
Sad victim of a treacherous wife at laſt!

Hegeſippus [a] alſo ſays thus of Claudius: "Britain, which lies out of the world, but was brought into "it by the Roman valour: nations unknown to former ages are rendered conſiderable by the Roman "victories; and thoſe people are now ſlaves who knew not what ſlavery was; born for themſelves alone, "and always independent, having been placed out of the reach of a ſuperior power by the interpoſition "of the Ocean, and incapable of fearing thoſe whom they did not know. So that to have croſſed over "to the Britans was thought a greater action than to have triumphed over them;" and in another place [b], "He alſo by his arms annexed to the Roman empire Britain concealed till then among the waves; "a conqueſt by which Rome acquired wealth, Claudius the reputation of prudence, and Nero of "good fortune." And in another paſſage highly worthy to be produced [c]: "Even the elements are "become ſubject to the Romans, as before the world, which is bounded and circumſcribed by the "Roman name, being frequently called *the Roman world.* For to ſay the truth, the earth itſelf is leſs "extenſive than the Roman empire; the Roman valour reached beyond the Ocean, in ſearch of other "worlds, found a ſettlement in Britain ſo remote from the ends of the earth, that people cut off not "merely from the privileges of Rome, but almoſt from human intercourſe, were ſent thither to be "as it were baniſhed out of the world. The Ocean is no longer a boundary, and the Romans have "found the way into its inmoſt receſſes." Joſephus alſo in the character of Titus [d] thus addreſſes the Jews: "What bound or obſtacle is greater than the Ocean? Yet the Britans incloſed by it dread the "Roman enſigns."

The illuſtrious Joſeph Scaliger, in his Catalecta, has reſcued from oblivion the following lines of a very learned but unknown poet, which, not being in every one's hands, I thought not unworthy of a place here for their merit. That learned young German J. Obſopæus lately informed me, that they appear from MSS. to be ſo many diſtinct epigrams.

*Auſoniis nunquam tellus violata triumphis*
*Icta tuo, Cæſare, fulmine procubuit.*
*Oceanuſque tuas ultra ſe reſpicit * aras.*
*Qui finis mundo eſt, non † erit imperio.*

* Delrius reads *proſpicit.*
† *Nunc.*

*Victa prius nulli jamjam ſpectata triumpho,*
*Illibata tuos gens jacet in titulos;*
*Fabula viſa diu, medioque recondita ponto*
*Libera victori jam modo colla dedit.*
*Euphrates, Ortus, Rhenus incluſerit ‡ arctos,*
*Oceanus medium venit in imperium.*

‡ *Recluſerat.*

*Libera non hoſtem, non paſſa Britannia regem,*
*Æternum noſtro quæ procul orbe jacet,*
*Fælix adverſis & ſorte oppreſſa ſecunda,*
*Communis nobis & tibi, Cæſar, erit.*

*Ultima cingebat Tibris tua, Romule, regna:*
*Hic tibi finis erat, religioſe Numa;*
*Et tua, Dive, tuum ſacrata potentia cælo*
*Extremum citra conſtitit oceanum.*

[y] V. 28—30. [z] V. 42—45. [a] De Excidio Hieroſol. II. 9. [b] III. 1. [c] II. 9. [d] B. J.

(Q) Theſe lines are part of a funeral dirge ſung at the funeral proceſſion of Claudius. In the ſame ſatire on this prince, Seneca makes Clotho upbraid him with affecting to laviſh the freedom of Rome on the Britans and other barbarous nations, *conſtituerat Britannos, &c.* togatos *videre.*

(R) Camden reads *En qui* ora Tamiſis; other copies had *Tanais.* Scaliger firſt corrected it as here *Britannis.*

At

*At nunc oceanus geminos interluit orbes.*
*Pars eſt imperii, terminus ante fuit.*

*Mars pater, & noſtræ gentis tutela Quirine,*
*Et magno poſitus Cæſar uterque polo.*
*Cernitis ignotos Latiâ ſub lege Britannos,*
*Sol citra noſtrum flectitur imperium.*
*Ultima ceſſerunt adoperto clauſtra profundo.*
*Et jam Romano cingimur* oceano.*

* *Cingitur.*

*Opponis fruſtra rapidum Germania Rhenum,*
*Euphrates prodeſt nil tibi, Parthe fugax.*
*Oceanus jam terga dedit, nec pervius ulli,*
*Cæſareos faſces, imperiumque tulit.*

*Illa procul noſtro ſemota, excluſaque cœlo,*
*Alluitur noſtra victa Britannis aqua,*
*Semota † & vaſto disjuncta Britannia ponto,*
*Cinctaque inacceſſis horrida litoribus.*
*Quam pater invictis Nereus vallaverit undis,*
*Quam fallax æſtu circuit oceanus;*
*Brumalem ſortita plagam ‡; quà frigida ſemper*
*Præfulget ſtellis Arctos inocciduis.*
*Conſpectuque tuo devicta Britannia, Cæſar,*
*Subdidit inſueto colla premenda jugo.*
*Aſpice, confundit populos impervia tellus,*
*Conjunctum eſt quod adhuc orbis, & orbis erat.*

† *Semoto.*

‡ *Polum.*

The land Auſonia's triumphs never knew,
All-conquering Cæſar, bends the neck to you;
Beyond the ſeas we find your altars crown'd;
What bounds the world does not your empire bound.

Before unconquer'd, ſhe ſubjected now
Shall weave the bay for thy triumphant brow,
That fabled land, hid in the circling main,
Bears on her freeborn neck thy captive chain;
The Eaſt Euphrates bounds, the North the Rhine,
On both ſides Ocean owns the empire thine.

Nor foe nor king unconquer'd Britain owns,
For ever diſtant from our world remov'd,
Secure in trouble, bleſt in fortune's frowns,
Common to us and Cæſar ſhe has prov'd.

Tiber, O Romulus, thy realms confin'd,
Of thine, religious Numa, 'twas the bound;
Thine, mighty Cæſar, 'mong the gods inſhrin'd,
Old Ocean for their utmoſt limit found.
Now betwixt either world old Ocean roll'd,
Extends the empire which it once controul'd.

Mars and Quirinus, guardians of our ſtate,
And Cæſar, ſov'reign monarch of the poles,
View ſtranger Britans own the Roman laws,
And Sol within our rule his chariot rolls.
From utmoſt receſs fled the vaſt profound,
And Ocean is the extremeſt Roman bound.

In vain Germania boaſts her rapid Rhine,
Euphrates thee, fleet Parthian, nought avails;
Ocean retires; that once impervious line
Bears Cæſar's faſces and commanding ſails.

Britain remov'd, excluded from our heaven,
Whoſe ſhores the Ocean we have conquer'd laves,
Britain to diſtance in the wide ſea driven,
Begirt with ſteep ſhores and with foaming waves;
By father Nereus fenc'd with wat'ry walls,
With fickle Ocean's tides for ever wet,
To the cold aſpects of the North expos'd,
And ruled by Northern ſtars that never ſet;

Won,

Won, mighty Cæſar, by a ſingle look
Of thine, Britannia bows her ſuppliant neck,
And chearful bears the unaccuſtom'd yoke,
Nor once repines beneath the maſter's check.
Behold moſt diſtant nations now combin'd,
And the two worlds in one great empire join'd.

To proceed in the words of Tacitus[e]. "At this time Oſtorius' ſucceſſes took a doubtful turn; "whether it was that the Romans, ſuppoſing the reduction of Caractacus had put an end to the war, "grew remiſs in their ſervice, or that the enemy were more exaſperated to revenge by compaſſion for ſo "great a king, the Britans ſurrounded the camp marſhal and legionary cohorts who were left to build "forts among the Silures, and, had it not been for relief from the neareſt towns and caſtles, the troops had "been intirely cut off. The marſhal and eight centurions, and ſome of the moſt active men were "killed; and not long after the enemy fell upon our troops as they were foraging, and routed the parties "of horſe ſent out to ſuccour them. Oſtorius detached ſome light cohorts, who would not have been "able to ſtop the flight of their comrades, if the legions had not charged. Their ſtrength made the "battle equal, and at length decided in our favour. The enemy by favour of the evening eſcaped with "little loſs. Several engagements followed upon this, frequently like marauding ſkirmiſhes among woods "and marſhes, as chance or valour urged them on, for revenge or plunder, by the general's order, "and ſometimes without his knowledge; but eſpecially the obſtinacy of the Silures who were ex- "aſperated by a current ſaying of the Roman general, that the very name of the Silures muſt be "extirpated, as formerly that of the Sicambri who were tranſported into Gaul. They fell upon two "auxiliary cohorts, whom the avarice of their officers had led out to pillage without due caution, and "by diſtributing the booty and priſoners they had engaged other nations to revolt. Juſt at this time "Oſtorius died, worn out with fatigue and anxiety, to the great joy of his enemies, who conſidered "him as no contemptible officer; and if he had not fallen in the field, the courſe of war muſt have put "an end to his days.

*Aulus Didius,* proprætor.

"When the emperor heard of his death he appointed Aulus Didius[f] to ſucceed him, that the pro- "vince might not be without a governor. Didius made haſte thither, but found affairs in no good "ſituation, from an unſucceſsful rencontre between the enemy and the legion commanded by Manlius "Valens. The enemy alſo took care to magnify this, in order to terrify the new general, who himſelf "increaſed the report, that he might gain the more credit from compoſing the diſturbances, or more "eaſy excuſe if they continued. This defeat alſo had been occaſioned by the Silures, who extended their "outrages upon it till on the ſudden approach of Didius they were repulſed.

*Nero.*

"About this time Claudius died, and was ſucceeded by Nero, who, having no military turn, had "even entertained thoughts of withdrawing the army from Britain, and dropped his deſign only for ſhame "leaſt he ſhould ſeem to detract from Claudius' glory. After Caractacus was made priſoner, the principal

*Venus.*

"and ableſt commander among the enemy was Venutius, of the ſtate of the Jugantes[g], who had long "continued faithful to, and enjoyed the protection of the Romans, while he remained the huſband of "Queen Cartiſmandua; but differences ſoon riſing into a war between them, he had formed hoſtile deſigns "againſt us alſo. The diſpute being at firſt confined to themſelves, Cartiſmandua by her artifices took off "the brother and relations of Venutius. The enemy being enraged at this, and aſhamed to ſubmit to a "woman, a choſen body of brave youths invaded her dominions. This we had foreſeen, and had ſent "ſome cohorts to ſupport them; on which a bloody battle enſued, the ſucceſs of which was at firſt "uncertain, but the iſſue perfectly agreeable. Another battle was fought with equal ſucceſs by the legion "under the command of Ceſius Naſica. For Didius, being far advanced in years, and loaded with "honours, contented himſelf with harraſſing and repulſing the enemy by his officers. He kept poſſeſſion "of what former generals had gained, and advanced the line of caſtles a little further on, ſufficient "to purchaſe the reputation of having extended our acquiſitions. Theſe tranſactions of the pro- "prætors Oſtorius and Didius during ſeveral years, I have here thrown together in one view, for "the benefit of memory[h].

*Veranius,* proprætor.

"Didius Avitus was ſucceeded by Veranius, who made ſome inconſiderable inroads into the country "of the Silures, but was prevented by death from carrying the war further. He had the reputation of "great auſterity while living, but his ambition diſcovered itſelf in the laſt words of his will. For after "much flattery to Nero, he added, that if he had lived but two years longer he would have reduced "the whole province to his obedience.

*Suetonius Paulinus,* proprætor.

"The command in Britain was at that time in the hands of Suetonius Paulinus, who in military "abilities and popularity, which is ever making compariſons, was competitor with Corbulo, and ambitious "to equal the glory of recovering Armenia by the reduction of the rebels here. He prepared therefore

*Mona.*

"to invade Mona, an iſland full of inhabitants, and a retreat for fugitives. For this purpoſe he cauſed "ſhips to be made wih flat bottoms for a ſteep uncertain ſhore. In theſe the foot were conveyed over; "the cavalry followed by fording in deep water, or ſwimming, and towing the horſes. On the ſhore ſtood "a motley troop of armed men, mixed with women running up and down among them, dreſſed like

Druid

"furies in black garments, their hair diſhevelled, and torches in their hands. The Druids alſo attended,

[e] Ann. XII. 38—40.
[f] Whom Tacitus, Ann. XIV. 29. calls *Avitus,* and Vit. Agr. *Didius Gallus.*
[g] Brigantes, or *Wigan.* Gale MS n.
[h] Ann. XIV. 29—40.

"lifting

'lifting up their hands to heaven, and uttering dreadful execrations. The novelty of the ſight ſo 'ſtruck the ſoldiers, that they ſtood as it were motionleſs, expoſing themſelves to the enemy's weapons, 'till animated by the exhortation of the general, and encouraging one another not to fear an army of 'women and madmen, they advanced, bore down all they met, and involved them in their own fire. 'Garriſons were afterwards placed in the towns *, and the groves ſacred to their bloody ſuperſtitions cut 'down. For it was their practice to offer the blood of their priſoners on their altars, and conſult the gods 'by the entrails of men.

" While Suetonius was thus engaged, he received advice of a ſudden revolt of the province. Praſuta- *Praſutagus.* 'gus, king of the Iceni, renowned for his wealth, had appointed the emperor and his own two daughters 'his heirs, ſuppoſing ſuch a compliment would put his kingdom and family out of the reach of inſult. 'But juſt the contrary fell out. His kingdom was pillaged by centurions, his houſe by ſlaves, as if 'both had been the prize of war. And firſt his wife Boadicea † was ſcourged, and his daughters raviſhed. 'All the chiefs of the Iceni, as if the whole country had been lawful plunder, were ſtripped of their 'hereditary poſſeſſions, and the king's relations treated as ſlaves. Theſe outrages, and the apprehenſion 'of greater when they ſhould be reduced to a province, made the Britans reflect on the miſeries of 'ſlavery, compare their ſeveral injuries, and heighten them by their repreſentation. They ſaw that calmly 'ſubmitting to them ſerved only to encourage greater oppreſſion. Inſtead of one king they had now 'two, of whom the lieutenant exerciſed his rage on their bodies, the procurator on their goods; the diſ-'agreement and harmony of the governors were alike fatal to the ſubjects; the one oppreſſing them with 'troops and officers, the other with inſolence and extortion. Nothing now was ſafe from their avarice 'and luſt. In battle the ſtrongeſt won the ſpoil; here every daſtard and mean-ſpirited wretch pillaged 'their houſes, carried off their children, preſſed them into ſervice like people who would die for any 'thing ſooner than their country. Whereas if the Britans would but reflect on their own numbers, they 'would find the number of troops ſent among them inconſiderable. By ſuch reflections Germany had 'ſhaken off the yoke, though defended by a river only inſtead of the ocean. Their country, their wives, 'their parents, were ſo many motives to them to ſupport a war to which their enemies were urged only 'by avarice and luxury, and would therefore retire as the late Julius Cæſar had done, if they would but 'imitate the bravery of their anceſtors, and not be diſheartened by the iſſue of one or two battles; that the 'unfortunate have more vigour as well as more perſeverance; that the gods themſelves compaſſionated the 'Britans, and detained the Roman general and the lieutenant with the army in another iſland, while they 'were engaged in the arduous buſineſs of deliberation; and it was more dangerous to be ſurpriſed in ſuch 'deſigns than to attempt the execution of them.

" Encouraged by theſe and ſuch like conſiderations, and headed by Boadicea, a lady of the blood- 'royal (as they make no diſtinction of ſex in command [i]), they took up arms, engaged in their revolt 'the Trinobantes, and all other nations not yet inured to ſubmiſſion, with whom they privily concerted 'meaſures for the recovery of their liberty, with a deep inveteracy againſt the veterans. For being lately 'ſettled in the new colony of Camalodunum, they had driven them out of their houſes and lands, calling The colony of *Camalodunum.* 'them priſoners and ſlaves, the ſoldiery encouraging the weaker of the veterans by a ſimilarity of life, 'and hope of the ſame indulgence. Here was a temple built in honour of the deceaſed emperor 'Claudius, as an altar (S) of eternal dominion, where a ſociety of prieſts, appointed as for religious 'purpoſes, lived upon the public. It ſeemed no difficult attempt to deſtroy the colony, which had no 'fortification to defend it, through the inattention of our generals, who made pleaſure more than utility 'their object. About this time the ſtatue fell down backwards [k], as if it gave way of its own accord to 'the enemy. Women, ſtruck with enthuſiaſtic fury, foretold the ruin of the place by ſongs. A noiſe 'of ſtrangers was heard in the ſenate-houſe, the theatre echoed with howlings, and an appearance as of 'a colony deſtroyed was ſeen in the Æſtuary [l]. The Ocean appeared bloody, and figures of human 'bodies ſeemed to be left on the ſhore at ebb tide; all which circumſtances while they encouraged the 'Britans diſheartened the veterans. But as Suetonius was at a great diſtance, they applied to the pro-'curator Catus Decianus for aſſiſtance. He ſent them only 200 men, and thoſe not properly armed; 'and there was in the town a ſmall company of ſoldiers, who truſted to the ſtrength of the temple. 'Thoſe who were privy to the revolt perplexed their meaſures ſo that they neither drew lines or ditches, 'nor ſent away the aged and women, reſerving only the youth; and thus in all the ſecurity of peace 'they found themſelves ſurrounded by the barbarians. The reſt of the town was plundered and burnt 'on the firſt attack. The temple to which the ſoldiery had retired ſtood a two days ſiege before it was 'taken. And the victorious Britans advancing to meet Petilius Cerialis, lieutenant of the ninth legion (T), 'who was coming up to their relief, routed the legion, and killed all the infantry. Cerialis with the 'cavalry eſcaped to the camp, and ſheltered himſelf behind the entrenchments. The procurator Catus, 'alarmed at this defeat, and the reſentment of the province which his avarice had provoked to revolt, 'haſtened over to Gaul.

* For *vicis* ſome copies read *victis*.

† Called alſo Bondicea and Voadica.

[i] Vit. Agr. c. 15, 16, 17.

[k] See Xiphilin in Nero.

[l] Of the Thames. Xiph.

(S) Frienſhemius for *ara* propoſes *arx*, which, beſides the inſtances he alledges in ſupport of it, ſeems a more proper reading than *ara*, which is ſynonymous with *templum*. *Arx æternæ dominationis* means the capitol or ſeat of eternal dominion, Camalodunum being the firſt colony and regular ſettlement of the Romans here. Mr. Gale ſuppoſes *tuas ultra ſe proſpicit aras* in the firſt epigram, p. xxxiv. to mean *aræ legionum*, and to be equivalent *ara æternæ dominationis* here.

(T) Mr. Gale obſerve that the ninth legion was ſtationed at York, as appears by an inſcription in Yorkſhire. MS n. But query if of ſo early date.

" Suetonius with aſtoniſhing reſolution marched through the midſt of the enemy to London, which " was not yet honoured with the name of a colony, but conſiderable for the reſort of merchants and for " trade[m]. Here heſitating whether he ſhould make that the ſeat of war, conſidering how weak the gar- " riſon was, and warned by the checks given to Petilius' raſhneſs, he reſolved to preſerve the whole at the " hazard of one town. Neither the tears nor lamentations of the people imploring his aſſiſtance prevented " him from giving the ſignal for marching, receiving into his army ſuch as followed him. All thoſe " whom the weakneſs of ſex, or infirmities of age, or attachment to the place, induced to ſtay behind, fell " into the enemy's hands. The ſame calamity befel the municipium of Verulam; for the barbarians, " ſlighting all caſtles and garriſons[n], plundered the richeſt and moſt defenceleſs[o] places, their principal " object being booty. It appears that 700,000 citizens and allies periſhed in the abovementioned places. " For they never made priſoners to ſell or exchange them according to the practice of war. They " regarded nothing but ſlaughter, hanging, burning, crucifying, as if they wanted to retaliate former " puniſhments, and anticipate their vengeance.

" Suetonius now ſaw himſelf at the head of the fourteenth legion, with the Vexillarii of the twentieth, " and the auxiliaries from the neareſt countries, amounting in all to near 10,000 regular troops, when he " thought it adviſeable to advance, and come to a battle with all expedition. He made choice of a ſpot (U) " defended by defiles, and cloſed in the rear by a foreſt, convinced that no danger was to be apprehended " from the enemy, who would make their attack in front, and that an open plain gave no apprehenſion " of ambuſcades. The legionaries were drawn up in many deep ranks, the light-armed troops diſpoſed " around in companies, and the flanks covered with the cavalry. The Britiſh troops bounded about in " companies and troops, an innumerable multitude, and in ſuch high ſpirits that they brought their wives " to be witneſſes of their victory, and placed them in waggons ſtationed on the outer circuit of the plain. " Boadicea, in a chariot with her daughters, as ſhe came to the reſpective nations (it being no unuſual " thing for the Britiſh armies to be commanded by women) declared to them that ſhe conſidered herſelf " not as the deſcendant of noble anceſtors, poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty and a large revenue, but as one of " the community, prepared to avenge the loſs of her liberty, the ſtripes inflicted on her body, and " the diſhonour done to her daughters, for that the Romans' deſires were riſen to ſuch a height that neither " their perſons, their age, nor their chaſtity were ſafe: that the gods however favoured their juſt " revenge; the legion which attempted an engagement was cut off; the reſt concealed in their camp or " providing for their eſcape; that they would never ſtand the ſhouts and clamours of ſo many thouſands, " much leſs their ſhock and fury; that if they conſidered the number of forces, or the cauſes of the " war, they would reſolve that day to conquer or die: this was the laſt reſource for her, a woman; let " the men, if they pleaſed, live and be ſlaves."

" Suetonius was not ſilent in this critical conjuncture; but though his chief confidence was in the " bravery of his troops, he employed exhortations and intreaties. He animated them to deſpiſe the noiſy " empty threats of the barbarians, whoſe numbers conſiſting more of women than of young men, ſuch " weak unarmed people would ſoon give way when they felt the ſwords and valour of troops by whom " they had been ſo often defeated; that even in many legions the event of the battle was determined by a " few; and that it would augment their glory that ſo ſmall a body acquired the ſame renown as a whole " army; only he recommended to them to keep their ranks, and, after diſcharging their javelins, to con- " tinue the ſlaughter with the boſſes of their ſhields and their ſwords, regardleſs of the booty: all being " their own when once they had ſecured the victory. The ardour of the ſoldiers kept pace with the " exhortations of the general: ſo ready were the veterans at their arms, and ſo tried in many battles, " that Suetonius, certain of the event, gave the ſignal for the charge. At firſt the legion maintained its " ground with great reſolution, and making uſe of the confined ſpace of ground as a rampart, when " the enemy came to cloſe quarters, and all their weapons were diſcharged, they iſſued out as it were in " form of a wedge. The auxiliaries made a like attack, and the cavalry with their lances in arreſt bore " down all before them. The reſt took to their heels, but were impeded in their eſcape by the " ring of waggons, which blocked up the way. The ſoldiers did not ſpare the lives even of the " women, and ſtabbed the very beaſts; thus adding to the heaps of ſlain. The glory of that day may " rank with the moſt famous antient victories; for ſome affirm that no leſs than 80,000 Britans fell " in this battle. About 400 of our ſoldiers were killed, and not more wounded. Boadicea put an " end to her life by poiſon; and Pœnius Poſthumus, the camp-marſhal of the ſecond legion, hearing " of the ſucceſs of the fourteenth and twentieth, unable to ſupport the reflection of having deprived " his legion of the ſame renown, and diſobeyed the general's orders contrary to the laws of war, threw " himſelf on his ſword.

" The army being now all collected together was kept in the field under ſkins to put an end to the " war. The emperor augmented the troops with 2000 legionaries, eight cohorts of auxiliaries, and 1000 " horſe from Germany. On their arrival the ninth legion was recruited. The cohorts and other troops " were placed in new winter quarters, and all the nations, whoſe inclinations were wavering or hoſtile, " were ravaged by fire and ſword. But the enemy ſuffered moſt from famine, for want of attention to

[m] *Commeatu* or *commeatuum*, both ſeem to mean the ſame.
[o] *Deferentes in tutum.* Lipſius reads *defendentibus intutum.*
[n] *Præſidiiſque militaribus*, or *militarium.*

(U) Mr. Morant, upon comparing all accounts and circumſtances, perſuades himſelf that this battle was fought near Epping, by the ſide of Copthall park, where is now a fine camp called *Ambreſbank*, incloſing above eleven acres. Hiſt. of Eſſex I. 46. Colch. p. 23. n. Z. But this obvious circumſtance of the action being in a *plain*, and all this part of the country at that time moſt probably foreſt, ſeems to make directly againſt him. At the ſame time it muſt be owned the name of the camp gives it to the Britans. It might have been an *oppidum*; but Tacitus' account gives no reaſon to think they threw up any work at this juncture. The want of barrows is an argument that ſo great a ſlaughter could hardly have happened here.

ſowing

" ſowing of corn; and ſolely intent on proſecuting the war, they reckoned on our proviſions; and theſe
" haughty people were ſlow in their advances to peace, becauſe Julius Claſſicianus, who ſucceeded Catus, *Julius Claſſicianus.*
" and diſagreed with Suetonius, impeded the public intereſt by his private quarrels, and gave out that
" they muſt wait for a new general, who would treat thoſe who ſubmitted with lenity, without the reſent-
" ment of an enemy or haughtineſs of a conqueror. At the ſame time he wrote to Rome, that there was
" no proſpect of an end of the war, unleſs a ſucceſſor was appointed to Suetonius, whoſe miſcarriages he
" aſcribed to his ill conduct, and his good ſucceſs to the fortune of the ſtate.

" Polycletus therefore, one of the emperor's freedmen, was ſent to inquire into affairs here; Nero
" flattering himſelf that his authority would not only reſtore harmony between the lieutenant and the pro-
" curator, but ſoothe the minds of the barbarians to peace. Polycletus croſſing the Ocean with an
" immenſe retinue, which incumbered Italy and Gaul, created no ſmall alarm to our own ſoldiers. But
" the enemy made a jeſt of him, fluſhed as they were with liberty, ſtrangers to the power of freedmen,
" and aſtoniſhed at the deference ſhewn to a ſlave by the general and army that had put an end to ſuch a
" war. He made however a very favourable report to the emperor; Suetonius was continued in the
" command, till upon ſome ſhips being run aſhore, and the crews loſt, he was ordered, as if the war ſtill
" continued, to give up the army to Petronius Turpilianus, who had juſt cloſed his conſulſhip, as a more *Petronius Turpilianus* proprætor.
" eaſy-tempered man, more a ſtranger to the faults of the enemy, and therefore more inclined to forgive
" them on ſubmiſſion. He without inſulting the enemy, or being inſulted by them, diſguiſing indolent
" inactivity with the ſpecious name of peace, contented himſelf with ſettling former differences, and
" without extending his views any farther, gave up the province to Trebellius Maximus[p]. *Trebellius Maximus* proprætor.

" This general was ſtill more inactive, and having had no experience in the camp, governed the pro-
" vince with an affable moderation. The barbarians had learned to comply with ſoothing vices, and the
" interruption of civil wars afforded a juſt excuſe for remiſſneſs; but our affairs ſuffered by diſcord,
" while the ſoldiers uſed to expeditions wantoned in indolence[q]. The avarice and meanneſs of the general
" rendered him contemptible and odious to the army. Their averſion was fomented by Roſcius Cælius,
" lieutenant of the twentieth legion, formerly at variance with him; but the civil confuſions made them
" proceed to greater lengths. Trebellius laid the blame of the ſedition and neglect of diſcipline on
" Cælius, who in return charged Trebellius with plundering and impoveriſhing the troops. Theſe ſhameful
" quarrels between the commanders brought on a total loſs of reſpect in the army. Their differences
" roſe to ſuch a height that the auxiliaries venting their reproaches, and the cohorts and alæ taking part
" with Cælius, Trebellius, abandoned by all, made the beſt of his way to Vitellius. The peace of the
" province remained uninterrupted, notwithſtanding the departure of this conſular officer, it being
" governed by the lieutenants of the legions, on an equal footing, except the ſuperiority that Cælius
" derived from his inſolence[r].

" During the civil war between Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, the latter ſent in his room Vectius Bolanus[s]. *Vectius Bolanus* proprætor.
" He gave Britain no trouble by military diſcipline, the ſame inactivity prevailing in regard to the
" enemy, and the ſame diſorder in the camp, except that Bolanus maintained a fair character, and having
" no vices to make him odious, the eſteem of the troops ſupplied the place of authority[t]; and though
" Vitellius demanded aſſiſtance from Britain, Bolanus delayed ſending it, alledging that Britain was
" never ſufficiently ſettled[u]. But the ſingular regard of the province to Veſpaſian ſoon brought over Britain
" to his intereſt; for when the command of the ſecond legion there was given him by Claudius, he
" diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war, at the ſame time ſecuring the affections of the other troops, in which
" moſt of the centurions and ſoldiers promoted by Vitellius eagerly went over to a ſovereign whom
" they were ſo well acquainted with. And the ſoldiers of the fourteenth legion, named the conquerors of
" Britain, recalled from hence by Nero to the Caſpian ſea, ſiding with Otho, and being defeated and
" ſent back into Britain by Vitellius, were again recalled by letters from Mucianus.

" This civil war kindled no reſentment in the breaſts of the Britiſh army. No other legions paſſed
" through the various civil commotions ſo innocently as theſe, either by reaſon of their diſtance from the
" ſcene of action, or that they had been taught by repeated expeditions to direct all their reſentment
" againſt the common enemy. But theſe feuds and frequent reports of civil wars encouraged the Britans
" under the conduct of Venuſius, who, beſides his natural ferocity and averſion to the Roman name, *Venuſius.*
" was animated by private pique againſt his wife Cartiſmandua. She was queen of the Brigantes, and had *Cartiſmandua.*
" great influence by her rank, and her authority was increaſed after ſhe had ſeemed to contribute to the
" triumph of the emperor Claudius, by making king Caractacus priſoner by ſurprize, who was conducted
" in that famous triumph-like parade. Wealth, and the wantonneſs of proſperity, made her deſpiſe her
" huſband Venuſius, and after making away with his relations, ſhe admitted her huſband's armour-bearer
" Vellocatus to a ſhare of her bed and throne. This crime gave a ſhock to the family; the people
" favoured her huſband, while the queen's paſſion and cruelty ſupported her gallant. Venuſius, aſſiſted
" by his allies, and the Brigantes at the ſame time revolting, brought Cartiſmandua into the moſt
" imminent danger. She then applied to the Romans for aſſiſtance, and our forces after ſeveral battles
" reſcued the queen; but ſtill Venuſius continued in poſſeſſion of the kingdom, and we had a war upon
" our hands[x]."

" Mucianus being now appointed governor of Rome for Veſpaſian, appointed Julius Agricola, who had *Veſpaſian* emperor.
" taken part with Veſpaſian, and had approved himſelf an officer of integrity and bravery, to the com- *Julius Agricola.*
*Legio XX.*

[p] Ann. XIV. 31. 39. Vit. Agr. 16. [q] Vit. Agr. 16. [r] Tac. Hiſt. I. 60. [s] Hiſt. II. 65.
[t] Vit. Agr. 16. [u] Hiſt. II. 97. [x] Tac. Hiſt. III. 44, 45.

" mand

" mand of the twentieth legion but lately brought to his allegiance, and ſent over to Britain, where " his predeceſſor was reported to be raiſing diſturbances; for this legion had ſhewn itſelf too much for, and " formidable even to conſular lieutenants. Nor was the prætorian lieutenant able to controul it, whether " by his own or the ſoldiers fault. Agricola therefore being appointed both to ſucceed in the command, " and to puniſh them, by an unparalleled moderation choſe rather to have it appear that he found " theſe ſoldiers orderly than made them ſo[y]. And though Vectius Bolanus had then the command in " Britain, and governed it with more lenity than ſuited this ſavage province, Agricola tempered his " ſeverity, and checked his warmth of temper from breaking out, having learned to obey, and to unite " advantage with propriety.

*Petilius Cerealis* prop-prætor.

" But when Veſpaſian recovered Britain with the reſt of the world, his great generals and excellent " armies checked the enemy's proſpects, and Petilius Cerialis ſtruck a panic on the ſtate of the " Brigantes, which was accounted the moſt numerous of the whole province, by attacking them, and " after ſeveral, and ſome of them bloody battles, reduced great part of Britain by victory, or involved " it in war. And when Cerialis had eclipſed the reputation, and leſſened the care of another of his ſuc-

*Julius Frontinus* prop-prætor.

" ceſſors, the whole weight was alſo borne by Julius Frontinus, a great man, as far as he had opportu-" nity of proving himſelf ſo, who ſubdued the powerful and warlike nation of the Silures, in ſpite of the " united oppoſition of the enemy and the ground. Such was the ſtate of affairs in Britain, ſuch the turns

*Julius Agricola* prop-prætor.

" of war, when Agricola came over in the middle of the ſummer, when the ſoldiers, as if the time for " an expedition had been paſt, were indulging in ſecurity, and the enemy availing themſeles of the op-" portunity. The ſtate of the Ordovices, not long before his arrival, had cut off almoſt a whole ala " ſtationed in their country; and this beginning had ſo encouraged the province, that thoſe who wiſhed " for war muſt approve the example, or wait to ſee the diſpoſition of the new lieutenant.

" Agricola, though the ſummer was advanced, the troops diſperſed over the province, the ſoldiers' " aſſurance of reſt apt to create delays, and unfavourable to the deſign of beginning a war, and many " thought it of more conſequence to ſecure ſuſpicious places, determined to face the danger. Aſſembling " therefore all the forces of the legions, and a ſmall body of auxiliaries, as the Ordovices dared not " come to a battle, he himſelf, to inſpire the reſt with equal courage in the common danger, drew up the " army in full face of them. Having ſlain almoſt the whole nation, ſenſible of the importance of purſuing " his reputation, and that the event would anſwer to the outſet, he bent all his thoughts to reduce the iſland

The iſland *Mona*.

" Mona, which I have before obſerved Paulinus was prevented from keeping poſſeſſion of by the revolt of " all Britain. But as in the uncertainty of deliberation ſhips had not been prepared, the prudence and " perſeverance of the general conveyed the troops over. For leaving all the baggage, he ſo ſuddenly " detached the flower of the auxiliaries who were acquainted with the fords, and practiſed in ſwimming " according to the cuſtom of their country, by which they can manage themſelves, their arms and horſes " at the ſame time, the enemy who expected a fleet of ſhips, and an expedition by ſea, were ſeized with " aſtoniſhment, and believed nothing difficult or inſurmountable to men who made war in this manner. " They therefore ſued for peace, and ſurrendered the iſland; and Agricola acquired the reputation of a " great and illuſtrious general, who, immediately upon his arrival in the province, had devoted to labour " and danger the time that others ſpend in parade or intrigue.

" Nor did Agricola make ſo little advantage of his ſucceſs as to call the keeping the conquered people " in obedience a victory or an expedition. He did not even ſend the detail of his exploits in letters " decked with laurel; but by concealing his glory increaſed it, people inferring from his ſilence about " ſuch great atchievements his future proſpects. As he was perfectly acquainted with the temper of the " province, and had been taught by the experience of others how little advantage could be derived from " arms if followed by outrage, he determined to eradicate the very cauſes of the war. Beginning at " home, he firſt regulated his own family, which many perſons find as hard a taſk as to govern a province. " He ſuffered his freedmen and ſervants to have no ſhare in public affairs; he patronized no ſoldiers " from private affection, nor from the recommendation or intreaties of the centurions. He would inform " himſelf of every thing, though not himſelf execute every thing, but preſumed upon the fidelity of " every good man. He overlooked ſmall faults, reſerving ſecurity for greater; not always inſiſting on " puniſhment, but oftener contenting himſelf with repentance, making it a rule rather to promote to " charges and governments perſons who would not be guilty of faults, than to condemn them when they " were guilty; and to ſoften the advance of corn and tributes by the equal diſtribution of offices, abo-" liſhing thoſe profits which are more diſguſting than the tribute itſelf. For people were obliged, out of " mere wantonneſs, to wait at the locked-up granaries, and buy corn for nothing, and ſell it at a high " price. Perplexed marches and diſtant countries were marked out, that the ſtates might carry it from " the neareſt winter quarters to diſtant inacceſſible places, till few perſons derived any advantage from " what was at hand for all. By immediately reforming theſe abuſes in his firſt year, his excellent " character ſecured peace, which the negligence or eaſineſs of former governors had made as dreadful as " war itſelf[z]."

About this time died Veſpaſian, whom for theſe ſucceſſes of his generals, and his own gallant conduct under Claudius, Valerius Flaccus thus addreſſes in the beginning of his poem:

*——— Tuque ô pelagi cui major aperti*
*Fama, Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit*
*Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Iulos.*

[y] Vit. Agr. 7, 8. [z] Ibid. c. 18—20.

O thou

O thou to whom the unfrequented ſea
Reſerved the honour of diſcovery!
When Caledonia's waves thy veſſel bore,
Thoſe waves that Phrygia's race diſdain'd before.

Titus, the delight of the world, ſucceeding his father, "Agricola on the approach of ſummer aſſembled "his army, publicly praiſed the moderation of the troops, and cenſured ſuch as were diſorderly; "marked a ſpot for a camp himſelf, and in perſon fortified the foreſt and æſtuaries, allowing the enemy "no reſpite from ſudden inroads and devaſtations; and when he had ſufficiently alarmed them, by his "lenity offered freſh inducements to peace. By this conduct many ſtates, which till then had ſtood out, "gave hoſtages and laid aſide their reſentment, ſubmitted to have a line of garriſons and caſtles drawn "round them, and ſo well diſpoſed that no part of the country was left unguarded, not even thoſe before "unnoticed. Titus.

"The enſuing winter was employed in the moſt ſalutary meaſures. For in order that men, who by "their unſettled and uncivilized ſtate were always ready for war, might be accuſtomed to peace and inac- "tivity by pleaſure, the general privately ſuggeſted, and publicly concurred in erecting temples, market- "places, houſes, commending thoſe who ſhewed a readineſs to theſe works, and cenſuring thoſe who "appeared remiſs. Thus honourable emulation produced the effect of obligation. He applied himſelf "to inſtruct the ſons of the chiefs in the liberal arts, and appeared to prefer the genius of the Britans to "the accompliſhments of the Gauls, inſomuch that they who but a little while before diſdained the lan- "guage, now affected the eloquence of Rome. This produced an eſteem for our dreſs, and the toga "came into general uſe. By degrees they adopted our vicious indulgencies, porticoes and baths, and "ſplendid tables. This among thoſe uninformed people was called cultivation, whereas, in fact, it is only "an appendage of ſlavery.

"The thrid year's campaign diſcovered new nations, the country being ravaged quite to the Taus, an "æſtuary ſo called. This ſpread ſuch a panic among the enemy that they dared not attack the army, "though it ſuffered greatly by ſevere weather. It alſo gave time for raiſing caſtles. Thoſe who were "converſant in theſe matters remarked that no general had made a more diſcreet choice of his ground, "and that no caſtle built by Agricola was ever forced by the enemy, or abandoned on terms or through "fear. Many inroads were made upon the enemy; theſe caſtles being furniſhed with freſh troops every "year againſt long ſieges. Thus the winter paſſed in perfect ſecurity; and the mutual defence that the "garriſons afforded to each other diſappointed the enemy and drove them to deſpair; for being uſed, for "the moſt part, to make amends for the loſſes of the ſummer by the ſucceſſes of the winter, they were "now alike hard preſſed in both ſeaſons. Agricola refuſed none the glory of their exploits, but every Taus æſtuary.

"officer, whether ſubaltern or ſuperior, whether centurion or præfect, found in him a faithful witneſs of "their actions. Some indeed repreſented him as too ſevere in his reproof; for as he was mild to thoſe who "behaved well, ſo he was ſevere to thoſe who neglected their duty; but he never ſuffered himſelf to be "tranſported by paſſion. Nothing was to be apprehended from his reſerve and ſilence, and he thought "it more to his honour to give offence than to cheriſh reſentment.

"The fourth ſummer was ſpent in ſecuring the tracts of country before run over; and if the valour of the "troops and the glory of the Roman name could have allowed of a limit, that limit had been found even "in Britain. For the narrow tract of land which ſeparates Glota and Bodotria, two friths of oppoſite "ſeas which run a great way up into the country, was then defended by garriſons; every nearer bay was "occupied, and the enemy confined as it were in another iſland. In the fifth year's campaign he for the "firſt time got on board his fleet, and in many ſucceſsful engagements defeated nations till then unknown, "and planted his troops on that coaſt of Britain which faces Ireland, more in proſpect of extending his "conqueſts than from fear of the enemy. For Ireland lying in the middle between Britain and Spain, Ireland. "and conveniently ſituated in reſpect of the Gallic Ocean, might have been made of great advantage to "the ſtrongeſt parts of the empire. Its extent compared with Britain is narrower, but far exceeds that "of the iſlands in our ſea. The ſoil, air, and manners of the inhabitants are not very different from thoſe "of Britain. It has a better approach, and ports known by commerce to merchants. Agricola had "afforded protection to one of the petty princes driven from thence by a civil war, and detained him "under ſhew of friendſhip till he could make his uſe of him. I have heard him ſay that one legion and "a few auxiliaries were ſufficient to reduce Ireland, and that ſuch a conqueſt would have been of ſervice, "in caſe of emergency, againſt Britain, when it ſhould ſee the Roman arms prevailed every where, and "all ſight of liberty in a manner loſt [a]."

About this time died Titus, who, for theſe ſucceſſes of Agricola, was fifteen times ſaluted Imperator, as Xiphilin writes, and an antient coin confirms: "Under Domitian, Agricola, in the ſummer when he "entered on the ſixth year of his command, becauſe the commotions of all the people beyond it, and "the roads infeſted by the enemy's armies created apprehenſions, ſent his fleet to diſcover the ports of a "large ſtate beyond Bodotria [b]. He was the firſt of our generals who employed this part of his armament "to co-operate with the land forces, cauſing it to follow him in excellent order, thus carrying on the war "both by ſea and land; and oftentimes in the ſame camp foot and horſe, and marines united together, each "with the joy peculiar to themſelves, magnifying their ſeveral adventures, and ſometimes comparing the

[a] Vit. Agr. c. 21—24.
[b] Lipſius againſt all the MSS. ſubſtitutes *ampla civitate ſita* for *amplas civitates ſitas*. Camden and Gibſon follow him. I follow the MSS. and Gordon.

" woods and mountains, ſometimes the rage of the winds and waves, one while the land and the enemy, " another while the dangers of the Ocean, heightened by the bravadoes of the ſoldiery. We were informed " by the priſoners that the ſight of the fleet aſtoniſhed the Britans, as if the navigation of their ſea being " laid open had cut off their laſt reſource in caſe of a defeat. The people of Caledonia applied them- " ſelves vigorouſly to war, and their preparations, as is uſual in all ſtrange places, were magnified by " report that they had attacked ſome of the caſtles; the alarm being heightened by the circumſtances of " their firſt giving it. Such whoſe hearts failed them, giving their motives the appearance of prudence, " were for retreating on this ſide Bodotria, and quitting the field rather than being beat off it. In the " mean time the general was informed the enemy were ready to break in upon them in ſeveral bodies. " But, that our army might not be ſurrounded by numbers in a ſtrange country, he divided them " into three bodies, and marched on. The enemy underſtanding this, ſuddenly changed their deſign, " and in a body attacked the ninth legion, as the weakeſt, in the night, forcing the camp, and " killing the outguards in ſleep and confuſion. The battle was now warm in the camp, when " Agricola, informed by his ſcouts of the enemy's motions, and following cloſe at their heels, ordered " the ſwifteſt horſe and foot to charge their rear while engaged in fighting, and preſently the whole " army to ſet up a ſhout, when the dawning day diſcovered the glitter of the ſtandards. The Britans " terrified at the double danger, and the Romans recovering from their ſurpriſe, and ſure of ſafety, " fought only for glory. They charged the enemy in their turn. The battle was very bloody in " the very gates of the camp, till the enemy were repulſed, both armies vying with each other, " the one that they might appear to have been ready with their aſſiſtance, the other not to have " wanted it. And had not the marſhes and woods favoured the fugitives, this victory had put an " end to the war. The army exulting in their perſeverance and reputation, thought nothing inacceſſible " to their valour, and were impatient to penetrate into Caledonia, and find at laſt the end of Britain by " a continued ſeries of battles. They who juſt before were cautious and circumſpect, after this affair " were become forward and vaunting. Such is the unequal lot of war; all aſſume to themſelves a ſhare " in good ſucceſs, while the reverſe is imputed only to one. The Britans, ſuppoſing their defeat owing not " to valour but opportunity and the ſkill of the general, abated nothing of their high ſpirit, but conti- " nued to arm their youth, lodging their wives and children in ſecurity, and cementing an alliance of " the ſeveral ſtates by aſſemblies and ſacrifices. After their minds were thus inflamed on both ſides, the " two armies ſeparated.

" The ſame ſummer a cohort of Uſipii, raiſed in Germany, and ſent over into Britain, performed a " bold and extraordinary exploit. They murdered the centurion and ſoldiers who were interſperſed " among their ranks to train and keep them in order, got on board three light gallies which they forced " the pilots to ſteer for them, and becauſe one of them run away[c] they ſuſpected others of the ſame " intention, and killed them both before the report of the action was known; and in this extraordinary " manner they put out to ſea. Being ſoon after toſſed about, and obliged to ſkirmiſh with the Britans who " defended their property, often coming off victorious, though ſometimes repulſed, they were at laſt " reduced to eat the weakeſt of their comrades, and afterwards the reſt by lot. In this manner they ſailed " round Britain, till loſing their ſhips for want of ſkill to manage them, they were taken as pirates, firſt " by the Suevi, and afterwards by the Friſii. Some of them being ſold for ſlaves, and paſſing through " the hands of different purchaſers, till they came at laſt to our coaſt, gave an account of this extraor- " dinary adventure.

" In the beginning of the ſummer Agricola ſuſtained a private loſs by the death of his ſon, born the " year before. This affliction he bore without the affected inſenſibility of moſt heroes, or a womaniſh " lamentation and dejection. He found relief for his ſorrow in war. Accordingly ſending before him his " fleet, which made deſcents in many places, keeping the enemy in a continual alarm, he advanced with " his army in excellent order, and augmented by ſome of the braveſt Britans, whoſe fidelity had been " tried by a long peace, to the Grampian hills, then occupied by the enemy. For the Britans, no wiſe " diſheartened by the iſſue of the former battle, and expecting nothing leſs than vengeance or ſlavery, " had at laſt learned the neceſſity of repelling the common danger by unanimity, and by deputations and " alliances had collected the ſtrength of all the ſtates. They now amounted to upwards of 30,000 armed " men, and the youth from all parts were continually flocking in, with all whoſe vigour remained una- " bated by age, who had gained reputation in war, and could ſhew the former rewards of their bravery, Galgacus. " when Galgacus, the moſt diſtinguiſhed among many generals for his valour and birth, is reported to " have thus harangued the aſſembled multitude eagerly demanding battle:

" ' When I conſider the cauſes of this war, and our diſtreſſes, I promiſe myſelf with no little confidence " that this day, through your unanimity, will lay a foundation for the liberty of all Britain. For none " of you have yet taſted ſlavery, and no land, or indeed ſea, awaits us ſecure from the Roman fleet " which hovers round us. Thus war and arms, the glory of the brave, are at once the ſafety of the " coward. The iſſue or reſource of former battles which we have fought with the Romans with various " ſucceſs, were in our hands. For being, as we are, the nobleſt nation in all Britain, ſeated in the inmoſt " receſſes of it, and out of ſight of the coaſts where ſlavery prevails, we have kept our very eyes unſhocked " with tyranny. In this extremity of the world and of liberty, our being out of the reach of report has " been our ſecurity. Now the bounds of Britain are laid open. Whatever men are unacquainted with

[c] Camden reads *remigante*; and Gibſon tranſlates it, one of them *did his duty*; but the printed copies of Tacitus have *remigrante*.

" appears

appears wonderful. But there is now no nation beyond, nothing but waves and rocks; the heart of the country is poſſeſſed by the Romans, whoſe haughtineſs it is in vain to think of avoiding by ſubmiſſion and moderation; thoſe plunderers of the world, when they have no more land to ravage, penetrating into the ſea itſelf. If the enemy is rich, he is an object for their avarice; if poor, for their ambition; unſatisfied by the Eaſt and Weſt, they alone graſp at the wealth and the poverty of the univerſe with the ſame appetite; giving the falſe name of empire to rapine and ſlaughter, and that of peace to devaſtation. Nature ordained that every man's children and relations ſhould be deareſt to them; but they by levies carry them off to different parts to bondage. Our wives and ſiſters, if they eſcape the luſt of the enemy, are debauched by thoſe who call themſelves friends and gueſts; our goods and fortunes conſumed by tributes; our corn, for proviſions; our bodies and hands worn out by blows, accompanied with inſults, in fortifying foreſts and marſhes. Thoſe who are born to ſlavery are once ſold for ſlaves, and maintained by their maſters. Britain daily pays for, daily maintains her own ſlavery. And as in a family the laſt purchaſed ſlave is the but of his fellow-ſlaves, ſo in this antient ſlavery of the univerſe, we the neweſt made, and of leaſt value, are marked out for deſtruction. For we have neither fields, nor mines, nor harbours, which we are kept to work at. The valour and ſpirit of the ſubjects diſpleaſe their maſters. Diſtance, and the active ſituation of a country, the more ſecure they are, are but the more ſuſpected. All hope of pardon being therefore loſt, at laſt reſume your courage, as you prize your ſafety and your glory. The Trinobantes [d], headed by a women, could burn a colony, force a camp, and had not their ſucceſs brought on inactivity, might have ſhaken off the yoke, while we unimpaired, unſubdued, and not going to recover but to preſerve liberty, may at the firſt onſet ſhew the world what kind of people Caledonia conceals. Think you the Romans are as valiant 'in war as they are wanton in peace? They owe their reputation to our deſertions and diſcords, and 'they place the glory of their army in the miſconduct of their enemies; an army compoſed of 'different nations, held together by proſperity, and ſeparated by ill ſucceſs; unleſs you ſuppoſe the 'Gauls and Germans, and, I am aſhamed to ſay it, moſt of the Britans are prodigal of their blood in 'ſupport of foreign dominion, will perſevere longer in fidelity and allegiance to a people to whom they 'have been longer time enemies than ſlaves. Fear and dread, weak bands of affection, are the only 'bands that unite them, which being once removed, thoſe who ceaſe to fear will begin to hate.. All the 'incitements to victory are on our ſide. The Romans have no wives to animate them; no parents to 'upbraid their flight; moſt of them have either no country at all, or a foreign one. Few in number, 'and in continual apprehenſion, they ſeem to be put into our power, ſhut in as it were and defeated 'by their own ignorance, by the air, ſea, and foreſts which they ſee around them, all alike unknown 'to them. Let not their falſe appearance, the glitter of their gold and ſilver, which neither defends 'them nor hurts us, diſmay you. We ſhall find our own countrymen in the enemy's ranks. The 'Britans will own their own cauſe; the Gauls recollect their former liberty; the reſt of the Germans will 'deſert them, as lately did the Uſipii. There is nothing after this to fear; their caſtles are aban-'doned, their colonies peopled only by old men; between unwilling obedience and unjuſt dominion 'their towns are weak and divided. On your ſide is a general and an army; there taxes and mines, 'and other ſervile puniſhments, eternal ſubjection to which, or immediate vengeance, depend on 'this field. When therefore you advance to battle, let both your anceſtors and your poſterity be 'preſent to your minds.'

"This ſpeech was received with alacrity, which the Britans expreſſed by ſongs, ſhouts, and cries com-"mon among barbarous nations. The troops began to move, and the arms glittered as each impetuous "individual ruſhed on. At the ſame inſtant our army was drawn up, when Agricola, though he ſaw the "ardour of his men hardly to be controuled by his orders, addreſſed them thus:

"'It is now, fellow-ſoldiers, eight years ſince by the valour and good fortune of the Roman empire "your fidelity and ſervice have conquered Britain, in ſo many expeditions, ſo many battles, by perſonal "bravery againſt the enemy, or patience and labour almoſt againſt Nature itſelf. I have had no cauſe to "complain of my ſoldiers, nor you of your general. Both ſides have ſurpaſſed our predeceſſors; I the "bounds of preceding lieutenants, you of former armies. We are maſters of the extremity of Britain, "not by report or fame, but by camps and arms. We have at once diſcovered and ſubdued Britain. "In time of action, when fatigued by marſhes, mountains and rivers, I heard each brave man aſk, 'When "ſhall we meet the enemy, and come to battle?' They come; forced from their hiding places they meet "your wiſhes and your valour in the field; the ſame circumſtances which favour the victors are againſt "the vanquiſhed. For as ſo much ground got over, ſo many woods cleared, ſo many æſtuaries croſſed, "open our way to glory and honour, all that now appears advantageous proſpect will but prove more "dangerous to our retreat. For we are not equally acquainted with the country, or ſupplied with pro-"viſion; we have therefore no other reſource but in our hands and weapons. For myſelf, I have "early reſolved that neither the army nor their general ſhall find any ſafety in flight. An ho-"nourable death is preferable to an ignoble life, and ſafety and glory are one common cauſe. Nor will "it be inglorious to fall in the extremity of the World and Nature. Had we new nations, and a ſtrange "army before us, I ſhould encourage you by the examples of other armies; as it is, reflect on your "own glorious deeds, aſk your own eyes. Theſe are the ſame people who laſt year by ſtealth attacked "your camp in the night, and whom you routed by your ſhouts; theſe are the moſt runaway of all

[d] The original MS. of Tacitus has *Brigantes*.

"Britans,

" Britans, and therefore have ſurvived ſo long. As when we beat the woods and foreſts the ſtrongeſt " beaſts are deſtroyed by ſtrength, while the timid and inactive are ſcared by the bare noiſe of the " hunters, ſo the moſt vigorous Britans are already cut off; thoſe that remain are only a few inactive " cowards, who, now you have at laſt found them out, have made no reſiſtance, but have been " ſurprized laſt of all, and are by exceſſive fear confined in this ſpot, where you will gain a fair and " illuſtrious victory. Here finiſh your expedition, and cloſe a ſervice of fifty years with this great day. " Convince the government that the delays of war, or the cauſes of any rebellion, ſhould never have been " imputed to thea rmy.

" The ſoldiers expreſſed their ardour while Agricola was yet ſpeaking, and at the end of his ſpeech ſet " up a loud ſhout of joy, and immediately run to arms. The general drew up his animated, eager " troops, in ſuch a manner that the auxiliary foot, amounting to 8000, formed the centre, and " 3000 horſe were placed in the wings. The legions were drawn up in front of the camp, to be " the glory of a victory, gained without Roman blood if they won the day, and to ſerve as a corps de " reſerve if the others were repulſed. The Britiſh army was poſted on higher ground, both for parade " and terror, ſo that the foremoſt ranks ſtood on plain ground, the reſt riſing as it were one above " another up the ſlope of the hill; the middle of the field was filled with chariots and horſemen, " ſcouring up and down with great clatter. Agricola, as the enemy were ſuperior in number, ap- " prehending his men might be attacked in front and flank at the ſame time, divided his ranks, " though the army was thereby more extended; and many adviſed him to ſend for the legions, while " he ſupported by bold hope, and intrepid in adverſity, ſent away his horſe, and took his poſt on foot " before the ſtandards.

" The firſt attack was by diſtant diſcharges, in which the Britans ſhewed great reſolution and ſkill with " their huge ſwords and ſhort ſhields to avoid or ſhake off our darts, and themſelves poured upon our " men great vollies of darts, till Agricola animated the three Batavian and two Tungrian cohorts to come " to cloſe quarters. They had been accuſtomed to this manœuvre by long ſervice, while the enemy were " ill calculated for it, by reaſon of their little ſhields and enormous ſwords; for the ſwords of the Britans, " having no point, are unfit for cloſe engagement in the open field. When the Batavi therefore came " to cloſe quarters, ſtriking with the boſſes of their ſhields, wounding their faces, and after pulling down " thoſe who oppoſed them on the plain had advanced to the hills, the reſt of the cohorts, fired with " emulation, joining in the attack, cut down all before them, and in the eagerneſs of victory moſt of the " enemy were left half dead or unhurt. Mean time the troops of horſe began to fly, and the chariots " were left intermixed among the infantry, and though at firſt they occaſioned ſome alarm, they were " intangled in the cloſe ranks of the enemy and the inequalities of the ground. It was not at all like an " engagement of cavalry; thoſe who kept their ground were borne down by the horſes and frequently " the chariots dragged about by the horſes, frightened for want of drivers, croſſed upon or run againſt " all that came in their way, as their fear led them. The Britans who remained unconcerned in action " upon the tops of the hills, and while unengaged deſpiſed our ſmall numbers, were beginning to draw " off gradually and ſurround our rear, had not Agricola, who apprehended this, detached againſt them " four troops of horſe reſerved for emergencies, who by a furious charge repulſed and diſperſed them. " Thus the ſcheme of the Britans proved fatal to themſelves, and the horſe by the general's order facing " about, charged the enemy's rear. The plain now preſented a moſt ſhocking appearance; the Romans " purſuing, wounding, and making priſoners, and as new ones offered ſlaughtering the former ones. " Armed troops of the enemy fled before a ſmaller number; others unarmed ruſhed on to meet " death. The ground was ſtrewed with arms, bodies, and mangled limbs, and drenched with blood. " The vanquiſhed, collecting their fury and courage as they came nearer the woods, ſurrounded the " foremoſt of their purſuers heedleſs and unacquainted with the country. Had not Agricola, who was in " every part, detached ſome ſtrong and active cohorts as ſcouts, and where the country was full of defiles " ordered part of the cavalry to diſmount, and the reſt to ſcour the thinner woods, we ſhould have met " with ſome check by a too great confidence. But when the enemy ſaw our people purſuing them in " good order, and keeping their ranks, they took to their heels, not in bodies as before, or at all " ſolicitous for one another, but ſcattered and avoiding each other, making to the remoteſt and moſt inac- " ceſſible places. Night and ſatiety put an end to the purſuit. Near 10,000 of the enemy were ſlain; " of our men about 340, amongſt whom was Aulus Atticus, præfect of a cohort, hurried by the warmth " of youth and the impetuoſity of his horſe amongſt the enemy. The victorious army ſpent the night in " joy and exultation over their booty. The Britans ſtraggled about, men and women, uttering their " united lamentations, dragging off the dead, calling to the ſurvivors, abandoning their houſes, to which " in their rage they ſet fire with their own hands, looking out for hiding places, holding irreſolute " conſultations together; ſometimes the ſight of their families diſheartened, but more often enraged " them. It is a certain fact that ſeveral made away with their wives and children, out of compaſſion to " them. Next day diſcovered a more extenſive appearance of victory. Profound ſilence every where, " deſerted hills, houſes ſmoaking at a diſtance, and nobody to be met with by the ſcouts, who were ſent " out on every ſide, when they found uncertain traces of flight, and no troops of the enemy any where; " and the ſummer being now too far advanced to extend the war, the general led his troops into the " country of the Oreſtii. He took hoſtages of theſe people, and ordered the admiral to ſail round Britain. " He furniſhed him with a proper force, and the terror of his arms went before him. Agricola led the " foot and horſe by ſlow marches to winter quarters, that the very delay of their progreſs might awe the

" new

"new conqueſt. The fleet at the ſame time, with favourable weather and an advantageous report "of their ſucceſs, made the *Portus Trutulenſis*[e], from whence it had ſet out after coaſting along the "neighbouring ſhore of Britain[f]. The coaſt of the moſt diſtant ſea, then firſt ſailed round, proved that "Britain was an iſland; and this fleet at the ſame time diſcovered and ſubdued the iſlands of the Orcades, "till then only known by name[g]." This diſcovery is, by Oroſius and the writers that copy him, falſely aſcribed to Claudius. Britain diſcovered to be an iſland. The Orkneys.

"Domitian, according to his cuſtom, heard this train of ſucceſſes modeſtly ſet forth in Agricola's "letters with a chearful countenance, but anxious heart. He was conſcious of the contempt with which "his late pretended triumph over Germany had been treated, when he bought perſons to be habited "and their hair dreſſed like captives; whereas now a real and great victory, in which ſo many thou-"ſands of the enemy had been ſlain, was celebrated by univerſal fame. What he moſt of all dreaded "was that the name of a private man ſhould be extolled above the emperor's. In vain had he ſilenced[h] all "the eloquence of the bar and the glory of the liberal arts, if another carried off the prize of military "glory; for, however other characteriſtics might be aſſumed, the character of a great general was eſſential "to an emperor. Diſtracted by ſuch reflections, and concealing his determinations with the cloſeſt "reſerve, the certain mark of a ſavage diſpoſition, he thought it beſt for the preſent to reſerve his hatred "till the firſt impreſſion of Agricola's reputation and the applauſe of the army were over. For Agricola "had ſtill the command in Britain. He ordered therefore that triumphal ornaments, and the honour of "a ſtatue, and all the accompaniments to a triumph, ſhould be conferred on him in the moſt honourable "terms in full ſenate; and that it ſhould be reported about that the province of Syria, then vacant by "the death of Atilius Rufus, a man of conſular rank, and reſerved for the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages, "was intended for Agricola. Many ſuppoſed that the emperor's freedman, whom he employed in his "more ſecret commiſſions, was ſent to Agricola with letters conferring the province of Syria on him, "with a charge to deliver them to him if in Britain; and that this freedman meeting Agricola at ſea, "returned to Domitian without having any interview with him. Whether this was really the caſe, or "only imagined and ſuggeſted by the emperor's character, is not certain. Mean while Agricola had "ſurrendered the province to his ſucceſſor in a peaceable and ſettled ſtate. And that his arrival at "Rome might not be diſtinguiſhed by pomp, and a concourſe of people coming to meet him, he "avoided even the civilities of his friends, and entered into the city at night, as he alſo went to the "palace at night, agreeable to the orders he had received. The emperor received him with a ſhort "embrace, and without further converſation he mixed with the crowd of attendants[i] (X)."

Agricola was ſucceeded, as ſome think, by Cn. Trebellius, but in my opinion by Salluſtius Lucullus, whom Domitian ſoon after put to death for ſuffering new-conſtructed lances to be called Lucullean. At this time alſo Arviragus (Y) figured in this iſland, and not in the time of Claudius, as Geoffrey of Monmouth pretends. For of Domitian we are to underſtand theſe lines of Juvenal: Salluſtius Lucullus, lieut. in Britain.

*Omen habes, inquit, magni clarique triumphi,*
*Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britannus*
*Excidet Arviragus*[k].

—— The mighty omen ſee,
Fabricius cries, of ſome great victory;
Some captive king thee his new lord ſhall own,
Or, from his Britiſh chariot headlong thrown,
The proud Arviragus come tumbling down.

Claudia Rufina alſo, a Britiſh lady equally diſtinguiſhed for her learning and beauty, flouriſhed at Rome, and is thus celebrated by Martial[l]: Rufina a Britiſh lady.

*Claudia cæruleis cum ſit Rufina Britannis*
*Edita, cur Latiæ pectora plebis habet?*
*Quale decus formæ? Romanam credere matres*
*Italides poſſunt, Atthides eſſe ſuam.*

Since Claudia boaſts a Britiſh pedigree,
Whence comes it we a Latian perſon ſee?
Her beauteous form, her elegance of face,
A Roman or a Grecian maid might grace.

J. Bale and Matthew archbiſhop of Canterbury will have her to have been the ſame mentioned by St. Paul in the ſecond epiſtle to Timothy[m], and they have chronology on their ſide; others are of a different opinion.

Thus in the reign of Domitian the further part of Britain as rough and barren being left to the barbarians, the hither one was clearly and fully reduced to a province; it was not conſidered as *conſular* or *proconſular*, but *præſidial*, and peculiar to the emperors, as being added to the Roman empire after the diviſion of the provinces by Auguſtus, and having its own proprætors. Afterwards upon Conſtantine the Britain made a province. Britain a præſidial province.

[e] The commentators on Tacitus corrects it *Rutupenſis*, i. e. Sandwich. See Kent, p. 316. [f] Vit. Agr. c. 38.
[g] Ib. § 10. [h] Comp. Suet. Dom. 20. [i] Vit. Agr. c. 38—40.
[k] IV. 127. The old ſcholiaſt of Juvenal read *Arbila*. Camden. [l] Ep. XI. 53. [m] IV. 21.

(X) Mr. Horſley proves that Agricola returned from Britain, A. D. 85. He does not determine who beſide Lucullus ſucceeded him; as from the death of Domitian to the reign of Hadrian, the Roman writers are ſilent about Britain. Br. R. p. 48.

(Y) Of Arviragus ſee Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 35. and Uſher's Primord. p. 583.

Great's planning a new form of government, it was governed under the *præfectus prætorio* of Gaul (Z) by a *vicar*, to whom was aſſociated in military matters the *Comes Britanniarum*, *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*, and *Dux Britanniarum*, beſides the *præſides* and the inferior officers. It was garriſoned by three (A) of the twenty-nine legions, which the Romans had diſpoſed about their empire; the Legio II. Auguſta[n], Legio VI. Victrix, and Viceſima Victrix. But this is to be underſtood of the time of Severus: for before we find by authors there were others, and more. For though Strabo[o] writes that one legion was ſufficient to keep Britain in order, here were placed under Claudius the ſecond legion Auguſta, the nineteenth Spaniſh legion, and the fourteenth legion Gemina Martia Victrix. Nay in the reign of Veſpaſian, Joſephus tells us, four legions ſerved in this iſland: "Britain," ſays he, "is ſurrounded by the "Ocean, and almoſt equal in extent to our world; yet it was reduced by the Romans, and four legions "controul ſuch a populous iſland (B)." And undoubtedly the ſtations and *prætenturæ* of the legions and Roman ſoldiers were often the origin of towns and cities, both in other provinces and in this our iſland. Thus was the yoke firſt impoſed on the Britans by garriſons, who always kept the inhabitants in awe, levying taxes and tributes on their eſtates, for the public ſale of which they were forced to have publicans, i. e. harpies and leeches who ſucked their blood; and they raiſed tributes even in the name of the dead. Nor were they allowed the exerciſe of their own laws, but magiſtrates were ſent over from Rome to adminiſter juſtice by commiſſion, and with ſeverity. For the provinces had proprætors, lieutenants, preſidents, prætors and proconſuls, and particular cities municipal magiſtrates *. The prætor held a yearly court, and determined greater cauſes, giving out his haughty deciſions from a lofty tribunal, ſurrounded by lictors, threatening the people's backs with rods, and their necks with axes, and every year obliging them to receive a new maſter. Not contented with this, they fomented quarrels among them, and ſhewed peculiar indulgence to ſome to make them their inſtruments to enſlave others.

Legions in Britain.

The Origin of cities.

The Roman yoke.

But this yoke of the Romans, however oppreſſive, was not without its advantages. The ſaving light of the Goſpel beamed in upon the Britans at the ſame time (of which hereafter), and the light of that illuſtrious empire diſpelled barbariſm from the Britans, as it had done from the other nations whom it ſubdued. For Rome, as Rutilius expreſſes it:

*—— legiferis mundum complexa triumphis*
*Fœdere communi vivere cuncta facit.*

The world incloſing in triumphant laws[p],
The whole to one common alliance draws.

And elſewhere[q] he thus addreſſes the ſame city with equal truth and elegance:

*Feciſti patriam diverſis gentibus unam.*
*Profuit injuſtis, te dominante, capi.*
*Dumque offers victis proprii conſortia juris,*
*Urbem feciſti quod prius orbis erat.*

To different nations thou one common home;
Nations oppreſs'd thy ſovereignty befriends;
And while the vanquiſh'd ſhare thy common laws,
The world by thee a city is become.

For not to mention other provinces, the Romans transferred hither their colonies, and inviting ſtrangers to a commerce of civil life, inſtructing them in the liberal arts, and ſending them to Gaul to learn the Roman laws, whence that line of Juvenal[r],

*Gallia cauſidicos docuit facunda Britannos,*
And learned Gaul the Britiſh lawyers form;

ſo controuled them by laws and poliſhed them by manners, that they were not inferior in way of life and improvement to the other provinces. They erected ſo many buildings and noble works, that their remains and ruins ſtrike beholders with the greateſt admiration, and our common people fancy the Roman works to have been executed by giants, which in the North they call *eatons*, for *heathens*, if I miſtake not. They are certainly aſtoniſhing and noble works, particularly the *Picts' wall* (of which in its place), and thoſe wonderful ways in every corner laid and thrown up in ſome places acroſs marſhes, in others acroſs vallies, and capable of admitting two carriages to paſs each other. What theſe roads were we may learn from Galen†. "Trajan repaired the roads, raiſing thoſe that were moiſt and clayey with ſtones and high banks; "clearing thoſe that were rough and overrun with briars, and throwing bridges over impaſſable rivers; "cutting ſhorter ways where they were of an unneceſſary length; where they went up ſteep hills carrying

Roman works in Britain.

The Picts wall.

Roman roads.

[n] Dio LV. c. 23.
[o] I. p. 200.
[p] Itin. 77, 78.
[q] Ib. 63. 66.
[r] XV. 111.
* Rowardus in protribunalibus.
† Galen, IX. c. 8. methodi.

(Z) Mr. Camden ſeems to have taken his account chiefly from the Notitia, and Pancirolus's notes on it. In the Notitia Imperii Occidentalis, § 49 and 63, under the proconſul of Africa are placed ſix *vicarii*, one of which is the *Vicarius Britanniarum*. Amm. Marcel. XIV. 6. XXIX. 2. and Socrates uſe this word for the principal officer in Britain. The Comes & Dux Britanniæ, & Britanniarum, the Comes littoris Saxonici, and the reſt of the officers are alſo mentioned there. Mr. Horſley from Aurelius Victor thinks Conſtantine made but few alterations in Adrian's plan for the whole empire. Br. R. p. 71. The *vicarii* were ſtate officers under the *præfecti prætorio*, and had the chief government in the province over which they were appointed. Ib 475. note b. The Notitia gives two *conſular* provinces here, Maxima Cæſarienſis and Valentia, and three *præſidial*, Britannia prima, ſecunda, and Flavia Cæſarienſis. What theſe were ſee the Notitia map. Query if Camden is right about the *præfecti prætorio Galliæ*. I find no ſuch in the Notitia.

(A) From the firſt invaſion under Claudius to the firſt year of Veſpaſian, there were *four* legions in Britain. Afterwards to the lower empire only *three*. Horſley, p. 83. Legio IX. and XIV. and others occur on our inſcriptions. Ib. The ſecond was here as early as Claudius. Tac. Hiſt. III. 22. 44. and occurs in Ptolemy and Antonine.

(B) Τεσσαρα ταγματα την τοσαυτην νησον διαφυλαττει. Bell. Jud. II. c. 16. § 4.

"them

"them over eaſier ground; and where they were beſet with wild beaſts or deſerted, removing them to "more frequented parts, at the ſame time levelling all inequalities." But theſe roads among us having been in ſome places cut through by the country people for gravel, are ſcarce viſible; but in others, running over inacceſſible ground, or through paſtures, are diſtinguiſhable by their high ridge.

To theſe they gave the name of *conſular*, *royal*, *prætorian*, *military*, and *public ways*, *curſus publicos* and *actus*, as we find in Ulpian and Frontinus (C). Ammianus Marcellinus calls them *public travelling banks* (D); Sidonius Apollinaris *banks*, *earthworks piled up*; Bede and later writers *ſtreets*. Our hiſtorians, in which they are certainly miſtaken, maintain that there were but four of theſe ways. Firſt the *Watling ſtreet* (E), ſo named from one Vitellianus, ſuppoſed to have directed it (the Britans calling Vitellianus in their language *Guetalin*), and *Werlamſtreet*, from its leading through or by Verolam, and called in other places by the people *High-dike*, *High-ridge*, *Fortie foot-way*, and *Ridgeway*. The ſecond *Ikenildſtreet*, from its beginning among the Iceni. The third *Foſſe*, becauſe they ſuppoſe it to have been defended by a foſs on both ſides; and the fourth *Erminſtreet*, by a German word from Mercury (as I am informed by the very learned J. Obſopæus), whom our German anceſtors worſhiped under the name of *Irmunſul*, q. d. *Mercury's pillar*. That that deity preſided over the roads is evident from his Greek name Ενοδιος, and ſquare ſtatues of him called Hermæ were every where placed by the road ſide. Some have thought one Molmutius made theſe roads many years before the Chriſtian æra, which I am ſo far from believing, that I dare affirm they were the gradual work of the Romans. While Agricola had the command in Britain, Tacitus tells us[s], "Thoſe "who furniſhed the army with corn were obliged to carry it by round-about ways to a great diſtance, and "almoſt inacceſſible places." And the ſame author adds[t], "that the Britans complained that the Romans "wore out their bodies and hands in fortifying woods and marſhes, accompanying their blows with inſults." We read alſo in ſome old MSS. that "in the days of Honorius and Arcadius were made in Britain certain "cauſeways from ſea to ſea." Bede[u] himſelf informs us they were Roman work. "The Romans," ſays he, "lived within the wall which we have before obſerved Severus made acroſs the iſland to the ſouth-"ward, as their cities, temples, bridges, and ſtreets there made teſtify to this day." The Romans uſed to employ the ſoldiery and people in making ſuch roads, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raiſe diſturbances. "The Romans," ſays Iſidore[x], "made roads almoſt all over the "world, to have their marches in a ſtrait line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at ſuch roads, as we learn from Suetonius in the life of Caligula[y]. There are ſtill to be ſeen in Spain the *Salamantic* or *Silver way*, and ſeveral military ways in Gaul made by the Romans, not to mention the Appian, Pompeian, Valerian, and others in Italy.

Along theſe ways Auguſtus placed at intervals firſt youths, afterwards chariots, to give more quick and immediate notice of all that was doing in different parts[z]. On theſe were built cities, alſo *Manſions* or inns, with accommodations for baiting and lying, and *Mutationes*, as they called in that age places where travellers changed poſt or other horſes and carriages. Whoever therefore ſeeks for the places mentioned in Antoninus' Itinerary in any other place than by theſe roads is certainly very wide of the truth. *Manſio.* *Mutatio.*

It may not be amiſs to obſerve here that the emperors erected little pillars, inſcribed with numerals, to mark the miles along theſe roads. Hence Sidonius Apollinaris,

*Antiquus tibi nec teratur ager*
*Cujus per ſpatium ſatis vetuſtis*
*Nomen Cæſareum viret columnis.*

Nor doſt thou tread the antient way,
Where pillars Cæſar's name diſplay.

By the ſides of theſe too were placed the ſepulchres and inſcriptions in honour of eminent men, to remind paſſengers of mortality[a]. To keep theſe roads in repair, the law (as appears in the Theodoſian code, *De Itinere muniendo)*, "encouraged all perſons to contribute their endeavours with becoming emulation." And keepers of the public roads were appointed. In our antient laws likewiſe mention is made of maintaining the peace of the four ways, i. e. "ways of greater note[b] (F)."

Hiſtorians are ſilent about the ſtate of Britain under Nerva. Under Trajan, it appears from Spartian that the Britans revolted and were reduced. In the reign of Adrian, Julius Severus commanded in the iſland, but being ſent for to quell an inſurrection in Judea, the Britans could no longer have been kept under the Roman government, if Adrian, then third time conſul, A. D. 124, had not gone over in perſon, and by his valour routed the enemy. For I have ſeen on one of his coins (G) the emperor with three ſoldiers, who I imagine repreſent the three legions in Britain, with this inſcription, EXER. BRITANNICVS, and another inſcribed RESTITVTOR BRITANNIAE (G). He made many regulations in the iſland, and firſt drew a wall eighty paces in length, between the Romans and Britans, "driving down great piles and

Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, emperors. J. Severus, proprætor.

[s] Vit. Agr. c. 19. [t] Ib. c. 31. [u] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 11. [x] Orig. XV. c. ult.
[y] c. 26. I do not find this in Bergier. Gale's MS. quotes Raven. Geog. for *Imperialem Eſtratam*. ſed quere.
[z] Suet. Octav. 49. Of theſe ſee Bergier, IV. c. 9, 10, 11.
[a] Varro de Ling. Lat. [b] Laws of St. Edward.

(C) Of theſe ſeveral diſtinctions ſee Bergier, Hiſt. des Chemins, B. III. c. 50, 51. 53, 54.
(D) Ap. eund. ib. c. 54. § 3.
(E) "Mox omnis populus qui habitabat in ſeptentrionali plaga *Weatling-Streat* i. e. Strata quam filii *Watlæ* regis ab orientali mari uſque ad occidentale per Angliam ſtraverunt." Flor. Wigorn. p. 379
(F) Theſe were the four roads abovementioned, two of which run breadthwiſe, and two lengthwiſe through the kingdom. L. L. Edw. c. 12. p. 199. Ed. Wilkins. The Conqueror's laws omit the Ikenild-ſtreet. Ib. p. 224.
(G) Both mentioned by Occo, p. 177, 178.

"binding

" binding them together like a fence-wall [c]." This expedition occaſioned theſe witty lines of the poet Florus upon him:

*Ego nolo Cæſar eſſe;*
*Ambulare per Britannos,*
*Scythicas pati pruinas.*

Cæſar, I envy not thy trade,
Among the Britans to parade,
And 'midſt the Scottiſh froſts be laid.

To which the emperor returned:

*Ego nolo Florus eſſe;*
*Ambulare per tabernas,*
*Latitare per popinas*
*Culices [d] pati rotundos.*

Florus, I envy not thy ſphere,
Taverns to haunt in queſt of cheer,
To lounge in every eating-houſe,
And there in brimmers to carouſe.

Cl. Priſcus Licinius, proprætor.

At this time M. F. Cl. Priſcus Licinius (H) was proprætor in Britain, and in the expedition againſt Judea with Adrian, as appears from this antient inſcription on a broken marble:

M. F. CL. PRISCO.
ICINIO. ITALICO. LEGATO. AVGVSTORVM.
PR. PR. PROV. CAPPADOCIAE
PR. PR. PROV. BRITANNIAE LEG. AVG.
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LEGI. IIII. GALLICAE. PRAEF. COH. IIII. LINGONVM. VEXILLO. MIL. ORNATO.
A. DIVO. HADRIANO. IN. EXPEDITIONE. IVDAICA.
Q. CASSIVS. DOMITIVS. PALVMBVS.

Antoninus Pius. Lollius Urbicus proprætor.

Under Antoninus Pius (by one of whoſe conſtitutions all the inhabitants of the Roman world were made citizens of Rome) this war broke out again; but the emperor by his lieutenant Lollius *Urbicus*, who repulſed the barbarians, and drew another wall of turf, ſo completely terminated it as to obtain the name of BRITANNICVS, and ſingular renown for having taken away part of their territory of the Brigantes, who invaded the neighbouring province of Genounia (I) which was under the protection of Rome [e]. And at this time, as we learn from Iabolenus [f], Seius Saturninus was chief governor of the fleet in Britain; whether he was admiral or firſt pilot or ſhipmaſter let the learned in the law determine.

Antoninus Philoſophus. Calphurnius Agricola proprætor.

The Brigantes raiſing one war out of another began to make diſturbances under Antoninus Philoſophus, to compoſe which Calphurnius Agricola was ſent over, and ſeems to have brought matters to a happy iſſue. " The honor of terminating this war, Fronto, not the ſecond but another ornament of Roman " eloquence, aſcribed to the emperor Antoninus, though he ſat at home in his palace, and committed the " conduct of it to his general; yet he acknowledged that like a ſteerſman ſitting at the head of a man of " war he merited the glory of the whole voyage and expedition [g]. Helvius Pertinax ſerved at that time in " Britain [h], being ordered hither from the Parthian war."

[c] Spartian, vit. Adrian. p. 22. c. 5. p. 54. c. 12 p. 57. c. 12.
[d] Gruter corrects and cites *Calices*, and this reading I have followed in the tranſlation.
[e] Capitolinus. Pauſan. Arcad. c. 43.
[f] Digeſt. lib. 36. Iabolenus was an eminent lawyer under Antoninus Pius, Capitol. v. Ant. P. c. 12. J. C. Digeſt. l. 46. ad Sc. Trebell. Du Cange in v. *Archiguberus*.
[g] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantii, c. 14. Ed. Dilph. Capitolinus. Ant. Ph. c. 8.
[h] Caſaub. corrects it Bithynia. v. Pert. c. 2.

(H) Camden is the only writer who mentions him. Horſley 51. Speed copies this inſcription, Hiſt. p. 219. Ed. 1611. A later edition ſays it was found on the Picts wall, and this ſeems to have been authority enough for the Univ. Hiſt. XIX. 156. (N). Gruter gives it as extant at *Rome*, and different from Camden, thus ccccxciiii. 1.

O. M. F. CL. PRISCO
ICINIO. ITALICO. LEGATO. AVGVSTORVM.
PR. PR. PROV. CAPPADOCIAE. LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. PROV. BRITANNIAE. LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. PROV. MOESIAE. SVPER. CVRATO
ALVEI. TIBERIS. ET. CLOACARVM. VRBIS. C
LEG. AVG. PROV. DACIAE. LEG. LEG. XIII. G. P. F. LEG. LEG.
IIII. GEM. MARTIAE. VICTRICIS. SACERDOTI. TITIALI.
AVIALI. PR. INTER. CIVES. ET. PEREGRINOS. TR. PL. QVAEST.
PROC. AVG. XX. HEREDITATIVM. PROV. NARBONENS. ET AQVITA
R. EQ. ALAE. I. PR. C. R. TRIB. MIL. LEG. I. ADIVTR. P. F. ET. LEG. X. P.
T. LEG. IIII. GALLICAE. PRAEF. COH. IIII. LINGONVM. VEXILLOMIL
ONATO. A. DIVO. HADRIANO. IN. EXPEDITIONE. IVDAIC
Q. CASSIVS. DOMITIVS. PALVMBVS.

(I) Camden elſewhere ſuppoſes *Genunia* to be *Gynnedh* or North Wales; and Horſley, that it lay South of the Brigantes, and might be the country of the Cangi. p. 52. n.

In

In the reign of Commodus Britain was overrun with war and inſurrections. For the barbarous Brigantes broke through the wall and ravaged great part of the country beyond it, killing the Roman general and ſoldiers. Ulpius Marcellus was ſent againſt them, and gave ſo ſucceſsful a check to their inſolence that his conduct began to give offence, and he was recalled. "He was a moſt vigilant general, "and, in order to inſpire thoſe under his command with the ſame diſpoſition, he uſed to write every "evening twelve tablets, like thoſe made of limewood, and order one of his people to carry them about at "different hours to different ſoldiers, that concluding their general always awake they might be more "cautious of ſleeping[i]." This further inſtance is given of his temperance. "Though Nature will ſome-"times reſiſt ſleep, in order the better to enable her to do ſo, he practiſed faſting; for, that he might not "be overloaded with bread, he cauſed all for his own uſe to be brought from Rome, that it might be too "ſtale for him to eat more of it than was abſolutely neceſſary[k]." Upon his recall diſturbances broke out in the camp, and military diſcipline growing remiſs, the army in Britain refuſed to obey Commodus, notwithſtanding his flatterers gave him the name of BRITANNICVS. The ſoldiers in Britain ſent alſo 1500 of their body into Italy againſt Perennis, who not only appeared to have, but in reality had, the greateſt ſhare in the emperor's favor, charging him with appointing perſons of the equeſtrian order inſtead of ſenators to command the army, and forming a deſign on the emperor's life. Commodus believed it, and gave him up to their fury; upon which they ſcourged and beheaded him, and declared him a public enemy. But theſe diſturbances were quelled by Helvius Pertinax, though not without the utmoſt danger; he being left among the ſlain, and narrowly eſcaping with life[l].

Commodus.

Ulpius Marcellus proprætor.

Helvius Pertinax proprætor.

Britain being thus reſtored to tranquillity, Commodus gave the government of it to Clodius Albinus, and afterwards the title of Cæſar for his ſervices there. But he ſoon after making too free with the emperor's authority in a ſpeech was diſplaced, and ſucceeded by Junius Severus.

Clodius Albinus proprætor.

Junius Severus proprætor.

At this time the thick miſt of ſuperſtition being diſperſed (not under the emperor M. Aurelius and L. Verus as Bede ſays, but under Commodus, when Eleutherus was biſhop of Rome) the divine brightneſs of the Chriſtian light ſhone upon this iſland by means of king Lucius (J). This prince, as we find in the old martyrologies formerly read in churches, admiring the upright and holy lives of the Chriſtians, ſent Elvan and Meduan, two biſhops, to requeſt of Pope Eleutherus that he and his people might be inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion. The Pope immediately ſent hither Fugatius and Donatian, two holy men, with letters yet extant, and by many perſons believed genuine[m], dated in the ſecond conſulſhip of Aurelius Commodus, and that of Veſpronius (K). Theſe perſons inſtructed the king and others in the Chriſtian myſteries. Hence Ninnius[n] ſays of this prince, "King Lucius is ſurnamed *Lever Maurs*, or the great light, on account "of the faith introduced among us in his reign[o]." Thoſe who queſtion this ſtory of King Lucius (as many at preſent do) as if there was then no king in Britain, which they ſuppoſe had long before been completely

The Chriſtian religion in Britain.

reduced to the form of a province, ſhould recollect that it was the antient practice of the Romans to have kings in their provinces as the inſtruments of ſlavery; that the Britans at that time had refuſed to obey Commodus, and held many parts of the iſland beyond the wall controuled, having their own kings there; and that a few years before Antoninus Pius, "having ended the war, allowed the ſeveral nations to be go-"verned by their own kings, and the provinces by their counts[p]." So that there is no reaſon why Lucius may not have been king in this part of Britain, to which the Roman arms had never reached. The words of Tertullian[q], who wrote about that time, may, if we conſider them and the occaſion of them, be very well referred to theſe converſions of the Britans to Chriſt. "The parts of Britain," ſays he, "inacceſſible "to the Romans are ſubject to Chriſt:" and a little after, "Britain is ſurrounded by the Ocean, the bar-"barous Moors and Getulians hemmed in by the Romans that they may not paſs beyond their own bounds. "What ſhall I ſay of the Romans, who defend their empire by their legions, yet cannot extend their power "beyond the nations; whereas the power and name of Chriſt are extended, univerſally believed, and "worſhiped by all the nations beforementioned?" &c.

But our eccleſiaſtical writers, who have employed much time and pains on the ſubject, are full of proof, from authors of undoubted veracity, that before this time Britain in the firſt dawn of the church had received Chriſtianity; that Joſeph of Arimathea, a noble officer, ſailed from Gaul to Britain; and that Claudia Rufina, wife of Aulus Pudens, and ſuppoſed to be the perſon ſo much praiſed by St. Paul in his ſecond Epiſtle to Timothy, and by the poet Martial, was by birth a Britan. They produce Dorotheus, who paſſes for biſhop of Tyre, as ſaying in his Synopſis that Simon Zelotes after travelling over Mauritania was at laſt ſlain and buried in Britain, as alſo that Ariſtobulus, mentioned by Paul in his Epiſtle to the Romans, was biſhop of Britain (in which Nicephorus concurs with him) though the latter ſpeaks of Britiana[r] and not of Britania. Upon the authority alſo of Simeon Metaphraſtes and the Greek menology they pretend that St. Peter was here and preached the Goſpel; and from Sophronius and Theodoret that

[i] Xiphilin. ex Dione lxxii. p. 1209. Ed. Reimari.
[k] Ib.
[l] Capitolinus Alb. c. 13. Victor in Septimo.
[m] Fictitious by Stillingfleet. Orig. Brit. p. 66.
[n] c. 18. Both Gale and Bertram treat this as an interpolation.
[o] See Heylin, Hiſtory of Epiſcopacy, Part II. c. 2.
[p] Capitolinus. in Vero. See Heylin, ubi ſup. p. 59. I. 4.
[q] Adverſ. Judæos, c. 7.
[r] the Brutii in Italy.

(J) A chronicle, ſuppoſed of Kirkſtall abbey, in the Cottonian library ſays, Lucius embraced the Chriſtian Faith under Severus. Q. whether this Severus or the emperor of that name. Gale's MS n.—When Lucius lived, in what part of Britain he reigned, how far he was concerned in bringing Chriſtianity into this iſland, with other circumſtances of that hiſtory, may be ſeen at large in Stillingfleet's Orig. Br. p. 58. 70. With him agrees Mr. Gale in ſuppoſing he reigned in Suſſex about *Lewes*, whence that place took its name as is elſewhere obſerved. *Luis* a palace. Gale, MS n.

(K) This was Veſpronius Candidus, whom Onophrius and Baronius made colleague to Commodus in the firſt year of his father's reign, though an inſcription in Gruter puts Aurelius Verus; whence it appears that the miſſion of Fugatius and Donatianus muſt be referred to the beginning of Commodus's reign. Howell's Inſtit. Hiſt. IV. 5. p. 42. This puts it A. U. C. 931. A. D. 179. when Almeloveen has T. Commodus and Veſpronius Candidus Verus for conſuls: but Reland and his authorities Commodus and T. Annius Aurelius Verus.

St. Paul, after his ſecond impriſonment at Rome, viſited our country. Whence Venantius Fortunatus, if a poet's authority has any weight, has theſe lines on him, unleſs we ſuppoſe him to ſpeak of his doctrine in general:

*Tranſiit Oceanum, & qua facit inſula portum,*
*Quaſque Britannus habet terras, quaſque ultima Thulè.*

The Ocean croſſing, viſited each port,
Each part of Britain, and remoteſt Thulè.

But moſt of all to this purpoſe are the words of Tertullian above cited, and Origen's [s] account of the Britans embracing the faith, and finding their way to God by the Druids, who always inculcated the divine unity. Of great weight alſo with me is that paſſage in Gildas (L), who, ſpeaking of Boadicea's revolt [t] and its conſequence, adds, "In the mean time the iſland expoſed to the ſevereſt cold, and as it were in the extremity "of the earth out of the reach of the viſible ſun, was firſt under the reign of Tiberius, as we well know, fa- "voured with that true ſhining, not in the material firmament, but from the higheſt heavens before all "time, enlightening the whole world with its bright beams in its appointed time, *i. e.* Chriſt by his pre- "cepts." Chryſoſtom [u] alſo (juſt to mention it) ſpeaking of the ſtate of religion in this iſland ſays, "The "Britiſh iſles lying out of this ſea and in the wide Ocean felt the power of the word (churches being "founded and altars raiſed there), of that word, I ſay, which is now planted in the ſouls and lips of all:" and again, "How often was human fleſh eaten in Britain, and now their ſouls are refreſhed by faſting." St. Jerom alſo [v], "The Britans divided from our world, if they have made any progreſs in religion, when "the Weſtern ſun is ſet ſeek Jeruſalem, though known to them only by report and the Scripture." But to return from the church to the ſtate.

Pertinax. After the aſſaſſination of Commodus, Pertinax aſcended the throne, and immediately diſpatched Albinus back to Britain. But Pertinax being murdered after a reign of 82 days, Didius Julianus, who was preſently after ſlain, aſſumed the empire at Rome; as did Peſcennius Niger in Syria, Clodius Albinus in Britain, and Septimius Severus in Pannonia, all at once. Severus, as neareſt to Italy, preſently reached Rome, and was unanimouſly elected emperor by the army and ſenate. He immediately, in order not to leave an enemy behind him, artfully conferred the title of Cæſar on Albinus, who had had the command of the army in Britain and Gaul, ſtruck money in his honor, erected ſtatues to him, and advanced him to the conſulſhip, thus prudently amuſing him. He then advanced againſt Niger in the Eaſt, routed and ſlew him in a pitched battle, took Byzantium after a three years ſiege, and reduced the Adiabenians, Arabians, and other nations. Elated with this train of ſucceſs, and impatient of a partner in the empire, he ſent aſſaſſins againſt Albinus; but the deſign not taking effect, he publicly declared him an enemy, and marched againſt him with all expedition into Gaul, where Albinus met him with the flower of the Britiſh army near Lyons. Albinus's troops fought with great bravery, inſomuch that Severus had thrown aſide his robes,

Severus.

Albinus.

[s] in Ezek. [t] under Nero. [u] Sermon on Pentecoſt. [v] Epit. on the widow Marcella.

(L) I wonder, ſays biſhop Stillingfleet, what ſhould make two ſuch learned antiquaries as Mr. Camden and biſhop Godwin (de Præſ. p. 24.) ſo far to miſtake the ſenſe of Origen as to underſtand him that "the Britans by the help of the Druids always conſented "in the belief of one God;" whereas it is very plain, that Origen ſpeaks of it as a great alteration that was made in the religion of the Britans after the coming of Chriſt. And Origen doth not only ſpeak of the *belief* but the *worſhip of one God,* which it is certain from Cæſar the Druids did never inſtruct the people in, and this is a ſtronger argument in favour of their early converſion. Orig. Brit. p. 57. The ſame learned author obſerves, that the words of Gildas above cited miſunderſtood have led to ſuppoſe Chriſtianity was planted among us earlier than it really was. For what he ſays of the ſhining of the Goſpel in the time of Tiberius relates to its firſt propagation in the world: and the word *Interea* or mean time to its appearance in this iſland about the middle of Nero's reign. The ſtory of Joſeph of Arimathea has no better foundation than monkiſh forgery handed down by Geoffry of Monmouth and the Glaſſonbury Annals. Not one of our early writers mentions it. The charter of St. Patric, ſo much magnified by the Popiſh writers, is an evident forgery. Mon. Aug. I. 11. It begins with the date of the year of our Lord; whereas it is well known that way of computation did not come in till 100 years after, and it ſpeaks of indulgences obtained of pope Eleutherius, whoſe name was not uſed for the relaxation of penance till the XIth century. The charter of king Ina, (Mon. I. 13.) which makes the church of Glaſſonbury the firſt in the kingdom of Britain, and ſeems to favour the tradition of Joſeph of Arimathea, is of little better authority than the former. It ſpeaks of Ina's calling together the kings of Britain, and the archbiſhops, biſhops, dukes and abbots, to paſs this charter, when it is well known he had no authority over any nation but the Weſt Saxons, and only three biſhops and no archbiſhops in his dominions. One of the witneſſes to this charter is king Boldred, whereas none of our hiſtories mention any king of that name till almoſt 100 years after. It refers to other charters as to the *exemption* of the monaſtery, which ſavours of the known forgeries of the Benedictine monks; and the moſt diligent enquirers have not been able to find any traces of charters among the Britans till the VIIth century. Neither theſe nor any other charter of the Saxon times, however, ſpeaking of Glaſſonbury as the fountain of religion in Britain, mention Joſeph of Arimathea. The Glaſſonbury legend makes the 12 hides of land to be given among others by Arviragus a Britiſh king, who does not appear to have exiſted here at that time, and that a church-yard was conſecrated with the church, whereas this is a cuſtom of much later date. But though the tradition about Joſeph of Arimathea cannot be maintained, we may upon good evidence affirm that a Chriſtian church was planted in Britain during the time of the apoſtles. Euſeb. (Dem. Ev. III. c.7.) expreſſly ſays, that ſome of the apoſtles paſt over the Ocean επι τας καλουμενας Βρεττανικας νησους. Theodoret (Serm. IX. t. 4.) expreſſly names the Britans among the nations converted by the apoſtles, and ſays (T. I. in Pſ. 116.) that St. Paul brought ſalvation to the iſlands that lie in the Ocean. Clemens Romanus (Ep. ad Cor.) ſays that St. Paul preached επι το τερμα της δυσεως, which Britain was then underſtood to be, and is therefore called by Catullus *ultimam Occidentis inſulam,* and by Arnobius (in Pſ. 147.) the bounds of the Goſpel to the Weſt. In proof of what Clemens ſays, it may be obſerved, that the eight years between St. Paul's being ſet at liberty in the 5th of Nero, and his return to Rome, are agreed by the antient church writers to have ſpent in the Weſtern parts; that, having taken ſolemn leave of the Eaſtern parts, and aſſured them they would ſee his face no more, it cannot be ſuppoſed he returned thither, but that he employed his time in planting the Goſpel elſewhere. Gildas ſays the Goſpel was received here before the fatal defeat of the Britans by Suetonius Paulinus, which was the 7th or 8th of Nero, the 3d or 4th of thoſe eight years which antient writers ſay St. Paul ſpent in the Weſtern parts. The tradition about St. James, Simon Zelotes and Philip preaching the Goſpel here are at all deſtitute both of evidence and probability; and that about St. Peter depends only on the authority of Simeon Metaphraſtes and other legendary writers, and ſeems to contradict the authority of ſcripture which ſays that the Goſpel of the circumciſion was committed to Peter, as that of the uncircumciſion to Paul. To this account there is one obvious exception; the ſtory of king Lucius, which (whether he lived in the time of Aurelius and Verus or of Commodus as Uſher and Stillingfleet ſuppoſe) ſuppoſes the Chriſtian religion was planted here long after. But this is an objection to the converſion of the Britans by any perſon prior to that king's time: whereas an earlier converſion has the concurrence not only of the antient fathers but our own writers, among the reſt Gildas, a Britan, and a proper judge of Britiſh affairs: and the ſtory of the converſion under king Lucius reſts only on the teſtimony of Bede a Saxon, and in moſt of his accounts unfriendly to the Britans. That there was ſuch a king in Britain is proved by ſo many authors that there can be no doubt about it, and archbiſhop Uſher even ſaw one of his coins with croſſes and the inſcription LVC. (Primord. p. 39.) but his univerſal ſovereignty over the whole iſland, his letter to the pope, and his model of a Chriſtan church on the plan of the heathen worſhip are groſs forgeries. He might, as a petty prince, ſend to Rome for further inſtructions, and Leland ſuppoſes his meſſengers were two of the old Britiſh Chriſtians. Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. p. 14—70.

and

ıd prepared for flight with his men. But the Britans following the flying enemy in diſorder, as if the ɛtory was all their own, Letus, one of Severus's officers, who had waited the event of the battle with his eſh troops, upon a report of Severus's death, having conceived hopes of ſecuring the empire for himſelf, ll upon them, and routed them. Severus having now rallied his men, and reſumed the purple, purſued ıem cloſely, and gained a complete victory, Albinus being ſlain with great numbers of his men. Severus, ɔw ſole maſter of the throne of the world, ſent firſt Heraclianus to recover Britain, and then Virius Lupus roprætor and lieutenant. Ulpian the lawyer[x] calls him *Britanniæ Præſes*, governor of Britain. He epaired ſeveral caſtles, as will be related in its place; but was at laſt obliged to purchaſe a peace of the Ieatæ with a large ſum of money, and the reſtoration of a few priſoners, upon the Caledonians, who had romiſed to check the Meatæ not keeping their engagements. Finding himſelf unable to reſtrain the ıdden inroads of the enemy after many loſſes, he was forced to ſend for Severus over. The emperor, lad of the opportunity to take his ſons from the pleaſures of the city, which had too great an influence n their manners, and to add to his other titles that of BRITANNICVS, though upwards of 60, and greatly ffliɛted with the gout, prepared for an expedition to Britain with his ſons Baſſianus (to whom he had given he title of Antoninus and Auguſtus) and Geta and the legions. The Britans immediately ſent to him leputies to treat of peace. He purpoſely detained them a long time, till he had made the neceſſary pre-ɔarations for war, and then ſent them back without an anſwer. Leaving his ſon Geta, whom he had ɛreated Auguſtus upon his arrival in Britain, in the hither parts to take care of the adminiſtration of juſtice ınd the government, he marched with Antoninus to the further parts, cutting down woods, building bridges, ınd draining marſhes without fighting a ſingle battle; notwithſtanding which he loſt 50,000 men by am-ɔuſcades and ſickneſs. So Dio[y] tells us. But Herodian[z] ſays he had the advantage in ſome light ſkir-miſhes, the Barbarians having marſhes and thick woods to retire to, from which they could with greater ſecurity haraſs the Romans. He forced them, however, at laſt, to a treaty, the conditions of which were, that they ſhould give up no ſmall part of the iſland to him, and which was the greateſt glory of his reign he drew a wall croſs the iſland to either ocean. For theſe victories he coined money with the inſcription VICTORIA BRITANNICA, aſſumed the name of BRITANNICVS MAXIMVS, and gave his ſon Geta that of BRITANNICVS, as appears on his coins. The Britans, however, broke the treaty ſoon after, and raiſed new troubles, at which he was ſo provoked that he publicly ordered his troops to put them all to the ſword[a] in theſe lines of Homer[b]:

Heraclianus proprætor. Virius Lupus proprætor.

*Nemo manus fugiat veſtras cædemque cruentam;*
*Non fœtus gravida mater quem geſtat in alvo*
*Horrendam effugiat cædem.*

Let none eſcape your hands: go ſlaughter all;
Mothers and infants yet unborn muſt fall.

After reducing theſe rebels by his troops grief of mind for the profligate diſpoſition of his ſon Antoninus, who had more than once attempted his life with his own hands, rather than the violence of his diſtemper, put an end to his life at York, with theſe words in his mouth; "I found the government in univerſal con-"fuſion; I leave it in peace even in Britain[c](M)." His body was carried by the ſoldiers according to the mi-litary cuſtom and laid upon a funeral pile, his troops and his ſons performing a race round it in honour of him. It may perhaps ſeem ridiculous to mention the prodigies that preceded his death, ſuch as the brown victims and the crown of cypreſs which a prating jeſter offered him with theſe words, "You have been every thing; "now be a God." It may not, however, be amiſs to ſet down here, for the reader's information, the manner how he was made a God[d].

"It is cuſtomary with the Romans to deify emperors who leave ſons or ſucceſſors behind them. Thoſe "who have this honour paid them are ſaid to be ranked among the Gods. The general mourning has a "mixture of feſtivity and pomp. The corpſe is buried like other men in a ſumptuous manner. But they "make an effigy [of wax] as like the deceaſed as poſſible, and place it in the porch of the palace upon a "large and lofty bed of ivory covered with cloth of gold. This image is of a pale complexion, and lies "at full length like a ſick perſon. Round the bed on each ſide ſit for the greateſt part of the day, on the "left hand, the whole ſenate in black habits; on the right, ladies whoſe huſbands or parents are perſons of "diſtinction. None of theſe latter wear any gold or bracelets, but thin white habits like mourners. This "they do for ſeven days together, the phyſicians coming every day to the bed to viſit the ſick perſon, whom "they report to grow worſe and worſe. At laſt, when they think he is dead, the nobleſt and choiceſt youths "of equeſtrian and ſenatorian rank take up the bed on their ſhoulders, and carry it along the Sacred way "into the Old Forum, where the Roman magiſtrates uſually reſign their authority. On both ſides are "built ſteps like ſtairs, on which are placed on one hand a band of boys of the nobleſt and patrician fa-"milies; on the other of noble women, ſinging hymns in honour of the deceaſed, and dirges ſet to ſolemn "and mournfull meaſures. This being ended, they take up the bed again, and carry it out of the city "into the Campus Martius. In the wideſt part of this field is raiſed a kind of ſcaffold of a ſquare form[e] "equilateral, built of nothing but vaſt quantities of wood in form of a houſe. The inſide is intirely "filled with dry combuſtibles; but the outſide covered with cloth of gold and adorned with ivory ſtatues

The Apothe-oſis of an em-peror.

[x] Dig. b. 28. tit. 6. [y] Z. lxxvi. c. 11. 13. [z] Herod. III. 47, 48.
[a] Dio. Ib. c. 15. [b] Il. 7. 57. [c] Spartian, c. 23.
[d] Herodian IV. c. 3. Dio gives a ſimilar account of the funeral of Pertinax, lxxiv. 4. [e] οικημα.

(M) Dio puts a very different dying ſpeech into his mouth, addreſt to his ſons: "Agree among yourſelves, enrich the ſoldiery, "and care for nothing elſe." What Camden makes him ſay is taken from Spartian, c. 23.

"and

" and various paintings. Below it ſtands a ſmaller, ſhaped and adorned in the ſame manner with open
" doors and gates. A third and fourth are raiſed upon this, each narrower than the other, and then another,
" till you come to the top, which is narroweſt of all. One may compare this ſtructure to thoſe towers
" which ſtand at the ſide of harbours to direct ſhips in the night by ſignals with fire, and are commonly
" called Phari. The bed being placed in the ſecond ſtory[e], they throw over it heaps of ſpices and perfumes
" of all kinds, fruits, herbs, and all ſorts of aromatic juices. For there is no nation, city, or individual of
" any rank or eminence, who do not vie with each other in making theſe laſt preſents to the memory of the
" emperor. After a great heap of ſpices has been piled up, and every part of the building filled, the grand
" proceſſion on horſeback is made by the whole equeſtrian order round the ſtructure, in certain orders
" and returns, in Pyrrhic meaſure and time. Chariots alſo are driven round in like order by perſons dreſt
" in purple, and repreſenting all the Roman generals and emperors. This being ended, the ſucceſſor to
" the empire takes a torch, and puts it to the building. All the reſt immediately ſet fire to it, and in-
" ſtantly the whole being filled with dry combuſtibles and perfumes is in a ſtrong blaze. Preſently from
" the higheſt and leaſt ſtory as from a pinnacle an eagle is let looſe, and touring up into the air with the
" flame is ſuppoſed to convey the emperor's ſoul to heaven. From thenceforth the emperor is worſhiped
" among the reſt of the Gods." This by way of digreſſion. To return.

Antoninus Caracalla.

Antoninus Caracalla, ſon of Severus, continued the remainder of the war in Britain for ſome time by his generals; but preſently made a peace, and ceded up to the enemy ſome territory and caſtles. He had the vanity, however, to aſſume the name of BRITANNICVS and even of BRITANNICVS MAXIMVS, and his brother Geta alſo took that of BRITANNICVS. For I have ſeen ſome of his coins inſcribed IMP. CAES. P. SEPT. GETA. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. PONTIF. TRI. P. III. COS. II. P. P.

Nonius Philippus proprætor.

Hiſtorians from this time paſs over the affairs of Britain in profound ſilence: for Alexander Severus was not aſſaſſinated in Sicilia, a village in Britain, as ſome will have it, but in Gaul. It only appears from an antient ſtone[f] that Nonius Philippus was proprætor here under the younger Gordian.

Gallienus.

During the reign of Gallienus, who wallowed in every kind of debauchery, either from his neglect or a certain turn of fate, the Roman empire was in a manner completely disjointed[g], " and this province was
" unhappily deprived of a commander[h]." For thirty tyrants claimed the empire in different places; of whom Lollianus, Victorianus, Poſthumus, the Tetrici and Marius, I believe, aſſumed the ſovereignty in this iſland, their coins being continually dug up in great quantities[i]. Under Aurelian that drunkard Bonoſus of Britiſh extraction ſeized the empire with Proculus, and claimed to himſelf all the Britans, Spain, and Gallia Braccata where Florianus had had the command for two months: but being worſted by Probus in a long and troubleſome conteſt he hanged himſelf, and occaſioned the joke " that it was a bottle and
" not a man that was hanging."

The thirty tyrants.

Bonoſus.

Probus.

Probus found new troubles on his arrival in Britain. Some perſon, whom Probus himſelf, on the recommendation of his intimate friend Victorinus Maurus, had advanced to an office, was concerting a revolt: upon the emperor's expoſtulating with Victorinus, the latter obtained leave to go to him, and pretending he fled from the emperor's diſpleaſure, met with a kind reception from the tyrant, and at night took an opportunity to diſpatch him, and returned to Probus; by which the province was delivered from this ſtorm[k]. Who this tyrant was we are not told: but he ſeems to have been that Cl. Corn. Lælianus(N), whoſe coins are found in this iſland and no where elſe. Probus alſo ſent hither the Burgundians and Vandals whom he had reduced: he aſſigned them ſettlements, and they proved of great ſervice to the Romans when any ſeditions aroſe. As to what Vopiſcus ſays of Probus giving the Britans leave to cultivate vines, a learned critic[l] apprehends he ſaid this without reflection, as if this country was unfavourable to vines, whereas it is well known to have produced a great many. Upon the many tyrants that ſtarted up at this time in this province, Porphyry, who lived in this time, cries out, " Britain a province productive of
" tyrants *."

Lælianus emperor.

Burgundians and Vandals in Britain.

Carus and Carinus.

The emperor Carus afterwards conferred this country, with Gaul, Spain and Illyricum, on his ſon Carinus. Some from the following lines of Nemeſianus, with what truth I know not, infer that he carried on the war here, though faintly (O):

*Nec taceam quæ nuper bella ſub Arcto*
*Fœlici, Carine, manu confeceris, ipſo*
*Pene prior genitore Deo.*

Thy glorious deeds far as the frozen North
Demand my ſong, and call me to ſet forth
The ſon ſurpaſſing his immortal fire.

* Jerom.

[e] οικημα, [f] Horſley, 67, 68. Cumb. iv. [g] Paneg. Conſtantio dictus § 10. Ed. Delp.
[h] Horſley, 69. ex Zoſimo I. [i] A great quantity lately ploughed up at Charlecomb near Bath. MS n. Gale.
[k] Coins of Probus have been found at Newton near Tadcaſter, MS n. Gale.
[l] Caſaubon in Vopiſci Prob. c. 18. but in anſwer to this it ſhould be remembered that Domitian iſſued an order to reduce the quantity of vineyards in the province to half the ground. Suet. Domit. c. 7. Pegge on the vine in Britain. Arch. I. 320—323. Mr. Barrington is pleaſed to ſuppoſe the Britans an obſcure people on the banks of the Rhine. Baudrand ex Plin. & Ortel. Arch. III. 89.

(N) Mr. Camden has engraved a coin inſcribed IMP. CL. AELIANVS. P. F. AVG. Rev. a Victory: VICTORIA. AVG. Such a coin is by Occo, p. 391. ed. Biragii, referred to Pomponius Ælianus, who aſſumed the purple at Mentz, and within the year was murdered by his ſoldiers A. D. 267.

(O) Mr. Gale MS note here mentions an altar found near Milton (f. Millum) at the Lodge Crag 1694, an altar inſcribed LEG. VI. VICT. PE. and on the ſame altar this line, AVREA PER CARIVAM VOLITAT VICTORIA PENNIS. I give it as I find it, having no further account of it. He afterwards refers to one in Cumberland which is Horſley's Cumb. xlii, and in a garden at Carliſle, without the hexameter, which is very unlikely on an inſcription.

Under

Under Diocleſian, Carauſius, of the city of Menapia, a man of low birth, but of an active mind and body, who had acquired reputation from his atchievements at ſea, had a command at Boulogne in Gaul, to repel the Saxons and Franks who infeſted the ſea with their piracies. Having at firſt made great numbers of theſe barbarians priſoners, without either returning all his booty to the emperor's treaſury, or reſtoring it to the provincials, and afterwards not taking ſo many prizes, it occaſioned a ſtrong ſuſpicion that he purpoſely favoured the barbarians, that he might fall on them as they paſſed by with their booty, and ſo enrich himſelf. Upon which the emperor Maximian gave orders to put him to death. Carauſius, informed of this, aſſumed the imperial enſigns, poſſeſſed himſelf of Britain, and carried off the fleet which protected Gaul, built many ſhips in the Roman manner, brought over a Roman legion to his intereſts, intercepted ſeveral companies of foreign ſoldiers, appropriated to his own uſe the revenues of Britain and Batavia, and by the ſpoils of the provinces engaged no ſmall number of barbarian troops to join him, eſpecially the Franks, whom he trained to ſea ſervice; and thus infeſted all the coaſts every way. Maximian ſet out againſt him with a numerous army, ſome of whom * ſubmitted to a glorious death for Chriſt in the march; but when he came to the ſea coaſt, the want of ſeamen, and the roughneſs of the Britiſh Ocean, ſo terrified him, that he ſtopt ſhort, and making a feigned peace with Carauſius, allowed him to keep the ſovereignty of the iſland, as thinking him by his authority, and the force of the natives, a very proper perſon to act againſt the barbarous nations. On this account we ſee on the ſilver coins of Carauſius two emperors joining hands, with this inſcription, CONCORDIA AVGG † (P). Maximian turned his forces againſt the Franks, who had then poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia, and aſſiſted Carauſius, and by his unexpected arrival obliged them to ſubmit. Meanwhile Carauſius governed Britain with full power, and in uninterrupted peace; "rebuilt the wall againſt the barbarians between the mouths of the "Clyde and Carun," as we learn from Ninnius, the diſciple of Elvodugus, "and fortified it with ſeven "caſtles; he alſo built a round houſe with hewn ſtone on the bank of the river Carun, which took its "name from him, erecting a triumphal arch as a memorial of his victory [m]." Buchanan however ſuppoſed it a temple of Terminus, as will be obſerved in Scotland.

Diocleſian and Maximian. Carauſius.

When Diocleſian and Maximian, both in order to keep what they had got, and to recover what they had loſt, aſſociated to themſelves Conſtantius Chlorus and Maximianus Galerius, with the title of Cæſars, Conſtantius raiſed an army ſooner than every one imagined it poſſible, and inveſted Bononia in Gaul (called alſo *Geſſoriacum*), in which Carauſius had placed a ſtrong garriſon. He cauſed piles to be driven down, and ſtones heaped upon them, to ſhut the ſea out of the harbour as by a rampart, which all the violence of the ſwell breaking againſt it for ſeveral days could not force; but no ſooner had the town ſurrendered than the firſt ſurge looſened it, ſo that it was intirely broken up and demoliſhed [n]. While he was employed in preparing a fleet here and elſewhere to recover Britain, he cleared of every enemy Batavia which the Franks had got poſſeſſion of, and tranſplanted great numbers of them to cultivate the deſerted tracts among the nations ſubject to Rome.

Meantime Carauſius was ſlain by the treachery of his friend Allectus (Q), who had the chief command under him, and immediately aſſumed the purple. Upon news of this Conſtantius equiped ſeveral fleets, and ſo diſtracted and perplexed Allectus that he at laſt found himſelf not defended but hemmed in by the Ocean. Setting ſail in hazy and rough weather, by favour of the fog which hung over the ſea he got undiſcovered through the enemy's fleet cruiſing and ſtationed off the Iſle of Wight, and as ſoon as his troops were landed on the Britiſh ſhore he ſet fire to his whole fleet to cut off all hope of ſafety in flight. Allectus as ſoon as he ſaw Conſtantius' fleet cloſely purſuing him, hurried from the ſhore where he had ſtationed his army, and in his flight fell in with Aſclepiodotus the Præfect of the Prætorium. In this hurry, like a madman throwing himſelf in the way of death, he gave himſelf no time to draw up in order of battle, or arrange the troops he had with him, but ruſhed on with his barbarian mercenaries, throwing away his purple that he might not be known. He was ſlain in this haſty flight, and his dead body with difficulty found among thoſe of the barbarians ſcattered over the hills and fields. But the Franks and other barbarians who ſurvived the battle thought to plunder London, and make their eſcape; when the troops of Conſtantius, whom the fog had ſeparated, came unexpectedly up to London, and ſlaughtered them all over the city; thus not only ſaving the inhabitants, but gratifying them by the ſlaughter of the enemy. By this victory the province was recovered, after having been about ſeven years in the hands of Carauſius and three in thoſe of Allectus. Hence Eumenius thus addreſſes Conſtantius [o]: "O rich victory, furniſhing matter for many triumphs, by which "Britain was reſtored, the nations of the Franks utterly extirpated, and many other nations who had aſſo-"ciated in that wicked combination compelled to ſubmit. To compleat the whole, and eſtabliſh perpetual "peace, the ſeas were purged of pirates. Thou, invincible Cæſar, mayeſt boaſt to have diſcovered another "world, and by reſtoring the naval power of Rome, to have added to the empire an element greater "than all lands." And a little after [p], ſpeaking to the ſame perſon, "Thus was Britain recovered, ſo "that thoſe nations alſo who border upon that iſland were reduced to your obedience."

Allectus.

In the laſt years of Diocleſian and Maximian, when the Eaſtern church had been for many years ſtained with the blood of the martyrs, the rage of perſecution ſpread hither alſo to the Weſt, and many who had

Perſecution in Britain.

* The Theban legion.

† Auguſtorum.

[m] c. 19. [n] Eumenius Panegyric. § 6. [o] § 17. [p] § 20.

(P) This is a reverſe of Maximian. Occo, p. 432 from Patin. No ſuch coin of Carauſius appears among the many exhibited by Occo, Genebrier, and Stukeley.

(Q) A liſt in the Cotton Lib. Veſp. E. VII. calls Carauſius *Carencus*. After Allectus it has Athelpandes, then Coel, kings of Britain. Mr. Gale propoſes to read *Athelpaudes* or *Athelbaudes*, i. e. Athelwald or Athelwald, which is the ſame as Waldamer or Marobaudes in name and import if not likewiſe in reality. *Athel, Ael, Al*, ſignify the ſame as *All—Merus*. This may have been one of the Burgundians placed here by Probus, and perhaps the ſame with Alectus. Gale, MS n.

St. Alban. embraced Chriſtianity ſuffered martyrdom: the chief of theſe were Alban of Verolam, Julius and Aaron of Iſca Caerleon, &c. of whom in their place. "For then by its greateſt and happieſt triumph the church "prevailed, when ten years ſlaughter could not overpower it[q]."

Conſtantius Chlorus. Upon the reſignation of Dioclefian and Maximian they declared emperor Conſtantius Chlorus before-mentioned, who governed the empire with the title of Cæſar; and Italy, Africa, Spain, Gaul, and Britain were aſſigned him. But he quitted Italy and Africa to Galerius, contenting himſelf with the reſt; and while he ſerved here under Aurelian he married Helena (R) daughter of Coël or Cælius, a petty prince of Britain, and by her he had Conſtantine the Great, born in Britain. For in this the common and concurrent opinion of all writers agrees with the great Baronius[r], except one or two petty critics who differ among themſelves, and one very learned man[s] on the authority of a corrupt paſſage in Julius Firmicus[t]. He was however obliged by Maximian to divorce her, and marry his daughter Theodora. This is that Helena. Helena who in antient inſcriptions is ſtyled VENERABILIS & PIENTISSIMA AVGVSTA, and ſo much extolled by eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians for her Chriſtian piety, for purging Jeruſalem from idols, building a church on the place where our Lord ſuffered, and diſcovering the ſaving croſs of Chriſt. The Jews and Gentiles, however, contemptuouſly call her the daughter of a ſtable-keeper, becauſe the pious princeſs ſought for the manger in which Chriſt was born, and built a church where the ſtable had been. Hence St. Ambroſe[u] ſays, "They pretend ſhe was the daughter of a ſtable-keeper, &c. The good ſtable-keeper "Helena haſted to Jeruſalem, and ſearched for the place of our Lord's paſſion, and made diligent inquiry "after the Lord's manger. The good ſtable-keeper, who was not unacquainted with that ſtable-born "perſon who healed the wounds of him that fell among thieves. The good ſtable-keeper, who choſe the "meaneſt employment, counting all things but dung that ſhe might gain Chriſt." Nor is her huſband Conſtantius leſs extolled for his piety and moderation[x], as "a man who utterly renouncing the ſuperſtition "of the wicked in worſhiping a multitude of Gods, readily acknowledged one God the ſupreme Go-"vernor of all." Hence, in order to try the fidelity of his courtiers to his God, he gave them free leave to ſacrifice to their own, and ſtay with him, or to go away if they refuſed. But thoſe who choſe to go away rather than renounce their fidelity to God he kept about him, diſmiſſing all the reſt whom he thought likely to prove falſe to him by renouncing their fidelity to the true God. This excellent emperor died at York in Britain, on an expedition againſt the Caledonians and other Picts, after having appointed his ſon Conſtantine his ſucceſſor in the empire, and Cæſar.

Conſtantine the Great. A few days before the death of Conſtantius[y], his ſon Conſtantine by relays of horſes, hamſtringing all the reſt of the horſes kept by the government all along the road that nobody might purſue him, flew from Rome to York, and arrived there in time to receive his father's laſt breath. In alluſion to this an antient orator ſays to him[z], "You entered that ſacred palace not as a candidate for, but as one appointed to the "empire: and the father's lares immediately beheld you his lawful ſucceſſor. For none could doubt "that the inheritance was his whom the fates had ordained the emperor's firſt ſon." He was nevertheleſs in a manner compelled to accept the empire by the army, but principally by the means of Eroc king of the Alamans, who accompanied him as an aſſiſtant. "The ſoldiers, more from regard to the public "wealth than their private intereſts, inveſted him with the purple, while he ſhed tears, and ſpurred his "horſe to get away from the attempts of the army which were ſo urgent, &c. but the good fortune of the "ſtate got the better of his modeſty[a]." Hence the panegyriſt exclaims[b], "O fortunate Britain, now "happier than all the countries in the world, which firſt ſaw Conſtantine Cæſar." At the beginning of his advancement he ſet himſelf to conclude the war undertaken by his father againſt the Caledonians and other Picts, and attacking thoſe remoter Britans and the inhabitants of the iſland there, witneſſes, as one * expreſſes it, of the ſun's ſetting, he reduced ſome by force of arms, invited others into his ſervice for pay (his views being now turned to higher objects and to Rome) and thus from foes made ſome of them friends, and from inveterate enemies familiars. He next reduced the Francs in Batavia ſo gloriouſly that he coined gold money on the occaſion (one piece of which I have ſeen) with the figure of a woman ſitting under a trophy, leaning one hand on a baliſta, with this inſcription below, FRANCIA, and round her, GAVDIVM ROMANORVM[c]. After defeating the other barbarians in Germany, and conciliating the affections of the German and Gauliſh nations, he raiſed troops in Britain, Gaul, and Germany, to the amount of 90,000 foot and 80,000 horſe, and proceeded to Italy, where he defeated Maxentius, who had uſurped the empire at Rome; and being thus maſter of Italy he reſtored to the world, by the death of the tyrant, the bleſſing of a well-eſtabliſhed liberty; and as it is expreſſed on an antient inſcription, INSTINCTV DIVINITATIS, MENTIS MAGNITVDINE, CVM EXERCITV SVO TAM DE TYRANNO QVAM DE OMNI EIVS FACTIONE VNO TEMPORE IVSTIS REMPVBLICAM VLTVS EST ARMIS. "By the "divine inſpiration and his own greatneſs of mind with his army avenged the ſtate of the tyrant and all "his faction at once by lawful arms."

* Gelaſius Cizicenus B. I. Act. Conc. Nicen. c. 3.

[q] [r] Hiſt. Ecc.

[s] Lipſius in Admirand. vel de Magnit. Rom. L. IV. c. II. C. M. concerning which ſee his letter to Mr. Camden, and Mr. Camden's to him, Ep. 52, 53.

[t] Matheſ. I. c. ult. [u] De obitu Theodoſii. [x] Euſebius.

[y] Suidas writes he was called *poor* from his contempt of riches, II. p. 466. Univ. Hiſt. xv. 523.

[z] Eumenii Pan. § 4. [a] Eumen. Ib. 8. [b] Ib. § 9.

[c] Du Cange, Fam. Byzant. Tab. III. Occo, p. 463.

(R) Thoſe who think it worth while to enter into the argument whether Helena was of Britiſh or Roman extraction, the miſtreſs or the wife of Conſtantius Chlorus, may ſee it amply diſcuſſed in Mr. Morant's Hiſtory of Colcheſter. B. I. p. 28—34. M. Valois on certain coins of Conſtantine in Hiſt. de l'Ac. des Inſc. t. III. p. 278, &c. 12°. Le Beau Hiſt. du Bas empire I. 37—44. Lipſius' letter to Camden about it in Camd. Ep. p. 64. Uſher's Antiq. Eccl. Brit. p. 93. c. 8. fol. and Ant. Univ. Hiſt. XV. 527. note H.

Euſebius,

Euſebius, however, inſinuates that he came back to Britain. "Conſtantine, ſays he, at length paſſed "over to the Britans ſurrounded on every ſide by the Ocean, and after reducing them began to turn his mind "to the other parts of the world, ſo as to come opportunely to the relief of thoſe who wanted his aſ-"ſiſtance[d]." And elſewhere (S), "After he had trained his army by the mild and modeſt precepts of "piety he paſſed over to Britain to attack thoſe who dwell ſurrounded on every ſide by the Ocean, which as "it were by its ſhores bounds the ſetting ſun[e]." And the following lines of Optatianus Porphyrius[f] to Conſtantine are to be underſtood of Britain:

*Omnis ab Arctois plaga finibus horrida Cauro*
*Pacis amat cana & comperta perennia jura,*
*Et tibi fida tuis ſemper bene militat armis,*
*Reſque gerit virtute tuas populoſque feroces.*

All that the dreary Northern ſhores confine
Love the eternal joys of peace divine;
Faithful to thee their arms thy call obey,
They fight and conquer as thou point'ſt the way,
And the due tribute to thy valor pay.
Thine own good fortune makes thy ſoldiers brave;
Unconquer'd banners at thine order wave.

About this time, as appears from the Theodoſian code, Pacatianus was vicar of Britain; for Britain no longer had a proprætor and lieutenant, but a vicar ſubſtituted in their ſtead.

Pacatianus vicar of Britain in the 13th year of Conſtantine the Great.

This emperor was highly and deſervedly applauded on many accounts, not without reaſon; for he not only aſſerted the liberty of the Roman empire, but diſpelled the thick clouds of ſuperſtition, and introduced the true light of Chriſtianity, opening the temples to the true God, and ſhutting out falſe deities. "For "now when the ſtorm of perſecution was allayed, the faithful followers of Chriſt ventured abroad, having "before concealed themſelves in woods and deſerts and ſecret caves. They rebuilt their churches which "had been levelled with the ground, laid the foundations of baſilicæ in honour of holy martyrs, erected "and completed them, and diſplayed as it were their victorious banners every where, celebrated their "feſtivals, and ſolemnized their holy rites with pure hearts and lips[g]." On theſe accounts he had theſe titles: IMPERATOR FORTISSIMUS AC BEATISSIMUS, PIISSIMUS, FŒLIX, URBIS LIBERATOR, QUIETIS FUNDATOR, REIPUBLICÆ INSTAURATOR, PUBLICÆ LIBERTATIS AUCTOR, RESTITUTOR URBIS ROMÆ ATQUE ORBIS. MAGNUS, MAXIMUS, INVICTUS, INVICTISSIMUS, PERPETUUS, SEMPER AUGUSTUS, RERUM HUMANARUM OPTIMUS PRINCEPS, VIRTUTE FORTISSIMUS ET PIETATE CLEMENTISSIMUS. And in his laws: QUI VENERANDA CHRISTIANORUM FIDE ROMANUM MUNIVIT IMPERIUM. DIVUS DIVÆ MEMORIÆ, DIVINÆ MEMORIÆ, &c.

i. e. "Braveſt, moſt bleſſed, and moſt pious emperor; happy deliverer of the city, founder of tranquil-"lity, reſtorer of the ſtate, author of the public liberty, ſettler of the city of Rome and of the world; "great, greateſt, invincible, moſt invincible, perpetual, always auguſt, beſt of men, moſt brave by his "valour, moſt merciful by his religion." And in his laws, "The defender of the Roman empire by the "Chriſtian faith, divine, of bleſſed memory," &c. And he was the firſt emperor who put on his coins and public works the title of DOMINVS NOSTER, as far as I have yet ſeen: though I am aware that Diocleſian was the firſt of all after Caligula that ſuffered himſelf to be publicly called Lord.

This great emperor's prudence, however, ſeems to have failed him when he opened a way for the barbarians into Britain, Germany, and Gaul. For after he had ſo humbled the Northern nations as to have nothing further to apprehend from them, and had founded the new city of Conſtantinople to weaken the power of the Perſians who threatened the Roman empire on the Eaſt, he drew off, partly to the Eaſt, the legions which guarded the frontiers, and built caſtles and forts in their ſtead, and partly to cities at a greater diſtance from the frontiers; ſo that immediattely after his death, the barbarians forced the caſtles and forts, and over-run the provinces. On this account he is ſeverely reproached by Zozimus as the greateſt and firſt author of the ruin of the moſt flouriſhing empire.

But as Conſtantine made ſome alterations in the plan of the Roman empire, it may not be amiſs here briefly to obſerve in what manner Britain was governed under him and his ſucceſſors. He appointed four præfects of the Prætorium, viz. in the Eaſt, Illyricum, Italy, and Gaul, and two maſters of the ſoldiers, one of the infantry, the other of the cavalry in the Weſt, whom he called *Præſentales* (T).

The plan of the Roman Government of Britain under the later emperors.

The civil government of Britain was in the hands of the præfect of the prætorium in Gaul, under whom was the vicar of Britain, who ſupplied his place, and was diſtinguiſhed with the title of *Spectabilis* [Reſpectable[h]]. He had under him according to the number of the provinces two conſular officers and three preſidents, who determined civil and criminal cauſes.

[a] [e] [f]

[g] Gildas, p. 12. § 8. Ed. Gale differs from Camden's citation.

[h] Vicar of Britain. Amm. Marcell. XXI. 13.

(S) The words of Euſebius are in his life of Conſtantine II. c. 19. But Mr. Horſley obſerves, p. 71, that they do not carry the meaning given them by our author, as if Conſtantine was more than once in Britain.

(T) Mr. Gale queries whether there were five provinces in Britain under Conſtantine. Feſtus Rufus mentions only four in his time, under Valens, who gave the name of Valentia to that part of the province (I believe Maxima Cæſarienſis) which he had recovered. This made five provinces, but before there were only four. Valentia was taken out of Maxima Cæſarienſis, and ſeems to have been either Galloway with Lothian on this ſide the wall, and Sterling or that region which lies beyond this wall towards the Tay. MS n. But Mr. Horſley is of opinion that the forts and prætenturæ recovered by Theodoſius were on Severus's wall in England, which was the moſt uſual boundary of the Roman province; conſequently that Valentia was on the South ſide of it: p. 73. and Maxima Cæſarienſis all beyond to the North of Scotland. Ib. 479.

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The command in military matters was lodged with the maſter of the infantry of the Weſt, under whom were the *Comes Britanniarum*, the *Comes litoris Saxonici* throughout Britain, the *Dux Britanniarum*; all ſtyled *Spectabilis* [Reſpectable].

Comes Britanniarum.

The *Comes Britanniarum* ſeems to have commanded in the interior parts of the iſland, with ſeven numeri of foot and nine vexillations of horſe.

Comes littoris Saxonici.

The *Comes litoris Saxonici*, who was to defend the coaſt againſt the Saxons, and is called by Ammianus *Comes tractûs maritimi*, had for the defence of the ſea coaſt ſeven numeri of foot, two vexillations of horſe, the ſecond legion, and one cohort.

Dux Britanniarum.

The *Dux Britanniarum*, who guarded the frontiers againſt the barbarians, had the command of 37 garriſons, in which were ſtationed 14,000 foot and 900 horſe (U). So that in that age, if Pancirolus be right in his calculations, Britain muſt have ſtatedly maintained 99,000 foot and 1700 horſe.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum.

Beſides theſe the *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, who took care of the emperor's donatives and largeſſes, had under him in Britain *rationalis ſummarum Britanniæ*, an accomptant-general for Britain; *Præpoſitus theſaurorum Auguſtenſium*, a preſident of the imperial treaſury in Britain, and a *Procurator Gynerii* *, preſident of the wardrobe in Britain, in which the emperor's and ſoldiers cloths were woven. The Count had alſo *Comes rerum privatarum*, private accomptant for his own revenues in Britain; not to mention the *Procurator Ludi Gladiatorii*, or maſter of all the fencing ſchools in Britain, mentioned in an antient inſcription; and other officers of inferior rank.

Conſtantine.

Conſtans.

On the death of Conſtantine (X) Britain devolved to his ſon Conſtantine, whoſe immoderate ambition urging him to ſeize what belonged to another, he was ſlain by his brother Conſtans. Elated with this ſucceſs the latter poſſeſſed himſelf of Britain and the other provinces, and came over hither with his brother Conſtantius. Whence Julius Firmicus (not the Pagan aſtrologer but the Chriſtian writer) thus addreſſes them; "In winter (which never had been nor will be done again) your oars triumphed over the ſwelling "furious waves of the Britiſh Ocean. The waves of a ſea almoſt unknown to us trembled, and Britain "was awed at the unexpected preſence of the emperor. What can you deſire more? The elements "themſelves ſubmitted to your valour [i]." This Conſtans appointed a council at Sardica againſt the Arians, at which aſſiſted 300 Biſhops, and among them the Britiſh biſhops, who by their ſuffrages condemned the heretics, confirmed the Nicene creed, and acquitted Athanaſius [k]. But this young prince neglecting the care of the empire, indulged himſelf in pleaſure, and rendering himſelf odious to the provinces and diſagreeable to the ſoldiery, was ſurpriſed and ſlain by Magnentius [l], count of the Jovii and Herculii, at a hunting match at the village of Helena; thus fulfilling the prophecy that he ſhould end his life in his grandmother's lap, from whom the village had its name. This Magnentius was the ſon of a Britan, and born among the Læti in Gaul. Upon the death of Conſtans he aſſumed the imperial habit in Gaul, and drew over Britain to his intereſt; and after ſeveral bloody battles for three years with Conſtantius laid violent hands upon himſelf. If any prince deſerved the title of fortunate it was he, in reſpect of the bleſſings of favourable weather, plentiful harveſts, and ſecurity from the barbarians, which the generality of mankind ſuppoſe to conſtitute the glory of princes. But whence this Magnentius had the title of Taporus on an antient ſtone not long ſince dug up at Rome, I leave to the enquiry of others. For theſe are the lines, ſpeaking of the obeliſk erected in the Circus at Rome † (Y).

*Interea* Taporo *Romam vaſtante tyranno*
*Auguſti jacuit donum, ſtudiumque locandi.*

But while Taporus tyrant ravag'd Rome
Auguſtus' gift neglected lay o'erthrown.

Gratianus Funarius.

At this time Gratianus ſurnamed *Funarius*, father of the emperor Valentinian, had the command of the army in Britain [m]. "He had the ſurname of *Funarius* becauſe when a boy he carried about ropes to ſell, "which five ſoldiers with all their endeavours could not force from him. Upon his return home he ob- "tained his diſcharge, and was deprived of all his effects by Conſtantius, upon a charge of having enter- "tained Magnentius."

Conſtantius.

Paulus Catena.

Upon the death of Magnentius, Britain ſubmitted to Conſtantius; and hither was immediately "ſent Paul "the notary, a native of Spain, who under a ſmiling countenance concealed a particular talent of con-

* Gynæcii.
† Angelo Rocca. Bib. Vatic.
[i] De err. prof. relig. p. 39. Ed Ouzelii.
[k] Athanaſ. in Apolog. 2.
[l] Surnamed *Taporus*.
[m] Amml. Marcell. xxx. 7, *præfuit rei caſtrenſi*.

(U) "Camden ſeems to have taken his account chiefly from the Notitia and Pancirolus's annotations on it. Burton (Anton. p. 24.) ſays Pancirolus has followed Camden; not conſidering that Pancirolus was the firſt writer, and is even quoted by Camden himſelf. In the Notitia Imperii Occidenlatis under the proconſul of Africa are placed ſix Vicarii, one of whom is the Vicarius Britanniarum. Socrates uſed the word Βικαριος, and Ammianus Marcellinus *vicarius*, for the principal officer in Britian, "Martinus [*f.* regens] agens illas provincias pro præfecto," and afterwards the ſame perſon is called Vicarius, XIV. 5. as is Alypius, XXIX. 2. In the ſame chapter of the Notitia I find ſeveral other principal officers mentioned in Britain. Thus among the comites we have *comes Britanniarum, comes littoris Saxonici per Britannias*. In another place, *comes Britanniæ*, which is probably the ſame with *comes Britanniarum*; for the ſingular and plural of this as well as ſome other names of places were uſed promiſcuouſly by the Romans. Among the dukes we have *dux Britanniæ* and *Britanniarum*. Among the conſulares, *per Britannias duo, maximæ Cæſarienſis & Valentiæ*: Among the *præſides, per Britannias tres, Britanniæ & Flaviæ Cæſarienſis*. There is a paſſage in Aurelius Victor which intimates that ſome alteration was made in the form of government by Conſtantine: "Officia publica & palatina, *primæ*, Britanniæ ſecundæ, necnon militum in eam formam ſtatuiſſe Hadrianum quæ paucis per Conſtantium immutatis hodie perſeverat." Dodwell obſerves out of Lactantius de mort. perſ. that Dioclefian introduced a new diſpoſition, which plainly occaſioned the four *præfecti prætorio*, anſwering to the two emperors and two Cæſars, and reſpectively next to them in dignity. There ſeems to have been no prætor or imperial legate here after Gordian, and during the ſeveral uſurpations the tyrants had their own *præfectus prætorio*. Not very long after this a croud of new officers was introduced whoſe names have a barbarous ſound. Horſley, 71, 72, comp. with 480.

(X) In Conſtantine's time the Britiſh church ſeems not only to have been in a calm and quiet but in a ſettled ſtate. We find three Britiſh biſhops Eborius, Reſtitutus, and Adelfius, ſubſcribing in form to the Council of Arles A. D. 314. G.

(Y) It is part of the inſcription on the baſe of the obeliſk before the Lateran church at Rome. It was brought from Egypt to Conſtantine and ſet up in the Circus Maximus. *Taporus* is ſupplied, the original being only TA . . RO. Grut. clxxxvi. 3. Am. Marc. xvii. 4.

"triving

" triving the moſt miſchievous and underhand deſigns. His erarnd hither was to bring over certain of " the army who had dared to engage with Magnentius when they could not refuſe. But he ſoon exceeded " his orders, and like a river broke in upon the property of many more perſons. Thus he went on " through various executions and confiſcations, throwing perſons of condition into priſon, and loading ſome " of them with irons, heaping upon them many groundleſs charges without the leaſt foundation. This " occaſioned a tranſaction which muſt leave an eternal reproach on the reign of Conſtantius. Martinus, Martin vicar of Britain. " who governed theſe provinces as præfect, commiſerating the ſufferings of ſo many innocent people, " had frequently intreated him to ſpare ſuch whoſe innocence was moſt evident; but, finding no regard " paid to his ſolicitations, he threatened to leave the country, in hopes that the malicious inquiſitor, alarmed " at this, would at leaſt deſiſt from provoking to open rebellion men who were at preſent united in har- " mony. Paulus, finding this would ſpoil his trade, and being a fellow of execrable contrivance in affairs " (whence he got the name of Catena), involved in the ſame danger with the reſt the Vicar himſelf, who " perſiſted in defending thoſe whom he had ſpared. He was now on the point of dragging him in irons " with the tribunes and many more to the emperor's court. The other, finding himſelf in imminent " danger, ſnatched up a ſword, and made at Paul. But being diſabled, by a weakneſs in his right hand, " from giving him a mortal wound, he plunged the drawn ſword into his own ſide. By this dreadful death " this upright man put an end to his life for preſuming to alleviate the calamities of many others. After " this infamous tranſaction, Paul, covered with blood, returned to the emperor's camp with a train of mi- " ſerable dejected wretches covered with chains. Theſe were immediately put by the executioner to " various kinds of torments; many of them proſcribed and baniſhed, and others put to death [n]." Paul himſelf was afterwards burnt alive under Julian, and, by the vengeance of Heaven, ſuffered the puniſh- ments due to his ſavage cruelty [o].

After this (to proceed in the words of Ammianus Marcellinus [p]) " the ſavage nations of the Scots and " Picts in Britain by their inroads broke the peace, ravaged all the places near the frontiers, and ſpread " terror over the provinces already ſpent with the ſucceſſion of former calamities. Julian (whom Conſtantius " had declared Cæſar and his colleague in the empire) then in winter quarters at Paris, perplexed with a " variety of cares, was afraid to go over to the provinces beyond ſea (as we before related Conſtantius had " done) for fear of leaving Gaul without a governor, while the Alamanni breathed nothing but cruelty " and war. He determined, therefore, to ſend to compoſe theſe diſorders Lupicinus, who was at that Lupicinus. " time camp marſhal [q], a brave and experienced officer, but of a ſupercilious mien, and with all the pomp " of the buſkin, as the ſaying is, whoſe true character was long undecided whether it had a greater pro- " portion of covetouſneſs or cruelty in it. He came accordingly with the auxiliary light troops and He- " ruli and Batavi and many companies of Meſians in the depth of winter to Bologne. After collecting " ſhips, and embarking his troops, he took the advantage of a fair wind, and made the oppoſite port of " Rutupiæ, from whence he proceeded to London, there to take the neceſſary meaſures for the occaſion, " and haſten with all diſpatch to action."

Under this Conſtantius, who ſtrongly favoured the Arians, their hereſy crept in Britain, where had The Arian hereſy. prevailed, from the beginning of the reign of Conſtantine the Great, " a ſweet harmony between the head " and members of Chriſt, till that curſed Arian treaſon, like a foreign ſerpent, vomiting out poiſon upon " us, divided to their deſtruction brethren who dwelt together in unity. And thus as it were a way being " opened acroſs the Ocean, all the ſavage monſters diſcharging the deadly poiſon of every new hereſy from " their horrid mouths, faſtened their venomous teeth on their country, ever ready to hear ſomething new, " and never adhering ſtedfaſtly to any thing [r]." To gratify theſe Arians, Conſtantius ſummoned 400 biſhops of the Weſt to Arminium, " cauſing them all to be maintained at his expence. But thoſe of " Aquitaine, Gaul, and Britain *, thought this ſuch a diſgraceful offer, that they refuſed the treaſury allow- " ance, and choſe rather to live at their own expence. Three only of the Britiſh ones were obliged by " poverty to accept the public maintenance, though they refuſed a collection offered them by the reſt, " thinking it more meritorious to burden the treaſury than individuals [s]."

Upon the death of Conſtantius, Julian the apoſtate, who had aſſumed the title of Auguſtus againſt Con- Julian. ſtantius, firſt diſplaced Palladius, who was *magiſter officiorum* in Britain, and ſent Alypius, who had go- verned Britain for the præfect, to rebuild Jeruſalem; but terrible balls of fire burſting out near the foun- dations obliged him to deſiſt from his enterprize, and many thouſands of Jews were buried in the ruins for attempting to counteract the divine decrees [t]. This ſlovenly emperor, and pretended philoſopher, was afraid (as was above obſerved) to come to the aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed Britans, though he exported from hence great quantities of corn every year for the uſe of his armies in Germany.

When the emperor Valentinian was at the helm of the Roman affairs, the alarm of war being given Valentinian all over the world, the Picts, Saxons, Scots, and Attacotti harraſſed the Britans with continual irruptions [u]. Fraomar, king of the Alamans, was ſent over hither, and inveſted with the authority of a tribune over a company of Alamans, and in number and force was moſt conſiderable at that time to check the invaſions of thoſe barbarians [x].

" Britain had been reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs by the confederacies of the barbarians. Nectaridus " count of the maritime tract was ſlain, and duke Bulchobaudes ſurprized and cut off by the enemy. The " emperor, alarmed at this news, ſent Severus, then ſteward of his houſhold [y], that if any favourable opportu-

* Hilary, in his epiſtle to the biſhops, calls theſe the biſhops of the Britiſh provinces.

[n] Amm. Marcell. XIV. 5. [o] XXII. 3. [p] XX. 1. [q] *Magiſter armorum.*
[r] Gildas, p. 12. ed. Gale, § 9. [s] Sulp. Severus II. p. 419. [t] Amm. Marcell. XXII. 3.
[u] Ib. XXVI 4. 2728. [x] Ib. XXIX. 4. [y] *Comes domeſticorum.*

" nity preſented itſelf he might ſettle matters. But he was ſoon after recalled, and Jovinus ſubſtituted in
" his room, who ſent before him a good ſum of money (Z), as eſſential to the maintenance of a good army.
" This the urgent neceſſity of the conjuncture ſeemed to require. Afterwards on account of the repeated
Theodoſius. " alarming accounts from the iſland, Theodoſius, an officer of tried reputation in the field, was pitched upon
" and ſent over; and having aſſembled the flower of the legionary troops and cohorts, he haſtened over, pre-
Picts. " ceded by the faireſt hopes. The Picts at this time were divided into two people, the Dicaledones and
Scots. Attacotti. " Vecturiones: the Attacotti alſo, a warlike ſet of people, and the Scots prowling about, carried their ra-
" vages far and near. The coaſts oppoſite to Gaul were harraſſed by the Franks and Saxons, their neighbours,
" who, as they had opportunity of getting out by ſea or land, committed the moſt dreadful exceſſes,
" burning villages, carrying off or ſlaughtering the inhabitants. To repel all theſe, on the firſt lucky turn
" of affairs that offered, this moſt active general haſting to the extremity of the earth, came to the coaſt
" of Bononia, which is ſeparated from the oppoſite ſhore by a narrow ſtrait with a ſea which has tides,
" one while ſubject to a dreadful ſwell, and preſently after ſmoothed into a fine plain without the leaſt
" danger to veſſels. He had an eaſy paſſage croſs the ſea to Rutupiæ, a quiet harbour on the oppoſite coaſt,
" at which the Batavi and Heruli that followed him having rendezvouſed with the Jovii and Victores, truſting
" to the ſtrength of numbers, and directing his march towards London, an antient town called in later ages
Auguſta Londinum. " Auguſta, he divided his troops into ſeveral bodies, and fell upon the ſtraggling enemy while they were
" marauding, and loaded with the weight of their baggage. He preſently routed thoſe that were carrying
" off the priſoners and cattle, and he reſcued their booty, which the wretched tributaries had loſt. After
" reſtoring the whole, except a ſmall part given to the weary ſoldiers, he entered in a kind of triumph
" this city juſt before plunged in the greateſt diſtreſſes, but thus ſuddenly relieved by the only means from
" whence deliverance could be expected, and was received with tranſports of joy. Thus encouraged by
" his good ſucceſs to proceed to greater attempts, while he was concerting the ſafeſt meaſures, uncertain
" about the event, he was informed, by the confeſſions of priſoners, and the intelligence of deſerters, that
" this numerous rabble of various nations could not be controlled but by ſtratagem and ſurprize. He firſt,
" therefore, by public promiſe of impunity, invited all deſerters to return, and called in many ſtraggling fo-
" ragers. Many returning upon this notice gave him encouragement, but his anxiety prompted him to
Civilis. " requeſt that Civilis might be ſent to him with the authority of præfect in Britain, being a man of a warm
Dulcitius. " temper, but of ſtrict juſtice and integrity; as alſo Dulcitius, an officer of great abilities[z]. With theſe
" reinforcements he ſet out from Auguſta, antiently called Lundinum, with an active army, which he had
" taken pains to collect, and proved a ſingular ſupport to the ſinking and diſtreſſed fortune of the Britans.
" He poſſeſſed himſelf of all the places proper for ambuſcades againſt the barbarians, and required nothing
" of the meaneſt ſoldier which he himſelf had not previouſly engaged in with alacrity. By thus uniting
" the part of a gallant ſoldier with the care of a good commander, he routed and diſperſed the ſeveral nations
" whom inſolence, nouriſhed by ſecurity, had encouraged to attack the Romans; and he reſtored the cities
" and caſtles which had ſuffered variety of damage though calculated originally to maintain a laſting peace.
" While he was thus engaged, there happened a dreadful affair, which might have been attended with dan-
Valentinus raiſes a ſedition in Britain. " gerous conſequences if it had not been ſtopped in the firſt beginning. One Valentinus of Valeria
" Pannonia, a man of high ſpirit, brother to the wife of Maximinus that miſchievous vicar, afterwards
" præfect, exiled into Britain for ſome high crime, like a furious beaſt of a reſtleſs diſpoſition, meditated
" very dangerous deſigns from a ſpirit of pride and envy, particularly againſt Theodoſius, whom he knew
" to be the only perſon that could oppoſe his pernicious intentions. Letting no opportunity ſlip for car-
" rying on his deſigns, he either underhand or openly ſolicited the exiles by the proſpect of unbounded
" ambition, and allured the ſoldiers as far as he had opportunity by promiſe of pay. Juſt as his deſigns
" were almoſt ripe for execution, the general was informed of them, and being in ſpirits for vigorous
" meaſures, and provoked to puniſh in time what he had already diſcovered, he gave over Valentinus
" with a few of his moſt intimate aſſociates to Dulcitius to be capitally puniſhed. But by his eminent ex-
" perience in military matters, which he poſſeſſed in a ſuperior degree to his contemporaries, he prevented
" any inquiry after the reſt of the accomplices, leſt the alarm ſpreading might revive the diſturbances in
" the provinces (A). He turned his thoughts to reform many abuſes, and thus all the danger was intirely
" removed; it being evident that fortune completely favoured all his undertakings. He ſet himſelf to
" repair the cities and caſtles where garriſons were placed, as was before obſerved, ſecuring the frontiers
" with troops and forts; and thus reſtored to its original ſtate the province which had fallen into the enemy's
" hands, but which he had now recovered, ſo that at his motion it had both a governor with lawful au-
" thority, and was afterwards in compliment to the emperor, under whoſe reign it had been won, called
Valentia: " VALENTIA. He removed from their poſts the Areani (B), a ſet of men inſtituted by our anceſtors
Areani. " [and already mentioned in our account of Conſtans], but who had gradually degenerated; having clearly
" convicted them of taking money, and ſuffering themſelves to be debauched by promiſe of greater offers
" to betray our councils to the barbarians. For their office was to patrole up and down a long way to give

[z] Ib. XXVII. 8.

(Z) " Jovinus eadem in loca profectus, *Provertuidem* celeri " gradu præmiſit adminicula petiturus exercitus validi." The paſſage is corrupt: the MSS. read *Provertuidem* or *Proveneu idem*, which Valois underſtands as a proper name. Camden, as above. Oiſelius corrects it *Proventus idem*. Whether money to pay, or officer to raiſe the army, they were not ſent *back*, as Gibſon and Marolles think.

(A) Mr. Gale underſtands by this the five provinces of Britain. " In Britain are five provinces: Britannia prima, Bri-" tannia ſecunda, Flavia, Maxima, and Valentiniana." Lib. Prov. Bib. Cott. Otho A. XIV.

(B) The hiatus in the copies of Ammianus makes it impoſſible to ſay what this word means, or whether it is intire, or only the latter half of a word: and Mr. Camden had left out the reference about them to that author's hiſtory of Conſtans, which is alſo loſt.

" notice

'notice of the motions of the neighbouring nations to our generals. After theſe before-mentioned and 'ſuch like eminent ſervices, he was ſent for to the emperor's court, leaving the provinces perfectly 'happy; ſo that he was diſtinguiſhed as Furius Camillus or Papyrius Curſor by numerous and advan-'tageous victories. He was attended by great concourſe of people to the channel, and croſſing with a 'favourable wind, came to the emperor's head quarters, where he was received with joy and applauſe [a]."

For theſe eminent ſervices he was honoured with an equeſtrian ſtatue, as Symmachus [b] informs us in a letter to his ſon the emperor Theodoſius. "The ſenate honoured the author of your family and houſe, who had 'once the command in Africa and Britain, with equeſtrian ſtatues among the worthies of antiquity."

And Claudian enlarges thus poetically in his praiſe [c]:

*Ille Caledoniis poſuit qui caſtra pruinis,*
*Qui medio Libyæ ſub caſſide pertulit æſtus*
*Terribilis Mauro, debellatorque Britanni*
*Litoris, ac pariter Boreæ vaſtator & Auſtri.*
*Quid rigor æternus? cœli quid ſydera proſunt?*
*Ignotumque fretum? Maduerunt Saxone fuſo*
*Orcades, incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule,*
*Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.*

He pitcht his tents 'mid Caledonian ſnows,
Who toil'd in arms beneath the Libyan ſun;
Dread of the Moors and Britain's conqueror;
Alike ſucceſsful in the North and South.
How weak eternal cold, Heaven's influence,
Or ſeas unknown, his proweſs to withſtand.
The Saxon blood delug'd the Orcades.
The Picts' heart blood the diſtant Thulè warm'd,
And heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

And in another place [d] ſpeaking of the ſame perſon;

——— *Quam littus aduſtæ*
*Horreſcit Libyæ, ratibuſque impervia Thule.*
*Ille leves Mauros, nec falſo nomine Pictos*
*Edomuit, Scotumque vaga mucrone ſequutus*
*Fregit Hyperboreas remis audacibus undas,*
*Et geminis fulgens utroque ſub axe tropæis*
*Tethyos alternas refluas calcavit arenas.*

The dread alike of Libya's ſunburnt coaſt,
And Thulè inacceſſible to ſhips.
He the fleet Moors nor miſcall'd Picts ſubdu'd,
Purſu'd the Scot arm'd with the fleeting dart.
His bold oars plow'd the Hyperborean main,
While his gay trophies under either pole
O'erſpread the ſands where tides alternate roll.

And Pacatus Drepanus [e] ſays of him, "Why ſhould I mention the Scots driven back to their own "marſhes; the Saxons waſted by naval fights, &c." Gratian afterwards aſſumed the empire, and de- Gratian.
clared Theodoſius ſon of Theodoſius beforementioned Auguſtus. This was ſo highly reſented by his rival Maximus of Spaniſh extraction and of the family of Conſtantine the Great, who had now the command of Maximus the tyrant.
the army in Britain, that he uſurped the purple [f], or, according to Oroſius [g], was declared emperor by the ſoldiery againſt his will. He was a man of perſonal ſtrength and great probity, and worthy the title of Auguſtus if he had not uſurped the government contrary to his allegiance *. He began with "bravely "repulſing the inroads of the Picts and Scots:" after which he landed at the mouth of the Rhine with the flower and ſtrength of Britain, and brought over all the troops in Germany to his intereſts, fixing the ſeat of his empire at Triers (whence he was called the *Triers emperor* [h]), and, as Gildas expreſſes it [i], ſpreading one wing to Spain and the other to Germany, by the mere terror of his name forced the fierce nations of Germany to pay him tribute. Gratian marching an army againſt him, and being after five days ſkirmiſhing deſerted by his own men and put to flight, ſent St. Ambroſe to treat of peace, which he obtained, though it proved a very treacherous one [k]. For Maximus ſent Andragathias in a cloſe litter, giving out that it was Gratian's wife coming from Britain in it. Gratian coming up to it eager to meet her, and opening it, Andragathias preſently ſtarted out of it with his people, and ſtabbed him. Ambroſe was ſent a ſecond time to demand his body, but was denied admittance, becauſe he had refuſed to communicate with the biſhops who ſided with Maximus [l]. This train of ſucceſs encouraged Maximus to create his ſon Victor Cæſar, and to practiſe great cruelties on the generals of Gratian till he had ſettled affairs in Gaul. Theodoſius, who had the command in the Eaſt, on the demand or rather orders of his deputies, acknowledged him for

* Proſper Tyro.

[a] Amm. Marcell. XXVIII. 3. [b] Lib. X. Ep. I. [c] Conſulat. Honorii, l. 26—33. [d] Ib. 52. 58.
[e] Paneg. c. 5. [f] Zoſimus, IV. p. 247. [g] Oroſius VII. 34. [h] Gregory of Tours, I. § 49.
[i] Gildas, p. 12. § 10. [k] Cedrenus.
[l] Suidas (in Valentin.) makes Theodoſius acknowledge Maximus as one of the orthodox. MS n. Gale.

emperor,

emperor, and ſet up his ſtatue in public at Alexandria[m]. Being now at the ſummit of his advancement, he began to gratify his deſires by impoveriſhing the publick. He made the ſupport of the Catholic religion a pretence for his tyranny, put to death Priſcillian and ſome of his followers convicted of heretical pravity in a ſynod at Bourdeaux, and appealing to him: notwithſtanding Martin, that moſt holy biſhop of Tours, moſt humbly beſought him to abſtain from innocent blood, as it was more than ſufficient that ſuch as had been declared heretics by the ſentence of the biſhops ſhould be forbidden the churches, but would be a new and unheard-of crime if the ſecular judge interfered in the cauſe of the church. This was the firſt fatal inſtance of perſons being executed by the civil ſword for hereſy. His march to Italy ſpread ſuch a terror that Valentinian and his mother fled to Theodoſius. The Italian cities gave him admittance, and paid him the higheſt honours; among the reſt the people of Bononia, where is ſtill to be ſeen the following inſcription:

The Priſcillianiſts.

DD. NN. MAG. C. MAXIMO. ET FL.
VICTORI[n], PIIS, FELICIBVS, SEMPER
AVGVSTIS, B. R.* NATIS.

In the mean time the Franks harraſſing Gaul with their inroads were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and obliged to give hoſtages, and deliver up the promoters of the war, by Nannius and Quintinus, military officers† to whom Maximus had committed the government of Gaul and the care of his infant ſon[†]. Valentinian earneſtly intreated the aſſiſtance of Theodoſius to aſſiſt him againſt the tyrant who had uſurped his empire, but received no other anſwer than that it was "no wonder if his ſervant rebelled againſt his Lord who "had renounced the true Lord[p]." For Valentinian had imbibed the Arian hereſy. At laſt, however, overcome by his intreaties, he marched againſt Maximus, who was then ſafe at Aquileia, having ſecured the defiles of the mountains with garriſons, the ports with ſhips, and was in high ſpirits and full of confidence. He met Theodoſius bravely in the field at Siſcia in Pannonia, and afterwards under the command of his brother Marcellus[q]; but both times ſo unſucceſsfully that he was forced to retreat to Aquileia, where he was ſeized by his ſoldiers as he was diſtributing money, and being ſtripped of the imperial enſigns was led to Theodoſius, who immediately delivered him to the executioner, after he had worn the purple five years. Upon this occaſion Auſonius thus breaks out in praiſe of Aquileia:

*Non erat iſte locus; merito tamen aucta recenti,*
*Nona inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes,*
*Itala ad Illyricos objecta colonia montes,*
*Mœnibus & portu celeberrima; ſed magis illud*
*Eminet, extremo quod te ſub tempore legit*
*Solverat exacto cui juſta piacula luſtro*
*Maximus, armigeri quondam ſub nomine lixæ.*
*Fœlix qui tanti ſpectatrix læta triumphi*
*Puniſti Auſonio Rutupinum Marte latronem.*

Not this thy place; but here thy later praiſe
Thee ninth among illuſtrious towns ſhall raiſe:
Italian colony with walls and port,
Againſt the Illyrian hills illuſtrious fort:
But chief renown'd that in thy later ſtate
The baſeborn Maximus here met his fate.
Thrice happy town that ſaw and gave his doom!
Rutupian robber ſlain by ſword of Rome.

Andragathias, ſeeing the deſperate ſtate of his affairs, threw himſelf out of the ſhip into the ſea. Maximus' ſon Victor was defeated in Gaul, made priſoner, and put to death. But the Britans who followed Maximus (as ſome ſay) obtained a ſettlement in Gallia Armorica by their valour. Theodoſius immediately after the victory entered Rome in triumph with his ſon Honorius, and made this proclamation: "Let none pre-"ſume to hold any honours conferred on him by the inſolence of the uſurper; but let this bold ſpirit of "rebellion return to its original tranquillity." And Valentinian, "We annul all judgements which that "moſt execrable tyrant Maximus thought fit to pronounce." But Ambroſe, in his funeral oration for Theodoſius, cries out, "Maximus and Eugenius in hell by their miſerable examples teſtify how dan-"gerous it is to take up arms againſt their ſovereign." In ſhort, this victory was deemed ſo great and memorable that the Romans kept the anniverſary of it ever after[r].

Honorius.

Theodoſius was ſucceeded in the command of the Weſt by his ſon Honorius then ten years old, under the tuition of Flavius Stilicho, a perſon long of great renown, aſſociate of Theodoſius in all his wars and victories, and advanced by the ſeveral ranks in the army to the ſupreme command and an alliance with the emperor, till at laſt infatuated by proſperity and hurried away by ambition he came to a miſerable end. He managed the affairs of the empire with great prudence for ſome years, and fortified Britain againſt the Picts, Scots, and Saxons[s]. Whence Claudian[t] introduces Britain ſaying,

*Me quoque vicinis pereunte gentibus, inquit,*
*Munivit, Stilicho, totam quum Scotus Hybernem*

[m] Zozimus, lb. p. 251.
[p] Zonaras. Suidas.
[r] Procopius.
* Bono Reipublicæ.
† Sulpicius Alexander.
[n] Son of Maximus.
[o] *militares magiſtri.*
[q] Zoſimus calls him *Marcellinus.*
[s] See hereafter in Cumberland, p. 633.
[t] De laud. Stil. II. 250.

*Movis*

*Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis.*
*Illius effectum curis ne bella timerem*
*Scotica, nec Pictum tremerem, nec littore toto*
*Proſpicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.*

Me Stilico by neighbouring nations ſore diſtreſs'd,
Defended well what time the Scotiſh rage
Hyberne mov'd, while with their hoſtile oars
Old Ocean foam'd. He my repoſe inſur'd,
Reliev'd from Pictiſh and from Scotch alarms,
And bad me fearleſs from my trembling ſhore
Behold the Saxon hovering with his fleet.

Britain ſeemed at that time perfectly ſecure from all enemies. For in another place [u] the ſame poet ſings,

——— *domito quod Saxone Thetis*
*Mitior, aut fracto ſecura Britannia Picto.*

Ocean, the Saxons conquer'd, now ſubdu'd,
And Picts deſtroy'd Britannia's peace ſecure.

When Alaric, king of the Goths, threatened Rome, the legion ſtationed here on the frontiers againſt the barbarians was recalled from hence, as Claudian [x] inſinuates when he enumerates the ſuccours ſent for from every ſide:

*Venit & extremis legio prætenta Britannis;*
*Quæ Scoto dat frena truci ferroque notatas*
*Perlegit exanimes Picto moriente figuras.*

The legion in remoteſt Britain plac'd,
The ſavage Picts controul, that whilome gaz'd
With wonder on the motley-pictur'd corſe
Of ſlaughter'd foes, came next. (C)

At this time lived Faſtidius, biſhop of the Britans, who wrote ſeveral books of a truly divine doctrine [y] (D). Faſtidius. Chryſanthus [z] alſo, ſon of biſhop Martian, who had filled the office of conſular in Italy under Theodoſius, and was appointed vicar of Britain, gained ſuch reputation and applauſe in the government of the ſtate, that he was againſt his will made biſhop of the Novatians at Conſtantinople, who had founded a ſchiſm in that church, calling themſelves *Cathari* or Pure, and had biſhops and partizans of their own, obſtinately and wickedly denying that perſons who relapſed into ſin after baptiſm could ever return to ſalvation. Of this biſhop it is related that of all his eccleſiaſtical revenues he took nothing for himſelf but two loaves of bread on Sundays [a]. Chryſanthus

The Roman empire being now on its decline, and the barbarous nations on all ſides tearing the provinces in pieces, the army in Britain apprehending the flame might ſpread to them, and conſidering they wanted ſome brave emperor to repulſe the barbarians, applied themſelves to the election of one. They firſt placed Marcus on the throne, and paid him obedience as if he was ſovereign here. After he was put to death as not ſuiting their humour, they ſet up one Gratian a countryman of their own, and inveſting him with a purple robe and crown waited upon him as their prince. But in four months time they ſlighted him, and deprived him firſt of his power, and then of his life, conferring the command on one Conſtantine, a perſon of the loweſt birth, for the good omen of his name, which they thought lucky. For they firmly perſuaded themſelves, from this ſingle circumſtance, that he would govern with ſteadineſs and ſucceſs, and rout the barbarians like Conſtantine the Great, who was called to the empire in Britain. This Conſtantine ſetting ſail from Britain, landed at Bononia in Gaul, and eaſily brought over all the Roman armies as far as the Alps to his intereſts. He bravely defended Valentia in Gaul againſt the forces of the emperor Honorius, and placed garriſons along the Rhine, which had hitherto been neglected. He erected forts along the roads over the Cottian, Pænine, and Maritime Alps. His affairs ſucceeded extremely well in Spain under his ſon Conſtans, whom he had advanced from a monk to the rank and title of Auguſtus, and afterwards, in his letters to Honorius, he intreated his forgiveneſs for ſuffering the purple to be forced upon him by the ſoldiers; upon which Honorius ſent him an imperial robe. Elated with this preſent he paſſed the Alps, and ſet his face towards Rome; but hearing of the death of Alaric the Goth, who had eſpouſed his intereſt, he retired to Arles, which he made the capital of his empire, ordering that it ſhould be called the *city of Conſtantine*, and that the ſtates of the ſeven provinces ſhould aſſemble there. He ſent for his ſon Conſtans from Spain, that they might conſult together about the government [b]. The latter leaving his retinue [c] and wife at Cæſarauguſta, and committing the command in Spain to Gerontius, proceeded without ſtopping to his

[u] In Eutrop. I. 392.
[x] Bell. Get. 416.
[y] Genadius.
[z] Nicephorus. Socrates VII. c. 12.
[a] Hiſt. tripartita.
[b] Oroſ. VII. 40. Zoz. V. 6. Soz. IX. 11.
[c] *Inſtrumentum Aulæ.*

(C) Mr. Gale here refers to Claudian in Epith. Pallad. & Serenæ, where I find nothing, and quotes *Caledonico vallata Britannia muro*, which I cannot find: he parallels it with Flor. IV. 12. Pannonia Dravo, &c. vallantur. Claudian celebrates Mallius Theodorus as having had the command in Britain:

——— tibi
Paruit noſtro diducta Britannia mundo.
De Mal. Theod. Conſ. 51.

(D) He wrote, among other things, a piece concerning the doctrine worthy of God or the ſpiritual doctrine; ſee Pits, ſub A. 420. On Faith, or the Chriſtian Life, printed by Lucas Holſtenius, Rom. 1663. On Widowhood. All that we know of him is from Gennadius' Catalogue. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 273. 274.

father. After they were met, and many days had paſſed without any alarm from Italy, Conſtantine, indulging the pleaſures of the table, adviſed his ſon to return to Spain. Accordingly he ſent his attendants before him, and while he ſtaid with his father news came from thence from Gerontius, that Maximus, one of his dependants, was raiſed to the empire, and was advancing againſt them at the head of a body of barbarous nations. Alarmed at this, they diſpatched Edobeccus [d] to the German nations, while Conſtans and the præfect Decimus Ruſticus, who had before been maſter of the offices [e], made the beſt of their way to Gaul with the Franks and Alemans and all their forces, intending ſhortly to return to Conſtantine. But Gerontius waylaid and ſlew Conſtans at Vienna in Gaul, and beſieged Conſtantine himſelf at Arles. Conſtantius was ſent to his relief by Honorius, and made forced marches to attack Gerontius, who cowardly fled. Upon which his troops enraged ſurrounded his houſe, and drove him to ſuch extremities that he firſt cut off the head of Alanus his faithful friend, then ſlew his wife Nunnichia earneſtly deſiring to die with her huſband, and laſt of all laid violent hands on himſelf. Conſtantine being cloſe preſſed and ſunk in deſpair upon the ill ſucceſs of Edobeccus, after the ſiege had laſted four months, and his reign as many years, reſigned the purple and the burthen of his fortune. He then took upon him the order of a preſbyter, and preſently after Arles ſurrendering he was conducted into Italy, and beheaded with his ſon Julian (on whom he had conferred the title of *Nobiliſſimus*) and his brother Sebaſtian. From that time Britain returned to the allegiance of Honorius, and was a little recovered by the conduct and courage of Victorinus, who then governed it, and checked the inroads of the Picts and Scots. In his honour we have the following lines:

Victorinus governor of Britain.

*Conſcius Oceanus virtutum, conſcia Thule,*
*Et quæcunque ferox arva Britannus arat.*
*Quà præfectorum vicibus frenata poteſtas*
*Perpetuum magni fœnus amoris habet.*
*Extremum pars illa quidem diſceſſit in orbem,*
*Sed tanquam medio rector in orbe fuit.*
*Plus palmæ eſt illos inter voluiſſe placere,*
*Inter quos minor eſt diſplicuiſſe pudor.*

Ocean and Thulè witneſs to his deeds,
And all the lands the haughty Britans plough,
Where'er the power of annual chiefs exceeds,
The laſting intereſt of their love they owe.
Though to the world's extremeſt verge remov'd,
He ſits as ruler in the centre plac'd;
More honour 'tis to be by thoſe belov'd
'Mongſt whom ſeverity had not diſgrac'd.

Upon the taking of Rome by Alaric, Honorius recalled Victorinus with his army. The Britans immediately took up arms, and, as their all was at ſtake, reſcued their cities from the barbarians that threatened them [f]. All the coaſt of Armorica and the reſt of the provinces of Gaul, following the example of the Britans, in like manner recovered their liberty, turning out the Roman governors, and formed a kind of government of their own. This rebellion of Britain and the Celtic nations happened at the time that Conſtantine before mentioned uſurped the government; when the remiſſneſs of his adminiſtration encouraged the barbarians to overrun the provinces without controul. Shortly after the Britiſh ſtates were glad to beg aſſiſtance of Honorius. He however ſent none, but wrote to them to defend and take care of themſelves [g]. Upon the receipt of the emperor's letters they took up arms to defend their cities; but not being a match for the torrent of barbarians who overſpread every part, they earneſtly ſolicited and obtained of Honorius a legion to be ſent to their relief. This no ſooner came over than it cut off numbers of the enemy, drove the reſt quite out of the province, and run a wall of turf between the frith of Edinburgh and Cluyd, which was however of ſcarce any uſe. For upon the legion being recalled to defend Gaul, the enemy returned, and eaſily forced the boundaries, laying waſte all before them with ſavage cruelty, plundering, tearing, and deſtroying every thing. The Britans again ſent deputies to repreſent their complaints, with their cloaths rent and their heads covered with ſand (obſerve the cuſtom), to beg aſſiſtance of the Romans. Valentinian the Third ordered troops to their relief under the command of Gallio of Ravenna, who bravely repulſed the barbarians, and in ſome meaſure revived the afflicted deſolate province. "They built a wall of ſtone [h], not like the former, at the joint expence of the publick "and individuals, by the help of the miſerable natives, in the uſual ſtyle of building, in a ſtrait line "from ſea to ſea, between the cities (E) which happened to have been founded there for fear of the "enemy; and after giving the moſt encouraging advice to the diſheartened people, left them a plan of "military diſcipline. They alſo built towers, at proper intervals, commanding the ſea, on the ſea coaſt "where their ſhips were laid up, becauſe the furious barbarians were moſt to be dreaded from that "quarter, and ſo the Romans took their leave of Britain, never more to return."

Gallio of Ravenna.

From this time the general face of things was moſt miſerable and melancholy. The empire as it were on its decline lay mutilated and helpleſs, and the church harraſſed by heretics, who took the opportunity of civil confuſions to ſpread their poiſon. Of theſe Pelagius, a native of this iſland, taught here that

[d] or *Edobincus*.
[e] *magiſter officiorum*.
[f] Zoſimus.
[g] Hiſtoria Miſcella.
[h] Gildas, § 14. p. 13. Between the mouths of Tyne and Eden.
(E) Mr. Gale conjectures that for *urbes* we ſhould read *turres*, referring to the *forts* on the wall.

our

ur own works were ſufficient to juſtification without the grace of God. And one Timotheus profanely iſputed among the Britans againſt the divine and human nature in Chriſt [i].

The Roman empire in Britain was now at an end, after having continued 476 years from the arrival of ulius Cæſar, when in the reign of Valentinian the Third the Romans, conducted back by Gallio before nentioned to the defence of Gaul, and having buried their treaſures in the earth, abandoned Britain [k], xhauſted of its youth by frequent levies, and totally defenceleſs, to the fury of the Picts and Scots. Hence Proſper Aquitanus truly writes; "At this time Britain was utterly reduced to ruin through the 'weakneſs of the Romans." And our hiſtorian Malmeſbury [l]: "After the tyrants had left none but 'half barbarians in the country, and none but debauched wretches in the cities, Britain bereft of all the 'defence of youthful vigour, devoid of all cultivation of the arts, was long expoſed to the fury of the 'neighbouring nations. The Scots and Picts preſently making their inroads, numbers of people were 'ſlaughtered, towns burnt, cities raſed, and almoſt the whole country waſted by fire and ſword. The 'iſlanders thrown into the utmoſt perplexity, thinking any meaſure ſafer than coming to a battle, part 'of them ſeeking ſecurity in flight, betook themſelves to the mountains; part of them buried their "treaſures (great quantities of which are diſcovered in this age), and made the beſt of their way to Rome "to implore aſſiſtance." But as Nicephorus juſtly obſerves, "Valentinian III. not only was unable to "recover Britain, Spain, and Gaul, which were diſmembered from his empire, but alſo loſt Africa." Gildas, therefore, who lived at this time, cries out not without reaſon [m], "Britain is ſtripped of every "defence, armies, governors however cruel, and her numerous youth." For beſides thoſe whom Maximus abovementioned and the laſt Conſtantine carried off, it clearly appears from antient inſcriptions and the Noticia Provinciarum, that the following troops in the pay of Rome, ſerving in the ſeveral provinces, were recruited from Britain:

Ala Britannica Milliaria.
Ala IIII. Britonum in Egypt.
Firſt Ælian cohort of Britans.
Third cohort of Britans.
Seventh cohort of Britans.
Twenty-ſixth cohort of Britans in Armenia.
Britanniciani under the maſter of the infantry.
Invincible junior Britanniciani, Exculcatores junior Britan. } among the Palatine auxiliaries.
Britans with the maſter of the horſe in Gaul.
Invincible junior Britans in Spain.
Senior Britans in Illyricum.

No wonder then if Britain, continually exhauſted by ſo many conſiderable levies, remained expoſed to the barbarians, and proved the truth of Tacitus' (F) obſervation, "that the ſtrength of the Roman armies "conſiſted in their foreign troops."

The Britans how deſcended from the Trojans.

In drawing up this account of the Roman empire in Britain, which ſubſiſted there, as was before obſerved, near 476 years, I cannot help reflecting how many Roman colonies were transferred hither, how many Roman ſoldiers continually ſent over here into garriſons, and how many other perſons to take care of their own affairs, or thoſe of the ſtate here, who intermarried with the Britans, ſettled here, and formed families. For, as Seneca [n] ſays, "the Romans ſettle wherever they conquer." I frequently reflect that the Britans may more juſtly deduce their claim to Trojan extraction by theſe very Romans, who were the undoubted deſcendants of the Trojans, than either the Arverni, who called themſelves brothers to the Romans, "of Trojan blood," or the Mamertines, Hedui, and others who pretended a fabulous deſcent from the Trojans [o]. ROME, their common mother, as the poet ſays [p], called citizens thoſe whom ſhe

*Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.*
Conqu'ring united diſtant in one bond.

And we have good reaſon to believe the Britans and Romans, during a courſe of ſo many centuries, gladly united into one people, when the Ubii in Germany, twenty years after a colony was ſettled among them, anſwered concerning the Roman ſettlers: "This is the common country of thoſe who were firſt "placed here, who are united to us by marriage, as well as of their iſſue. Nor do we think you ſo "unjuſt as to require us to ſlaughter our parents, brothers, and children [q]." If the Ubii and Romans, in ſo ſhort a time, conſidered each other as parents, brothers, and children, what muſt we think of the Britans and Romans united for ſo many years? And what ſhall we ſay of the Burgundians, who, for a few intermarriages with the Romans while thinly ſettled in the Roman provinces, called themſelves Roman offspring [r]? not to repeat what I before obſerved, that this iſland was called *Romania*, and the *Roman iſland* (G).

Such is the compendious account (H) I have been able to collect of the Romans in Britain, and about their lieutenants, proprætors, præfects, vicars and governors (without regard to fiction) from the antient

[i] Sigeb. Gemblac. Anno 428. [k] Chron. Sax. p. 11. [l] De geſtis regum Anglorum, c. 1. p. 1. [m] § 11. p. 12.
[n] Conſ. ad Helvet. c. 7. [o] Cæſ. B. G. I. Cic. ad Att. I. 19. VII. 10. Tac. Ann. XI. [p]
[q] Tac. Hiſt. IV. 65. [r] Am. Marcel. XXVIII. 5.

(F) Which he puts into the mouth of the ſeditious in Gaul. Ann. III. 40.

(G) Romana inſula. Vopiſc. Florian. 2. which Caſaubon corrects *Britannia* and Salmaſius *magna*. See before, p. lxvi.

(H) One may affirm of Mr. Camden's Hiſtory of the Romans in Britain, that it is at once clear and full, containing, in the very words of the original writers, a ſuccinct view of the moſt intereſting particulars, and ſerving as a model to all ſucceeding writers; of whom Mr. Horſley has beſt copied it.

memorials.

memorials. I might have given a more exact and full account, if Auſonius had performed his promiſe, or his work had come down to us. For he tells us he intended to write of thoſe who

*Aut Italum populos, Aquilonigenaſque Britannos*
*Præfecturarum titulo tenuere ſecundo*[s].

To honour'd rank of governors advanc'd,
Th' Italians or the Northern Britans rul'd.

But as all the learned agree that antient coins reflect great light on antient hiſtory, I thought it not amiſs to ſubjoin here certain coins, both of the Britans who firſt ſubmitted to the Roman yoke, and of the Roman emperors, eſpecially thoſe which relate to Britain, from the cabinet of the illuſtrious Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, baronet, who has ſpared no pains to form a collection of theſe things, and moſt obligingly communicated them to me.

[s] Moſella, § 407.

CON.

# BRITISH COINS.

# CONJECTURES

ON THE

# BRITISH COINS.

IT will perhaps be expected I ſhould add a few ſhort notes on the Britiſh coins here preſented to my reader's view. But what can I offer on ſubjects involved in the darkneſs of ſo many ages? Every one on peruſing the following ſlight conjectures will own I am loſt in a thick and dark night.

I have already obſerved from Cæſar that the antient Britans uſed braſs money, or iron rings or plates of a certain weight, and ſome perſons pretend to have ſeen ſome of them found in urns (A). Beſides theſe there are found frequently in this iſland coins of gold, ſilver and copper, of various ſizes, and almoſt all of them concave on one ſide, ſome without inſcriptions, others with very plain ones, ſuch as I have not yet learned to have been dug up any where elſe, till lately Nicholas Faber Peireſc, a young nobleman of France intimately acquainted with, and an exceeding good judge in antient medals, ſhewed me ſuch found in France. But to return to thoſe of our own country.

The firſt belongs to CUNOBELIN (B), who flouriſhed under Auguſtus and Tiberius; on which if I miſtake not are the heads of Janus (C) bifrons, alluding perhaps to the civilization of the Britans about that time. For Janus is reported to have firſt civilized the manners of the barbarous nations, and is therefore repreſented double-faced, as changing one thing into another.

The ſecond, miſnumbered in the plate III. alſo belongs to Cunobeline, having his head and name, and on the other ſide TASCIA, a phraſe of the mint ſignifying tribute-money among the Britans, as I am informed by Dr. David Powel, a perfect maſter of the Britiſh language, probably from the Latin word *Taxatio*, X being a letter unknown to the Britans. For the ſame reaſon MONETA often occurs on Roman coins (D).

The

(A) Mr. Edward Lluyd, in his travels through Cornwall, ſent in a letter to Thomas Tonkin, eſq. dated Falmouth, Nov. 29, 1700, the outlines of two iron plates, whereof ſeveral horſeloads were found about ſix years before. He queries whether they might not be the Britiſh money mentioned by Cæſar. On which Mr. Tonkin, MS. B. p. 103, remarks, "I am apt to believe Mr. Lluyd concludes rightly;" and then adds, "This preſent year, 1730, as they were pulling down the great tower and ſome very old buildings at Boconnoc, the ſeat of the late lord Mohun, about a peck of the ſame ſort, but of larger ſize, were found in part of an old wall there." Dr. Borlaſe engraved all theſe ſpecimens in the ſecond edition of his Antiquities of Cornwall, pl. XXIV. from whence we have copied them in our plate of Britiſh coins, fig. 59, 60, 61, 62. Dr. Stukeley (MS. note on Camden's Britannica) mentions ſome found in Lincolnſhire by Mr. Widdrington. Gildas expreſsly affirms, that after the Romans became maſters of Britain, there was no money of copper, ſilver, or gold, which bore any impreſſion but that of the Roman emperors. "Et quicquid habere potuiſſet [Britannia] æris, argenti "vel auri, imagine Cæſaris notaretur." [Hiſt. p. 11.] Cunobelin and the other antient kings, being independent ſovereigns, coined their own money, and were furniſhed with proper officers for that purpoſe. (Dr. Pegge MS view of the antient and preſent ſtate of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Cottonian library, p. 9, penes me.)—Cæſar ſays the Britans had money *Talei ferrei* or *Annuli ferrei*. For this place, ſays Burton, as perplexed as any in Cæſar, I refer you to my Britannia Romana, where we illuſtrate what he hath concerning our affairs. There are many interpolations, it muſt be confeſſed, both before and ſince Julius Celſus's recenſion of him and his times; but we do not, therefore, diſavow and reject with Franciſcus Floridus or Ludovicus Carrio, and others, thoſe immortal commentaries, which deſerve the reading and memory of all ages. This from Burton's Antoninus, p. 150, where he refers to Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. I. 13. See Camden's Britannia on this ſubject, who thinks the Britans coined no money, *Verolamium*.

(B) The ſubject of Cunobelin's coins has been amply diſcuſſed by Dr. Pegge, in a treatiſe expreſsly on the ſubject 1766, 4°. This learned antiquary gives up every other Britiſh coin for inexplicable; but by an accurate compariſon and reviſion of that prince's coins has vindicated them from the charge both of forgery and of being intended for other purpoſes than that of money. There are not fewer than forty coins of Cunobelin, who was an illuſtrious Britiſh prince, though little more is delivered about him by the antients than that he was father of Caratacus, and two more ſons, Adminius and Togodumnus; that he reſided at Camalodunum, and lived from the reign of Auguſtus to that of Caligula, which being a period of upwards of 60 years, ſuppoſes him to have attained to a good old age. All other particulars of him muſt be derived from his coins, and ſome oblique notices of him in Tacitus, Strabo, &c. Moſt of theſe coins are diſked more or leſs, with a concave and a convex ſide, are of various metals, gold, ſilver, braſs; but often extremely debaſed. Mr. Pegge divides them into ſix claſſes; but I ſhall follow the arrangement of Mr. Camden, and illuſtrate his explanation from my learned friend, as the lateſt critic on this ſubject; referring thoſe who may chuſe to ſee what Mr. Walker ſaid upon them in the laſt century, to biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, eſpecially as there is ſo much more of refinement (ſee p. 91.) than probability, and later diſcoveries have been ſo much happier. For the ſame reaſon I do not hold myſelf bound to follow Mr. Camden's copies, but have engraved anew ſuch authenticated coins as come neareſt to them, and conſequently anſwer the ſame purpoſe. I omit entirely his 13, 14, 15, 16, as not finding any in the Britiſh ſeries like them. Twelve out of eighteen in Mr. Camden's plate are copied from or by Speed; from whom biſhop Gibſon had added nine more. The biſhop's engraver has confounded the order of Mr. Camden's plate. Impartiality obliges me to give the opinion of that able numiſmatic writer Mr. Clarke on Dr. Pegge's book.—"I doubt Mr. P.'s Cynobelin will never have ſuch a reſurrection [in being taken off Mr. Bowyer's hands as Wotton's Welſh Laws were]. Though I have been a dabler that way, I could ſcarce read the book. And when we come to ſeries of nothing, that mere mechanical way of ranging mere conjectures quite diſguſts me. But it is too early to condemn them for waſte paper. Every folly almoſt has ſometimes its day before it goes down entirely as waſte paper." Mr. Clarke's Letrer to Mr. Bowyer, 27 Sept. 1767.

(C) The head of Janus on the firſt coin is ſuppoſed by Dr. Pegge a convincing proof that the money of the Britans was ſtruck by Roman artiſts, who put this head on it as ſome of the firſt money coined in this iſland; as in the third piece is the mint-maſter actually at work, (Eſſay on the Coins of Cunobelin, p. 42.) This laſt coin is here re-engraved from an original in the hands of Dr. Hunter, the firſt from one in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John White; reverſe, a horſeman. Mr. Camden's from Speed has on the reverſe a dog or hog.

(D) Dr. Pegge has well refuted the notion of Taſcia or Taſcio being uſed for tribute; a term never occurring on the money of any nation, any more than Moneta on the Roman coin, in the ſenſe of *tribute* money. He explains it as the name of the mint-maſter (who is here ſitting at his work, fig. 3.) conformable to the practice of the Franks and Saxons afterwards. (p. 105, p. 54—61.) Among Camden's Epiſtles, p. 102, there is a long letter from Peireſc to Camden, in which he ſhews that the conjecture about Taſcia cannot be ſupported by the practice of antiquity; none of the towns or nations tributary to Rome expreſſing this on their coins; that many of the coins miſtaken for Britiſh are Gauliſh, of which he had many ill drawn and engraved; female heads being exhibited inſtead of male.

The third belongs to the ſame prince, having a horſe and CVNO, and on the reverſe an ear of corn and CAMV. for Camalodunum as it ſeems, which was Cunobeline's royal reſidence (E).

The fourth with VER. ſeems to have belonged to the people of Verulam (F).

The fifth belongs to Cunobeline (G).

The ſixth has no inſcription to give me any light (H).

The ſeventh belongs to Cunobeline, inſcribed TASC. NOVANEI with a woman's head. Whether it means the tribute of the Trinovantes [a], over whom he was king, I ſhall not determine (I). Apollo, with a lyre

Mr. Camden, though the firſt who ſet up the idea of the Taſcia or tribute-money, was not ſingular in it. He adopted it from Dr. Powel; Cardinal Baronius has alſo patronized it. Dr. Pettingal, in a memoir expreſsly on the ſubject, preſented to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed 1763, 4to, defines *Taſcia* to be a vectigal or tribute paid by the *Tag* or Britiſh prince of each province to the Roman conquerors. He ſuppoſes that *Tag* as a title occurs in many Britiſh names; as *Taxi*magulus, Praſu*tag*us, Carac*tag*us, *To*godumnus; and that of the ſame import is *Cun* affixed to ſo many others; as *Cun*obelin, *Cune*glas, *Cune*da, *Cune*dagius, *Cyng*etorix, &c. and *Can* in *Can*more among the Scotch. Dr. Pegge, (p. 22,) has fully made out againſt all theſe great names that no diſtinct money was ſtruck in any part of the world for the purpoſes of tribute only; none at all in Britain by the Britans themſelves (p. 26,) nor was their *vectigal* paid in money. It was paid in kind both as a tax and a duty. Theſe coins were therefore ſtruck by Cunobelin, a prince of part of the iſland, a kind of honourable ſubject, not a provincial vaſſal to Rome, (p. 27, 32, 41.) Mr. Wiſe (Catalogue of Bodleian coins, p. 227) by the wildeſt and moſt far-fetched conjecture, explains *Taſcia* of ſome people or ſtate on the continent. Dr. Pegge aſcribes theſe coins to a Roman artiſt, or to ſome Gaul ſufficiently expert in the buſineſs of coining, and verſed in the Roman cuſtoms. The deities, the letters, the taſte, execution and metal (when of gold) are Roman (p. 41—49. 82—86.) and Mr. Camden himſelf aſcribes the head on his N° 17 to Auguſtus. Cunobelin was on friendly terms with the Romans throughout his reign, and may be ſuppoſed to have paid a particular reſpect to that emperor, (p. 50—54.) He probably employed ſome provincial of the Roman province in Gaul; it may even be one of Mr. Wiſe's *Taſcodunum*, (p. 54, 55.) Other Britiſh reguli might be tempted to copy theſe coins, and have produced the few other coins aſcribed to our nation (p. 60.) But Taſcia and Cunobeline are inſeparably connected by name or ſymbols.

(E) N° 2, compared with 30, both from Mr. White's Table of Britiſh coins 1773. No animal appears ſo frequently on our coins as the horſe, for the breed of which this country was deſervedly famous. The horſe was alſo the ſymbol of the ſun, a Britiſh deity, and if the circle which accompanies him on ſome coins be not a wheel, it may repreſent the ſun himſelf; as the creſcent on Mr. Camden's fig. V. and others in Dr. Pegge, evidently do the moon. (p. 90, 91.) Dio expreſsly calls Camulodunum Cunobeline's royal reſidence. Καμελοδουνον το τε Κυνοβελλινε βασιλειον, p. 781. (Pegge 13.) Mr. Morant has engraved five coins of Cunobeline found at Colcheſter, of the three metals, with winged or other horſes on the reverſe, and the names of Cunobeline and Camulodunum. One of them is our N° 22. Compare his N° 24 with our 2. The ear may be *barley*, of which their favourite liquor was made. (Pegge 96, ex Camd. col. xlii.) This coin is here re-engraved from Mr. White's Gold N° 12. On another of his coins N° 20, the horſe has a rider.

(F) Fig. 4. VER, or VERO, here may very naturally ſtand for Verulam. (Pegge, ib.) This is re-engraved from Mr. White's Gold N° 12.

(G) Fig. 5. The variation in the orthography of Cunobeline's name proves the fluctuating ſtate of the Britiſh language. (Pegge, p. 64) or it may be an error of the mint-maſter. The ſymbol of the moon appears on Mr. Camden's coin from Speed; but in our copy from Mr. White's fifth copper coin are no ſuch ſymbols.

(H) Mr. Camden's fig. 6 does not appear in Dr. Pegge, becauſe it has nothing to aſcertain it to Cunobelin. It ſeems to bear a hog on one ſide, as ſome of his coins do (ſee Wiſe, 21), and a horſe on the other; and both animals are accompanied with circles, either as ſymbols, or perhaps marks of the value. As we find no ſuch coin in modern cabinets, we have contented ourſelves with engraving what we take for it in Mr. White's Plate; copper N° 10.

(I) There ſeems no reaſon for ſuppoſing a *woman's* head on this coin. It is probably enough conjectured that the inſcription on the reverſe refers to the *Novantes*, with four more given by Dr. Pegge, Claſs IV. p. 72—75. The coins of this claſs, he obſerves, are the moſt perfect and complete of any, as what little varieties appear in the legend are to be charged to the mint-maſter. This, like the others given by Mr. Camden, reſts on the authority of Mr. Speed. Dr. Pegge has engraved and illuſtrated the five in Camden which belong to Cunobelin, and added 34 others from modern cabinets; the Pembroke, Bodleian, Dr. Borlaſe, Meſſ. Duane and White; with a wiſh that the former, and thoſe given by Speed, were more minutely re-inſpected (p. 63.)

The accounts given of the antient Britans are confirmed by theſe coins, by the metals, the animals, the foreſts, the grain, the deities, the habits, the weapons, the towns. Gold, ſilver, braſs, lead, and tin, are employed ſingly, or in alloy. The Britiſh hogs, cattle, horſes, and dogs are exhibited; trees and ears of corn appear here; Apollo, Mars, the ſun and moon have their reſpective places in perſon or by ſymbol; the head-dreſs and the diadem, the ſhield, ſpear and ſword of the antient Britans are faithfully handed down, mixed in many inſtances with Roman manners. (p. 88. 85. 103.)

To theſe may be added from Mr. Morant, as found at Colcheſter, the following coins of Cunobeline:

g. CVNOB, a horſe galloping: rev. CAMV, an ear of corn.

s. A head: rev. a Pegaſus. No inſcription on either ſide.

b. rare. CVNOB.... REX: rev. a horſe feeding, under him . . MV.

s. CVN. a head: rev. a horſeman, under him CAMV.

b. CVNO in a laurel crown: rev. a horſe walking, under him CAMV.

b. CVNO under a ſphynx: rev. a man ſtanding holding a ſpear in his left hand.

Mr. George Fleming, of Wakefield, had a coin of Cunobelin, reverſe NO COIVER, which Dr. Pegge reads *Nova colonia Verolamium*, and refers it to the end of the reign of Claudius, and to Britiſh mint-maſters there. Though it is ſomewhat like N° 27, we have engraved it N° 35 *. It ſince belonged to Mr. White.

Of the additional coins given by biſhop Gibſon, I. 19. II. 4. are Dr. Pegge's Claſs V. 2, 3, p. 35, 36, by him aſcribed to Cunobelin, from TASCO on the reverſe, which Speed, Walker, &c. refer to Caſſivelaun.

I. 20. is Dr. Pegge's III. 4. the head of Cunobeline; the Sphinx on the reverſe a compliment to Auguſtus, being his favourite device. (p. 46.)

12 is Dr. Pegge's II. 5. the place of coinage on one ſide, the king's name on the other.

23 is Dr. Pegge's I. 2, 3. A Pembroke copper coin; on the rev. a knotted club in the man's hand, whence Dr. Pegge, p. 45. 64. concludes it Hercules, or Cunobeline himſelf, p. 68, not as Walker a Britiſh foot ſoldier; for they wore no defenſive armour.

33. Dr. Pegge's III. 4. p. 70. I. 21. is his Claſs II. 3. belonging to Cunobelin. 22. Dr. Pegge's IV. 2. reverſe belongs to the Novantes as above.

I. 23. is Dr. Pegge's Claſs IV. 3. alſo 1, and Mr. Camden's N° 7. Apollo has been before mentioned. The inſcription TASC VANIT may refer to *Venta*, perhaps *Silurum*, as we find Caratacus, ſon of Cunobelin, figuring at the head of this nation, (p. 74.) or it may be a miſtake for NOVANT.

24 from the word CAM. I ſhould refer to Cunobelin, though not in Dr. Pegge. What could induce Walker to fancy the head repreſented Camalodunum *when Chriſtian*, it is impoſſible to ſurmiſe.

28 is of *gold*, and belongs to Cunobelin. Pegge, II. 4. p. 66.

The reſt of the additional ones given by biſhop Gibſon are either Britiſh, too rude to be aſcertained, or Gauliſh, with the name of the mint-maſter. On the reverſe Saxon, or even Greek and Sicilian worn and miſunderſtood; and even Gibſon's II. 14. a bas empire Roman coin, with VOT. XX. Speed and Walker have found on ſome of them Comius, Caratacus, Boadicea, Venutius, Galgacus, Cartiſmandua, and even Arviragus, who Baxter and other good antiquaries ſay never exiſted (ſee Pegge 57—59.), and Lucius, whoſe exiſtence is very problematical. After Caligula's time no money was allowed that did not bear the Roman emperor's name. "Non Britannia ſed Romana inſula cenſeretur, & quicquid habere potuiſſet æris, argenti vel auri imagine Cæſaris notaretur." Gildas, p. 3. Pegge, p. 21.

Dr. Salmon, who hazarded paradoxes while he attacked eſtabliſhed opinions, ſuppoſed the coins commonly called Britiſh to have belonged to the Gauls and others that ſacked Rome; the words inſcribed on them being Saxon or Gallic, and the devices imitations of the Greek, Syracuſan, and other eaſtern people. Now though theſe two reaſons by no means prove the ſame point, thus much muſt be allowed, that Gallic and other barbarous coins have been admitted among Britiſh, and the reſemblance of the Britiſh to others of Phœnician origin, is a corroborating circumſtance that they really belong to the Britans. See his arguments againſt the Britiſh coins, and Mr. B. Bell's anſwer among Mr. Gale's letters, Bibl. Britan. Topog. N° II. Part II. p. 149—154. The late Mr. Clarke, whoſe intimate acquaintance with our coinage of a ſubſequent period nobody diſputes, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer ſays, "I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion that Mr. Salmon is "right, though I am afraid he cannot prove it. I could help him "out with a conjecture or more, if I could ſee the coins. Cam-"den's VER and TASCIA on the Verulam coins may have been "CIVITAS VERolanium." To this, however, it may be replied, that it is impoſſible the letters TASCIO ſhould be reverſed, as this conjecture ſuppoſes, in ſeventeen or eighteen coins, and never appear in its right form of CIVITAS.

After all that has been ſaid on theſe ſingular coins, and their Britiſh origin, it may ſeem to be hazarding too bold a conjecture to derive them from the Phœnicians. But whoever compares the Carnbrè coins in Borlaſe with the Sicilian ones in D'Orville's Sicula will find reſemblance ſufficient to authorize ſuch a conjecture. The coins of Panormus, Meſſana, Catana, Syracuſe, Agrigentum, &c. &c. have heads of Ceres, Hercules, Minerva and Jupiter, from which the heads on the Britiſh coins might be copied by rude artiſts. Their reverſes have chariots drawn by two or more horſes, with a driver, ſingle horſes, Pegaſus; and the ſecond coin of Panormus, tab. 1. has a horſe with a ſtar over him, which in ſome of the Carnbrè coins is under him. Tab. VII. 1. has the ſtar over a chariot and pair. Tab. VII. 3. a Syracuſan, is perfectly in our ſtyle. N° 22 in Borlaſe reſembles ſome in Tab. VI. and VII. N° 12 has the plan of a town

[a] Rather the *Novantes*, in Scotland. Stukeley.

conformable

a lyre on the reverſe and CVNOBELIN bring to my mind what I have elſewhere obſerved of the God Belinus; that the antient Gauls worſhiped Apollo under that name, which further appears from Dioſcorides, who expreſsly ſays the herb Apollinaris with which the Gauls uſed to ſmear their arrows was called in the Gallic language *Belinuntia*. So that I might almoſt venture to conjecture that the name of Cunobeline, as well as that of Caſſibelin, was derived from the worſhip of Apollo, like thoſe of Phœbitius and Delphidius[c]: If Apollo was not rather called *Belin* by the Britans and Gauls for his yellow hair, as Ξανθος by the Greeks, and *Flavus* by the Latins. For the Britans in compoſition expreſs yellow by *Melin*, *Belin*, and *Felin*, and for this reaſon that antient Belinus, Cunobelinus, and Caſſibelinus or Caſſivelaunus, ſeem to be ſo named, q. d. yellow princes. For the Britans allow *Cuno* to be a title of dignity, and to this day call any thing eminent and principle *Cynoc*. That it was a title of honour is evident from the names of princes among the Britans, *Cungetorix*, *Cunobelin*, *Cuneglas*, *Cuneda*, and *Cunedag*, as among the antient Gauls *Cyngetorix*, *Convictolitanus*, *Conetodunus*. Nor am I ignorant that Gildas tranſlates Cuneglas *Lanionem fulvum* or *furvum* (I), the brown or yellow butcher, which others render the *blue* or *green coloured prince*; as Cuneda, the *good prince*. I dare not affirm that the German word *Koning* and our *King* is derived from *Cunc*. So much may ſuffice for a ſally of conjecture, that I may not expoſe myſelf to ridicule. The God Belinus. Cuno.

The 8th with a chariot-horſe and a wheel under him, and BODVO on the reverſe, ſeems to belong to the Boduni or to queen Bodicia, called alſo Voadicia and Bunduica (K). VIII.

The 9th having a figure on horſeback with a ſpear and ſhield and ſtraggling letters forming CAERATIC, I ſhould refer to that brave Caratacus whoſe praiſes Tacitus ſets forth (L). IX.

The 10th with the word REX under an horſeman on the reverſe, and on the other ſide COM. I agree with others to belong to Comius Atrebatenſis mentioned by Cæſar (M). X.

The 11th (N) having a halfmoon with REX CALLE is not very remote from the name of CALLENA a conſiderable city. XI.

The 12th (O) has a winged head with the word ATEVLA; on the reverſe a lion and VLATOS. The meaning of theſe words I am quite at a loſs about. I have ſeen Roman coins[d] with the figure of Victory and the ſame words. But I have not yet found that the Britans gave Victory the name of ATEVLA, XII. Victory. Andate.

[c] An orator of Bourdeaux, celebrated by Auſonius. Carm. 5. de Prof. Burdig.

[d] See Grævius's Florus. MS n. Gale.

conformable to one of Zancle, Tab. III. 1. The butting bull, the bunch of grapes, the Pegaſus both cumbent and galloping, the lion (VIII. 2.), are Syracuſan reverſes; the lion is a common Agrigentine one; the bull on the Tauromenian; the Pegaſus[b] on the Emporitan coins, Tab. IX. are preciſely Britiſh. The naked ſhepherd ſitting on a rock of the Cephaloedians may be compared with ſome reverſes of Camalodunum. Segeſta has an ear or ears of corn, Naxus the bunch of grapes, Abaca the boar, Selinus the parſley leaf, which may be imitated in our ear of corn, and one of theſe has the plan of the town, Tab. XIII. as another in the ſame plate has the triga and the driver ſtooping over it. On the reverſe of Lipare, Tab. XV. is a Vulcan, ſo like the Monetarius of the Britiſh *Taſcia* that it is impoſſible not to believe the latter a copy from the former. The victory and trophy, or laurel crown, on the coins of Agathocles Tab. XVI. is paralleled by one of Cunobelin in Mr. White's table, our N° 33 and 35. Even the Capricorn, or *Pegaſus marinus* N° 18, is on a Syracuſan coin Tab. XIX. 2. and in this and the XXth Tab. are rude coins that might almoſt paſs for Britiſh workmanſhip.

Theſe are but the outlines of a compariſon that might be inſtituted by a medalliſt of leiſure and experience between the coins of two nations ſo connected in their commerce with the Phœnicians. The intercourſe of this latter mercantile people with our iſland is well known, and the Sicilian coins, which may be preſumed of greater antiquity, bear legends in Phœnician characters. We may ſafely venture to refer the coins of both people to the 5th century before Chriſt, when Sicily flouriſhed under its own princes, and the Phœnicians drove a conſiderable trade with Britain. Sicily was reduced to a Roman province by Marcellus about 200 years, and Tyre deſtroyed by Alexander the Grecian about 330 years before Chriſt. Between the reduction of Sicily and Julius Cæſar's invaſion of our iſland intervened a period long enough for the Britans, if they had not done it ſooner, to attempt and improve in an imitation of the coins of the nations who had maintained ſo long an intercourſe with them. They had gold of their own growth, or had bartered their tin for it; and they could not apply it better than to the purpoſe of coinage; for the Sicilians appear to have few gold coins, and the Britans as few in ſilver or copper. The Britans probably learnt to add legends after they became acquainted with the Roman mint-maſters; for they appear not to have any other but Roman characters, and indeed ſome of the Sicilian and Phœnician coins want legends.

Perhaps we may apply what is here ſaid of the Britans to the old *Gauliſh* coins, and ſo account for the great conformity between them, which has led ſome critics to confound them together, and refer the coins of one people to another. Even the *colony* coins of *Spain* bear a great reſemblance to our Britiſh, and have on the reverſe an ear of wheat, vine leaves, bull, ſphinx, boar, Pegaſus, lion. Many in Florez' Medallas de las colonias, &c. de Eſpana I. Pl. xiii. and xiv. are as rude as the Britiſh. Thoſe of New Carthage have what Dr. Plot calls on ours the *plan of a city*. Thoſe where Phœnician work and characters are retained have the ſtrongeſt reſemblance.

Dr. Borlaſe was of opinion, that the gold coins found at Carnbrè in Cornwall 1749, were ſome of the firſt Britiſh, and that they bear diſproportionate and rude attempts to expreſs figures, which the aſſiſtance of Roman or Gauliſh continental artiſts reduced to perfect proportion. Some of them have only the legs of the horſe, the wheels of the chariot, or the ſpear leaning obliquely againſt the horſe's creſt, while on others the horſe gradually approaches to perfection, and the chariot at laſt is yoked to him and has a driver as in N° 23. The Doctor refers the circles to wheels, or the *annuli ferrei* mentioned by Cæſar as Britiſh money, the creſcents to the moon, the trees to the foreſts. The ſame progreſſion appears on the head ſide from faint traces of a diadem and fillet to a more perfect profile with rows of bold ringlets and a fillet of leaves pointing downwards, and kept on by a claſp like our modern ſteel for keeping on wigs, and even the habit of the ſhoulders. Before theſe coins the Doctor imagines the Britans uſed the iron laminæ before deſcribed. (Antiq. p. 275.) We have copied twenty-two of the Carnbrè coins laſt in our plate of Britiſh from N° 37 to 58. Among them N° 49, 50, 51, bear a manifeſt reſemblence to the coin of Boadicia N° 8. from Morant. The rude lines on the reverſes of 41 and 42 Dr. Plott and other antiquaries leſs verſed in theſe ſubjects miſtook for *plans of Britiſh cities*.

[b] On the Macedonian coins prefixed to Crophius's Macedonica we ſee the horſe with and without wings and rider, as rude as on the Britiſh. Thoſe of Pæſtum have the bull, hog, ear of corn, and horſe.

(I) Gildas does not tranſlate the ſyllable of this name, but according to his cuſtom affixes a reproachful term to the word *Cunigl*. MS n. Gale.

(K) Fig. 8. in Camden reſting ſolely on the authority of Speed, we have engraved a beautiful gold coin from the corner of Mr. Morant's map of Thurſtable, Winſtre, and Tendring hundred, found at Ardley in Eſſex, and affirmed to belong to this celebrated princeſs. Others of her coins in our plate are N° 27, 28. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, do not come within Dr. Pegge's plan. We have copied 11th and 13th from Mr. White inſtead of Mr. Camden's, of which we have not ſeen an original.

(L) On Mr. Camden's 9th, which is from Speed, Cunobelin holds a ſword: the name on the reverſe either a mint-maſter or a town in Cunobelin's dominions, now unknown: quære *Chertſey*, (Pegge, p. 78. 82.) What we have found to come neareſt to it is a copper coin N° 7. which makes our N° 10 from Mr. White, inſcribed CARIC; on the obverſe a head. The wheat ear appears on a Spaniſh coin inſcribed CERET. Florez XIX. 10. LXI. 15. which he refers to Xena, but the obverſe is different.

(M) The 10th could not belong to Comius conſidered as a *Britiſh* prince, becauſe Cæſar gave him for his ſubjects the Atrebatians in *Gaul* (Cæſ. B. IV. 21.) and the coin being *gold* cannot be Britiſh (Pegge 38.) We have ſubſtituted to Mr. Camden's another in gold N° 9. from Mr. White's gold N° 10. which might belong to the ſame prince if it was not miſrepreſented by the other. N° 18 is from Mr. White's ſilver, N° 2. by him referred to the ſame prince. It ſeems at firſt ſight more like a Roman denatius.

(N) Having ſeen nothing like Mr. Camden's N° 11, which is copied from Speed, and not being inclined to admit it among Britiſh coins, or as belonging to *Callena*, we omit it.

(O) We admit a correcter copy of Camden's N° 12 in our plate of Britiſh coins, N° 11. merely to obviate his miſtake in referring it to our countrymen: it being evidently *Gauliſh*, and found with many others of the ſame people as well as Roman ones in an urn in the iſland of Sark. It is a Gothic coin of Attila, not Cunobelin, though Dr. Pegge, Claſs III. 7. p. 45. has given a coin of his with a buſt of Victory. See Biragii Numiſmata, fol. 542. Proſp. Pariſii numiſmata Græca. MS n. Gale. See alſo Occo.

though

though I have before obſerved from Dio that they called her ANDATE. Whether this was the goddeſs ANDARTA (P) worſhiped by the Vocontii in Gaul let others determine.

XIII. XIV. XV. The 13th has the word DIAS in a pentagon; and on the reverſe a horſe. The 14th a hog and VANCO, and the head of a goddeſs, perhaps Venus or Venutius, of whom ſee Tacitus. The 15th a head armed with a helmet and DVRNACO; whether Dumnacus prince of the Andes, mentioned by Cæſar, I know not. The 16th, a horſe and ORCETI (Q). The 17th, the head of Auguſtus and TASCIA with a bull butting on the reverſe (R). The 18th, CVNO within a crown of laurel, and on the reverſe a horſe with TASCE.

XVI. XVII. XVIII.

I have alſo ſeen another with a Pegaſus and CAMV[e]: on the reverſe a figure with a helmet and ſhield among ſtanding corn, and CVNO. (S) another with a mis-ſhapen horſe and EISV, perhaps ISVRII; and on the reverſe an ear of corn. A 3d with a ſoldier carrying a ſpear; and on the reverſe within a collar SOLIDV. I do not imagine the piece to have been a Solidus, that being always of gold in that age, whereas this is of ſilver[f]. It is more probably to be referred to the *Solidurii*. For ſo the antient Gauls called perſons *devoted* to each other, who engaged to ſhare all the conveniencies of life with thoſe with whom they cultivated friendſhip, to bear their ill fortune with them or lay violent hands upon themſelves: nor was any of them ever known to refuſe to die if his friend was ſlain[g]. Whether theſe gave name to the troops who *devoted* themſelves to the ſervice of any prince or ſtate, and are called among many nations of Europe by the ſimilar name of *Soldiers*, *Soldats*, *Soldados*, I leave to others to determine, though I rather incline to believe that they were called *Soldarii*, in later times, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as ſerved *ſine ſolidis*, without pay, in regard of their fiefs.

Soldiers.

Whether theſe pieces were uſed as current coin for the purpoſes of commerce, or were firſt ſtruck only for a particular uſe, the learned are not agreed. If I may be allowed to offer a brief conjecture, it is that when Cæſar had determined the yearly tribute to be paid by the Britans[h], and duties were levied on exports and imports under Auguſtus[i]; other taxes were laid by degrees on ſtanding corn, plantations, woodlands,

[e] See Gruter's Inſc. [f] See our Pl. N° 22. [g] Cæſ. Com. B. G. III. 22. 600 in Aquitania.
[h] Not to the *Romans*, for one *Taſc* has the name of *Caraticus*, who is known never to have paid any. Stukeley.
[i] Strabo, IV. p. 200. Appian.

(P) This name ſhould be written in Dio Ανδραϛη. *Anturact* is Britiſh for an Auſpice or Fortune, contractedly Antratè or Andratè. Dio ſays Boadicea invoked Αſλθη τυχη. and that ſhe took the omen of a hare. Hence Fortune is ſtyled *Victrix* from her great influence in victory. Quære if her Britiſh name anſwer to *invincibilis, invicta*, Sylva *Andoreda* or *Anderado*, where ſhe had an altar. Dio, lxii. c. 9, 704, mentions Ανδαϛης αλσος, *Andatis lucus*, in which Boadicea and the Britans ſacrificed to Victory. Andarte, Aſtarte, Aphrodite, the Moon and Fortune, are one and the ſame deity: the Britans worſhiped Andrate, i. e. Fortune or Venus. The Syrians worſhiped Venus Aſtarte, and did not eat fiſh. (Artemidorus, I. c. 14.) The Britans abſtained from fiſh. Herodian. MS n. Gale. Bochart reads *Andraſte* or *Adraſte*, for *Andate* (Dio lxii. c. 9. p. 704.) making her the ſame with Aſtarte of the Phœnicians, who Selden (de Diis Syr. Part. II, ſub fin.) ſays was worſhiped in Britain. Aſtarte was repreſented as Venus armed, anſwering to the idea of Victory abovementioned among the Britans.

(Q) The 13th and 15th may be Gauliſh: the 16th much reſembles the Spaniſh coins of Oſca; Florez XIV, 13. as to head and horſe. The animal on the 14th is a griffin not unfrequent on Britiſh coins. See Dr. Pegge, Cl. II. 6. Mr. Camden's 15th is a Gauliſh coin. M. Grignon deſcribes ſuch an one found in the ruins of the antient town on the little Chatelet mountain between St. Dizier and Jourville 1772. "Among the leſs barbarous Gauliſh coins found here ſays he, is a ſilver one, having on one ſide a head covered with a kind of helmet, and before the face DVRNACVS: on the reverſe is a horſeman galloping and holding a ſpear in a horizontal direction, as if going to ſtrike ſomebody: under him three letters which ſeem to read PON." I ſhall tranſcribe a little more from this writer as tending to illuſtrate the Britiſh coinage, and ſhew its conformity with the Gauliſh. "Another ſilver medal has a head with ſhort curled hair ſurrounded by a dotted circle looking to the left, and having two wings united at the upper part of the breaſt: on the reverſe, an animal compounded of ſheep and goat looking backwards, inſcription VLATOS. The reſt of the field is filled with dots and ſurrounded by a dotted circle. A ſmall medal of ſilver plated, much worn, has a head turned to the left: reverſe, a horſe with a wheel between his legs. Another of medallion ſize of copper covered with pewter, too much worn to be made out. One of large braſs having a head with long hair, a cloſe coronet with two large pearls or balls: reverſe, a horſe with a bird's head, from whoſe back riſe ſtrokes bent forward as high as his head, forming a kind of wing. One of mixed metal *(laiton)* ſwelling on the head ſide; a lock of hair hangs over the face and buckles over the noſe: on the reverſe, which is hollow, is a monſtrous chimerical animal: the reſt of the field filled with odd ſtrokes, among which may be ſeen a triangle formed by 3 S's. A ſmall one, well preſerved, repreſents a female head, the hair artificially treſſed, one of the treſſes forming a coronet round the head, another hanging from the ear down to the neck. Behind the head theſe two letters VO and a myrtle crown under the chin: reverſe, a woman ſtanding with a palm-branch before her, and behind her AREC. Another of nearly the ſame ſhape, is a head with CIA: reverſe, a ſmall bird perched, dots, creſcents, and rondeau. On another of the ſame dimenſions is a head muffled up in odd ſtrokes: reverſe, a bird pecking the ground. Another has a ſimilar head: reverſe, two monſtrous birds with their wings extended, a ſerpent, and a little croſs, the extremities of whoſe tranſverſe terminate in knobs having other intermediate knobs. One of the ſame mould, the head conſumed by ruſt: the reverſe very well preſerved has a bird, whoſe wings perpendicular to its back are formed by two ſtrokes that form figures of 3; alſo a little croſs, a pentagon, whoſe ſides are prolonged to form five triangles, each of whoſe points has a knob; alſo ſix ill-ſhaped letters making LLVCCC. On the reverſe of another is the word REMO under a horſe, over whom is a bird like an ibis. Several of theſe coins have run into medaillons, having a high raiſed cordon on both ſides. One of this ſort has a ſheep's head on one ſide, and on the other a bear. On four ſuch is a kind of human figure, whoſe eye takes up the largeſt portion of the head, and who holds in one hand a ſort of lighted torch; and in the other a circle: reverſe the outlines of a kind of bear, and over it a monogram like a C and N united, but not interlaced. On a little globular medal we ſee a barbarous head, and before the face the word SOA: reverſe, a horſe galloping, under him a little roſe, and over him an S laid on its back. All the other Gauliſh medals are extremely barbarous, having on one ſide in relief a figure with a bloated head encircled with a diadem: the reverſe is flat, and bears the figure of an animal like a horſe with the upper part of a fleur de lis between his legs. Theſe medals were caſt in rude moulds of earth; the Gauls gave themſelves no trouble to pare the ſuperfluous edge nor to trim them. There is one Gothic medal with a relief only on one ſide with a bearded head wearing a cloſe crown. p. clx.—clxiv. Among theſe deſcriptions it is eaſy to diſcover ſome that ſuit the Britiſh coins as well as the coins miſtaken by Camden for Britiſh. "Peireſc ſhewed Camden ſeveral of their pieces that had been coined in Gaul (Camden, col. cix.) which ſhews they had a Celtic original, and were common to the Gauls and Britans, and therefore cannot in reaſon be Anglo-Saxon. Montfaucon had engraved many of the Gallic coins. Antiq. Expl. III. 88." Pegge's MS. See alſo the Gallic coins engraved in Batteley's Antiq. Rutup. Tab. VI. and VII. p. 92, 93.

(R) Mr. Camden's N° 17, our N° 13. is re-copied from Mr. White's ſilver N° 12. and Mr. Duane's copper N° 1. From the name *Taſcia* Dr. Pegge (p. 75, 76.) refers them to Cunobelin, and ſuppoſes the bull on the reverſe to be the white bull of the Druids (Plin. XVI. 44.) or an emblem of the eſteem the Britans held their cattle in. (p. 95.) I have not ſeen another of Mr. Camden's N° 18.

(S) Mr. Morant has found ſuch a coin at Colcheſter, but the inſcriptions are CVNO and CAMV.

To the eighteen coins here copied from Mr. Camden's plates, or from thoſe engraved at the expence of Mr. White, and by Dr. Pettingal from Mr. Duane, we have ſubjoined 18 more from the former plates as being of undoubted authority in point of faithful repreſentation, whatever may be thought of their aſſignment. It is eaſy to ſee why theſe have been preferred to thoſe added to Mr. Camden by his former editor from Speed (p. 1.) Thoreſby, W. C. C. H. and ſuch authors and poſſeſſors.

If we admit the genuineneſs of the Britiſh coins here engraved and ſome others that might be added, we may deduce from the partial inſcriptions a partial ſeries of our antient princes. We have on them the names of *Arviragus*, (23, 26); *Boadicia*, (27, 28); *Comius*, (9); *Caratacus*, (10); *Cunobelin*, (21, 22, 23); and on others thoſe of their cities or people as *Verolamium* (4. 35*), *Camulodunum* (2. 5. 22. 30. 33, 34.), *Segontium*, and the *Iceni*, (20), *Novantes*, *Trinobantes*, &c. &c. Mr. White refers N° 23 and 26 to *Arviragus*, 19, 24, 25 to the *Iceni*, 36 to the *Segontiaci*. Dr. Stukeley had greatly extended the ſeries in 23 plates, but his coins are too indifferently executed, and his appropriation too chimerical to be adopted: the explanation was prevented by his death.

By Mr. White's account of his plate of the Britiſh coins it appears from their weights that they were divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ths.

paſtures

paſtures for ſmaller and greater cattle; the country being now reduced to a ſtate of obedience, not of bondage. I conceived theſe coins were firſt ſtruck for that purpoſe, thoſe for the larger cattle being ſtamped with a horſe, for the ſmaller with a hog, for the woods with a tree, for the ſtanding corn with an ear of corn, as in that of the city of Verulam, inſcribed VERV. But thoſe with a human head ſeem to have been ſtamped for the *Capitation* tax, which was perſonal, and impoſed upon every head or perſon, on females from twelve years old, and on males from fourteen. Of this Bunduica or Bodicia queen of the Britans complains in theſe terms, in her ſpeech to her army: "You feed your cattle and plough your fields for the "Romans, and pay a yearly tax for your very bodies[k]." I ſuppoſed a certain ſort of coin ſtruck for this very purpoſe formerly, which in Scripture is expreſsly called *Tribute Money*, and Heſychius renders Κενσος, ειδος νομισμα]ος επικεφαλαικε. I am rather confirmed in this opinion, becauſe on ſome coins we ſee the Monetarius ſtriking the money with the word TASCIA, which among the Britans ſignifies tribute money: though I do not deny this was afterwards uſed promiſcuouſly. Nor can I yet bring myſelf to agree with thoſe who think the Hog, the Horſe, the Ear of Corn, Janus, &c. were inſignia of nations or princes, ſince it is plain on theſe coins the ſame prince and nation uſed different inſignia, as Cunobelin ſtamped his coins with the hog, the horſe, the ear of corn, &c. as well as their figures.

Whether this tribute money was ſtruck by the Romans or the provincials or their kings, when the world was taxed by Auguſtus, is not eaſy to ſay. It is probable they were ſtamped by the Britiſh kings, when Britain from the time of Julius Cæſar to Claudius enjoyed its own laws and kings as we learn from Dio, and as the figures and titles of Britiſh kings are ſtamped on them [l]. For it was the cuſtom of the Romans to allow kings in the provinces as inſtruments of ſlavery: who by degrees as allies of the Romans adopted their manners, as is the caſe with conquered nations, and as it ſeems began to coin money agreeable to the Roman cuſtom, and to put names upon it. On the contrary in Judea, as appears from the anſwer of Chriſt, the money bore the head and name of the emperors, and was probably ſtruck by the Romans themſelves. Cardinal Baronius, the excellent eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, ſhews this in the following terms: "It was cuſ-"tomary with the Romans for their emperors to coin money for tributes or taxes; and theſe coins were "not always the ſame, but varied according to the increaſe or decreaſe of the tributes from the common "current coin, in that the value of the latter is always the ſame, whereas the tribute or tax money dif-"fered with the tribute to which it was adapted."

k

[l] Sir Hans Sloane had one inſcribed TORCEII on both ſides. Q. Torquatus? Stukeley.

# NOTES

ON THE

# ROMAN COINS[A].

CLAUDIUS was the firſt of the Romans after Julius Cæſar who entertained any ſerious thoughts about Britain, and, ſending over an army, reduced the Southern parts into a province. At this
I. time ſeems to have been ſtruck the firſt of theſe coins here repreſented, with this abridged inſcription: TI. CLAVD. CAES*. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII†. IMP. XVI. i. e. *Tiberius Claudius Cæſar Auguſtus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia poteſtate* IX. *Imperator* VI. To explain theſe titles once for all, it is to be obſerved, that after Julius Cæſar, who laid the foundation of the Roman monarchy, all his ſucceſſors in honour of him affected the titles of Cæſar and Auguſtus, as if they were above humanity, things ſacred being called *auguſt:* that of *Pontifex Maximus*, becauſe they were veſted with all the offices of the prieſthood, and ſupreme in religious matters: and they uſurped the tribunitian power (B) (for they would not be called tribunes) to be more inviolable. For whoever affronted or inſulted perſons veſted with this authority was put to death without trial as guilty of ſacrilege. And they renewed their tribunician power yearly, by which the term of their reign is computed. Laſtly, they took the title of *Imperatores* from the extent of their empire, and as including the regal and dictatorial power. They were ſtyled *Imperatores* as often as they atchieved any thing remarkable in war, either in perſon or by their generals. The triumphal arch with a horſeman between two trophies inſcribed DE BRITAN. on the reverſe of this medal leads me to think that a double victory was gained in the 9th year of Claudius's reign, reckoning by the year of his tribuneſhip (C).

II. In the 2d coin, belonging alſo to Claudius, we learn from the inſcription TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. GER. TR. P. XII. IMP. XIIX. that he was for ſome ſucceſs in Britain in the 12th year of his reign ſaluted Imperator the 18th time; and that a colony was then ſettled at Camalodunum, as appears from the man driving a cow and a bull (D). "The Romans," ſays Servius[a], "when they founded a city, yoaked "together a bull on the right hand and a cow on the inner ſide, and having their garments girt about in "the Gabine faſhion, i. e. part of the toga thrown over their heads, held a crooked plough handle that

* CAESAR. † VI.

[a] In En. V. 755.

(A) Mr. Camden has admitted into his ſeries ſeveral coins which have no other relation to Britain than that the emperors to whom they belong had ſomething to do here. By the ſame rule he ſhould have added many more; and Mr. Walker, who added ſix more, has fallen very ſhort of the due number. The preſent plate profeſſes to exhibit only ſuch Roman coins as bear any evident marks of relation to this country.

(B) There is no rule in deducing the years of an emperor's reign by thoſe of his tribunician power. Thoſe emperors who aſſumed a power over the ſenate put this power on their coins abſolutely and without number, as for ever united to their dignity; whereas the ſenate, who made it a matter of favour, expreſſed it as far as they could annually. Thus on ſome of the coins of Tiberius we have only TRIBVN. POT. on others TRIBVN. POT. XII. XXIIII. Good princes affected to expreſs it annually. Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius did ſo out of policy, and gained thereby the higheſt applauſe on the coins which the ſenate ſtruck; Jobert, I. 157: but this is contradicted by his editor, p. 205. M. Maureau de Mautour was of Camden's opinion. (Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſc. II. 385. 12°.) The emperors, being Patricians, were incapable of holding the *tribuneſhip*, and therefore obtained the *tribunician* power, which was conferred on them every year, or as often as they deſired it. Sometimes they refuſed it, and ſometimes they conferred it on one of their favourites, and ſometimes for five years; ſo that it is not true that the number of the *Tribunicia poteſtas* was the number of their reigns. Walker in Gibſon.

Vaillant (Num. Imp. Romæ, 1743, 4to. II. 53.) mentions a rare gold and a very rare ſilver coin of Claudius. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. the buſt laureate: reverſe, DE BRITANNIS. A triumphal arch with trophies: which he refers to his expedition hither A. U. C. 796, A. D. 43, and pompous triumph over the Britans, for which the arch here repreſented was erected to him in the 9th region of Rome in his 6th tribunate, A. U. C. 799, A. D. 46. On it is his ſtatue on horſeback between two trophies of Britiſh arms. This coin is rare in gold, but more ſo in ſilver. (Patin, Sueton. 261.) We have engraved it in our plate of Roman coins, fig. 1.

A gold coin of this emperor, with a woman holding in her right hand a rudder, and at her feet a ſhip's ſtern, and in the exergue BRITANNIA (Birag. p. 87. Muſgrave, Belg. Brit. p. 188. tab. XIII.) is referred to A. D. 799.

Vaillant gives of the ſame year a copper coin, inſcribed TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Reverſe, DE BRITANNIS. S.C. two ſhields with banners. (I. 17.) Biragius, p 84. has a coin like Mr. Camden's.

(C) Not only *two* but many victories were gained in the reign of Claudius by his lieutenants in Britain. The Conqueſt of Britain is aſcribed by Tacitus to him: *Divus Claudius auctor operis* (Vit. Agr. c. 13.) Veſpaſian fought thirty battles, reduced two of the moſt powerful nations, and took above twenty towns, partly under the emperor's command, and partly under that of his lieutenant Aulus Plautius. Oſtorius and Didius Gallus ſucceeded him, and in the ſpace of twelve years furniſhed ample matter for innumerable trophies. (See Horſley, p. 22—27, & aut. ibi cit.) Occo puts on the coin here engraved TR. P. III. IV. V. VI. and IMP. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI, which was in the height of Veſpaſian's ſucceſs.

Walker had added another, which he confeſſes he had little authority for. Occo (p. 83.) deſcribes it from the Arſcot cabinet, referring it to the 11th year of Claudius.

Dr. Muſgrave (ubi ſup.) refers to Britain a coin of Claudius, inſcribed SPES AVGVSTA; a female figure holding out a branch to three ſoldiers, which Biragius (81—82.) and Vaillant (I. 18.) date A. D. 794, which is two years before he invaded Britain.

(D) I have not been able to find where Camden and Burton met with this coin. It has not turned up at Malden or Colcheſter, nor is it mentioned by Vaillant, Patin, or Occo. The former (p. 105.) barely mentions among Claudius's colony coins the name of Camalodunum; the other (p. 78.) gives ſuch a reverſe as this with *five ſtandards*, inſcribed COL CL. for Claudiopolis in Iſauria (ſee the plate fig. 2.) and the laſt, one from Spon without the ſtandards inſcribed I. C. L. I N. AVG. The coins of *Saragoſſa* in Spain under Auguſtus and Claudius, on which this reverſe is common, may not improbably have been miſtaken for it. Vaillant (Num. in Col. 101—102.) gives three with this figure on the reverſe, ſuperſcribed C. C. A. and the duumvir's name round it. Claudius's 12th tribunate anſwers to his being the 26th time Imperator; not, as Camden reads it, 18, in a character unuſual on coins.

"all

# ROMAN COINS.



1 A

2

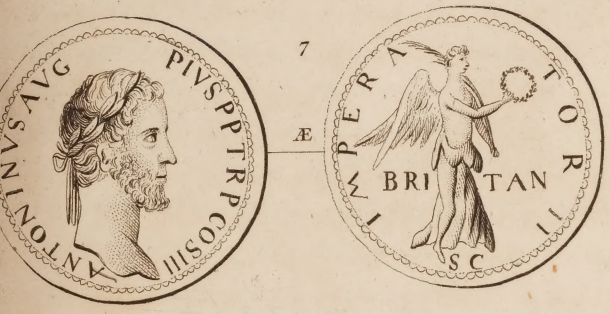
3 Æ

4 Æ

5 Æ

6 Æ

7 Æ




8 Æ

9 Æ

10

11 Æ

12 A

13 A

14 Æ

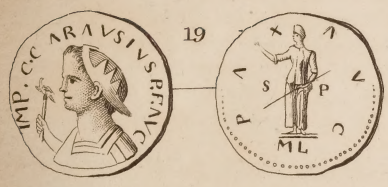
15

16 A

17 Æ

18 Æ

19

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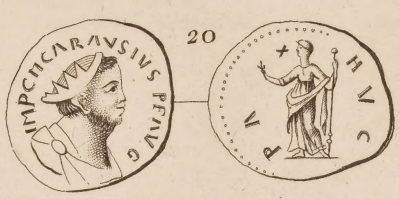


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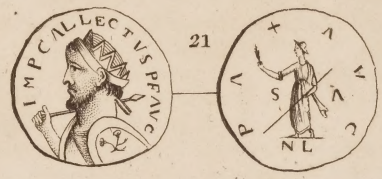


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F. Cary, sculp.

all the clods might fall inwards. And in this manner drawing the furrow marked out the site of the walls, lifting up the plough where the gates were to be."

The son of Claudius, to whom belongs the 3d coin with the Greek characters, had the name of BRI- III.
TANNICVS conferred on him by a decree of the senate for his father's successes. Seneca[b] wishes that he may "restore peace to Germany, lay open Britain, and triumph both for his father and himself." But what is the meaning of the half ship and the inscription *Metropolis Etiminii regis?* I know not who this Etiminius was, unless we may suppose him to have been the same with Adminius, son of king Cunobelin, who, Suetonius says, went over to Caligula (E).

The 4th is a coin of Hadrian, inscribed HADRIANVS AVG. CONSVL. III. PATER PATRIAE. IV.
On the reverse, EXERCITVS BRITANNICVS, represented by three soldiers, which I suppose to denote that there were three legions in Britain A. D. 120, the year of his 3d consulship, viz. the 2d Augusta, the 6th Victrix and the 20th Victrix (F).

The 5th and 6th are of Antoninus Pius, inscribed *Antoninus Augustus, Pius, Pater patriæ, Tribunitia po-* V. VI.
*testate, Consul tertium:* and on the reverse, one has Britannia sitting on rocks with an ensign, spear, and shield; the other the same figure seated on a globe (G). They seem to have been struck by the province of Britain in honour of Antoninus Pius, at the beginning of his reign A. C. 140. The military habit of this province denotes that Britain was at that time renowned for military glory, as the coin struck in Italy in honour of him has a figure sitting on a globe with a cornucopiæ expressive of universal plenty: that in Sicily one with ears of corn in token of fertility; that in Mauritania, one holding javelins with a horse to signify the reputation of the province for horses. To this must also be referred the 9th coin, which belongs IX.
to the same Antoninus, but is misplaced.

The 7th is a coin of Commodus, which informs us that he took the name of BRITANNICVS for his VII.
victories in Britain; for on the reverse is Victory holding a palm-branch and shield, and sitting on the shields of the conquered Britans, with this inscription, VICTORIA BRITANNICA (H).

The 8th is a coin of Caracalla, misplaced here, and expressly proving from the numbers that he de- VIII.
feated his enemies in Britain A. D. 214, as also from the trophy, better described by Virgil[c] in the following lines than by the graver (I):

*Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis*
*Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,*
*Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi magne trophæum*

[b] En. XI. 5, &c.

(E) This was first travestied into a coin of a king of London by Bolton in his Nero Cæsar (p. 134.), for which exploit he is much admired by Evelyn on medals (p. 51. Hearne, Lel. Collect. IX. 63. Burton at large on Anton. p. 158.) Peiresc, in the letter to Camden before cited, thinks this a Smyrnean coin, ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Β ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, their symbol being often a prow. Spanheim refers it to Corinth. (De us. & præst. II. 325. Ed. Amst. 1717. Carte, Hist. of Eng. I. 95.) Vaillant has at once removed the veil by exhibiting the legend ΕΠΙ ΜΙΝΔΙΟΥ ΒΑΑΒΟΥ ΑΝΘΥ. ΝΕΙΚΟ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ (which refers it to *Nicomedia*), round a galley over which is the bust of Britannicus in armour wretchedly misrepresented in Camden. (Vaillant Num. Græca, p. 15. See also Harduin, Num. Pop. at Nicomedia. Biragius, p. 88.) How any body could mistake a coin of Greek workmanship and letters for one of an imaginary king of London, is at this time of day hardly conceivable, but should at least be contradicted.

(F) The coins with this inscription but different reverses are by Occo (p. 178. Biragius. p. 175. 177, 178.) referred to a later period of Hadrian's life, four or five years after the date of his transactions in Britain. See Horsley's Chron. table. No reverse exactly like Mr. Camden's is mentioned. Biragius gives two others PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. S. C. a figure sitting, lifting up the right hand, holding in the left a hasta pura, under her foot a shield and globe, and in the exergue BRITANNIA: See the plate, fig. 3. BRITANNIA round a woman sitting, her right foot on a rock, her head reclining on her left hand, a spear on her right, which rests on a great shield. See the plate, fig. 4. from Patin, Imp. Rom. Numism. Par. 1697. Vaillant, I. 63. and Patin, p. 152, give another.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. the bust laureate.

EXERC. BRITANNICVS. The emperor in the paludamentum haranguing his soldiers from a suggestum. In others he is on horseback. This coin of the first size is extremely scarce. (Vaillant, II. 62. Occo, p. 178.)

Another in Patin (151.) has RESTITVTORI BRITANNIÆ. Occo (p. 178.) has one in silver, with ADLOCVTIO BRITANNICA.

(G) Occo (p. 193, 194.) agrees with Camden in his account and date of both these coins of Antoninus Pius, which bear on the reverse BRITANNIA, round one, and in the exergue of the other, which last is circumscribed IMPERAT.... I have one found at Aldborough. Another found by Dr. Stukeley at Ilchester (It. Cur. I. lxxii.) has on the head TR. P. XV. for COS. III. We have engraved fig. 6, from Patin (172.) a coin inscribed

ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. F. TR. P. COS. III.

Reverse, BRITANNIA COS. IIII.

A woman sitting on rocks reclining on her right arm, her left hand on the rocks, a standard and shield before her. Also Vaillant I. 73.

Vaillant (I. 72.) gives others rare of the first brass. Also (73.) BRITANNIA holding in her right hand a standard, in her left a shield, her arm on a shield. Also a reverse, with BRITANNIA PM. TR. P. &c. Victory marching on, holding in both hands a garland, rare of the first brass.

Also BRITAN. on a shield borne by a marching Victory; round it IMPERATOR. II. (p. 73. Patin, 173.) a Victory standing on a globe, holding a laurel crown and palm branch in her hand; round her IMPERATOR II. and behind her BRITAN. Vaillant, II. 159. Very rare in gold: referred to the victories here in this reign under Lollius Urbicus. See our fig. 7. which is from Dr. Hunter's collection.

(H) Biragius (p. 249, 250.) has copper coins of Commodus of A. U. C. 937, when his lieutenants reduced Britain, and he assumed the style of Britannicus, which is on his coins. Reverse,

BRITAN. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. a figure sitting helmeted; in her right a caduceus, in her left a spear and shield inscribed S. P. Q. R. Vaillant I. 96. first brass rare.

BRITANNIA. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. a figure sitting armed, in her right hand the standard of the legions, in her left a spear, a shield by the seat.

BRIT. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VIII. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. a female figure in a mantle, in her right hand a sword, in her left a crown. (Vaillant, I. 93.)

BRIT. P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. a woman standing in a robe, in her right hand a sword, in her left a crown; first brass rare and very elegant. Vaillant, I. 36.

P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. VICT.

BRIT. Victory sitting on shields, and holding one hand on her left knee, and in her right hand a palm branch. See our fig. 9. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlett.

(I) Occo (p. 291.) gives several of Caracalla's British coins which he refers to A. D. 211. A. U. 964, the year he quitted Britain.

VICTORIAE BRIT. a figure sitting, holding in each hand a trophy.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Victory writing on a shield hung against a palm-tree. Our fig. 15. from Patin, p. 235.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIIII. COS. III. S. C. Victory walking, crowning a trophy, near which is a woman standing, and a captive on the ground. Our fig. 14, from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlett. These have also TR. P. XIII.

The rest are inscribed VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE, with Victory writing on a shield hung upon a palm-tree, or having a trophy and a captive. Occo's date agrees better with Horsley (p. 67.) for Caracalla made a disadvantageous peace with the Britans, and left the island on his father's death; and thus Occo explains these coins. He has not Camden's No. 8, which is Vaillant's I. 125. with some variation in the legend of the reverse.

IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTON. PIVS. AVG.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. XIIII. COS. IIII. P. P.

Victory laying her hand on a trophy, by which stands a female figure, her hands bound behind her back, a captive at bottom, of the first size, rare.

*Bellipotens:*

*Bellipotens: aptat rorantes ſanguine criſtas*
*Telaque trunca viri.*

Firſt to the Gods diſcharg'd a victor's vows,
And bar'd an oak of all her verdant boughs:
High on a lofty point the trunk he plac'd,
Which with Mezentius' radiant arms he grac'd.
The ſhiver'd lances that the monarch bore,
The plumy creſt that dropt with recent gore, &c.
Thus the rich ſpoils he rais'd aloft in air;
A trophy ſacred to the God of War. PITT.

XII. The ſame may be ſaid of the 12th, belonging to the ſame emperor (K).

X. XI. Thoſe of Severus and Geta want no explanation (L).

XIII. Who this Ælianus is has not been yet diſcovered. Some place A. Pomponius Ælianus among the thirty tyrants. Others fix Cl. Ælianus among the ſix tyrants under Diocletian. Others imagine he was a tyrant in Britain under Probus, mentioned by Zoſimus without telling us his name, of whom before. At whatever time he lived it is evident he was ſaluted emperor in Britain, where alone his coins are found, with this inſcription, IMPERATOR[c] CL. AELIANVS PIVS FOELIX AVGVSTVS. On the reverſe, VICTORIA AVGVSTI, which implies that he defeated ſome barbarians (M).

XIV. A coin of Carauſius, inſcribed *Imperator Caius Carauſius Pius Fælix Auguſtus:* reverſe, PAX AVGVSTI, ſeems to have been ſtruck when he had cleared the Britiſh ſea of pirates (N).

XV. When Allectus, who ſlew Carauſius, aſſumed the purple, and behaved himſelf gallantly againſt the barbarians, he ſtruck this coin with VIRTVS AVGVSTI, and the letters Q. L. which ſome underſtand *Quartarius Londini cuſus*, others *Quæſtor Londinenſis* (O).

XVI. When Conſtantius Chlorus had ended his days at York, and been in a ſolemn manner ranked among the Gods, this coin was ſtruck in honour of his memory, as appears from the inſcription and the temple between two eagles. The letters P. LON. in the exergue ſignify *Pecunia Londini ſignata* (P).

XVII. His wife Flavia Helena, a native of Britain as our hiſtorians aſſert, which is confirmed by that great hiſtorian Baronius, after her ſon Conſtantine the Great had routed the tyrant Maxentius, and gained the title of *Founder of Peace and Deliverer of the World*, by ſecuring tranquillity to the ſtate, had this coin ſtruck in honour of her at Triers, as appears from the letters S. TR. q. d. *Signatu Treviris* (Q).

[c] Others call him *Cælianus*.

(K) Our fig. 8.

(L) Severus's Britiſh coins are of A. U. 963 and 964, when he obtained great ſucceſſes, and died.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two winged Victories writing on a ſhield hung to a palm-tree, below two captives, their hands tied behind them ſitting by them. Of the firſt ſize, rare. The ſame type with the inſcription P. M. TR. P. rare; not ſo elegant. (Vaillant I. 116. Occo 279.) But no ſuch figure as that given by Mr. Camden occurs with this inſcription.

Mr. Camden's No. XI. has the ſame reverſe, except that the Victories hold the ſhield againſt the palm-tree, and do not write on it. The inſcription on the head ſide differs. See our fig. 11. from Patin, p. 222. Our fig. 10 and 12. from Dr. Hunter differ from all theſe.

s. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory carrying a trophy in her right hand, and dragging a captive with her left. (Vaillant II. 228. Occo 279.)

Occo gives the following, 279.

c. BRITANNIA. A military figure ſetting on ſpoils, in her right hand a ſtandard, in her left a ſhield and ſpear.

BRITANNIA COS. III. a figure ſitting on a hill; in right hand a ſtandard, in left a ſhield.

A figure ſitting on ſpoils, and writing on a ſhield VICTORIAE BRITAN.

s. VICT. BRIT. Two captives ſitting by a trophy.

VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory holding in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm-branch, or in her right a palm, in her left a ſhield. (C. 10.)

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIX. COS. III. P. P. Victory holding a ſpear acroſs, and two captives at her feet.

Geta. (Occo 302, 303, 304.)

P. SEPT. PIVS. AVG. BRIT.

g. s. and c. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory ſtanding or walking, holding in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm-branch. (C. 10.) Our fig. 16. from Dr. Hunter and Bartlet.

c. —— —— —— —— —— Victory holding in her right hand a branch, in her left a ſpear.

VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory marching with a trophy.

e. VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. S. C. Victory putting her right hand on a trophy, to which is faſtened a military figure, a captive on the ground. (Occo 303. Vail. I. 125.)

e. VICT. BRIT. TR. P. III. COS, II. P. P. S. C. Victory ſitting on ſpoils, holding a ſhield on her knee. Our fig. 18. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlet.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. S. C. A figure veiled before a temple, captive at her feet, and near her Victory inſcribing a trophy. Occo 309.

—— —— —— —— —— —— Two Victories ſupporting a ſhield hung againſt a palm-tree. (Ib. Vail. I. 125.)

The ſame inſcription, but Victory ſitting on ſhields, holding a ſhield on her right knee, and in her left hand a palm-branch. Our fig. 17. The buſt laureate circumſcribed P. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. PIVS AVG. BRIT.

Vaillant I. 131. gives the following of Geta:

P. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. CAESAR. Head without a crown.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two Victories ſupporting a ſhield hung againſt a palm-tree, as on his father's coin. Very rare of the firſt ſize. Alſo Victory writing on a ſhield hung to a palm-tree. As on the coins of his father and brother.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. Victory laying her hand on a trophy, to which a figure is bound; a captive on the ground: rare of the firſt ſize in Caracalla, but very rare of Geta.

VICT. BRIT. PONT. MAX. TR. P. III. Victory ſitting, holding a ſhield in left: rare of the firſt ſize. (Occo 279.)

(M) A. Pomponius Ælianus uſurped the empire at Mentz A. D. 267, and before he had held it a year was murdered by the ſoldiers. Occo (p. 391) The C and L are diſtinct initials. Walker ſays he was choſen by the army after they had ſlain Lollianus: but Occo puts Ælianus a year before Lollianus. Be it as it may, his coin has no reference to Britain. See before, p. c. n. (N).

(N) If we believe Dr. Stukeley, there is not a ſingle coin of Carauſius which has not a reference to Britain, where he uſurped and held the ſovereignty ſix years. The ſubject of this uſurper and his coins has been exhauſted by Genebrier, "Hiſtoire de "Carauſius, empereur de la Grande Bretagne, collegue de Dio-"cletien & de Maximien, prouvé par les medailles. Par. 1740." 4to. Dr. Stukeley, in his "Medallic Hiſtory of Carauſius, 1757 and 1759," 2 vols. 4to. his "Palæographia Britannica, N° III. on "Oriuna wife of Carauſius, 1752." 4to. "Two diſſertations on "Carauſius, emperor of Britain, together with that of his ſup-"poſed wife and ſon, a third alſo of him and his ſucceſſor Al-"lectus, with a letter to Dr. Stukeley on the firſt volume of his "Hiſtory of Carauſius," 4to. and "Further obſervations on "Carauſius and Oriuna, 1756." 4to. The two laſt by Dr. Kennedy, phyſician to the Middleſex hoſpital, whoſe coins of Carauſius, amounting to £56 (nine of fine ſilver), were purchaſed after his death, 1760, by the late Philip Carteret Webb, eſq. The controverſy was cloſed by an anonymous Hiſtory of Carauſius, "or an examination of what had been advanced on that "ſubject by Genebrier and Stukeley, &c. 1762." 4to. We have engraved two of his coins, fig. 19, 20. from Dr. Kennedy's plate; the letters ML on the exergue of the firſt of which are ſuppoſed to mean *Moneta Londinenſis*, implying that it was ſtruck at London.

(O) Theſe letters are on a coin of Allectus given by Triſtan: but it may be doubted whether they ſhould not be P. L. i. e. *percuſſus Londini*, as on the coins of Conſtantius; or, as on Conſtantine's coins, *Lugduni*. Our fig. 21, 22. from Dr. Kennedy, have NL and QL in the exergue. A gold one found at Silcheſter has ML. See in Hampſhire, p. 205.

(P) The letters in the exergue are the only ſhadow of a reaſon for inſerting here this coin of Conſtantius Chlorus, which is a mere conſecration medal. P.LON. is by ſome read *Percuſſa Londini*,

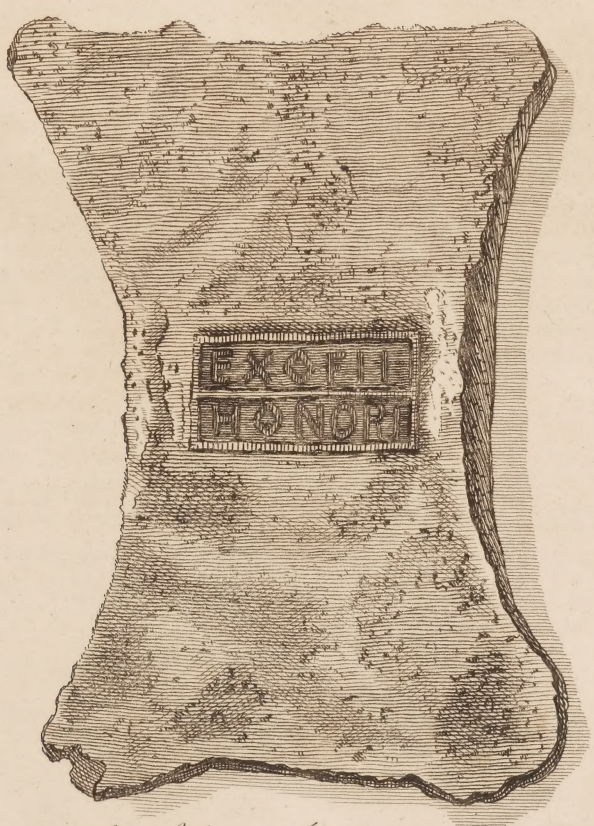
(Q) See our fig. 23. which, however, is not peculiar to Britain. This coin and the eight following are from Du Freſne's Conſtantinopolis Chriſtiana.

Flavius

# *ROMAN COINS and other ANTIQUITIES, Pl. II.*

*Silver Coins found in & near the Isle of Thanet.*

*Two Rings found on Stanmore Common, 1781.*



*A Silver Ingot, found in the Tower of London, 1777.*

Flavius Conſtantinus Maximus Auguſtus, that great ornament of Britain, ſtruck at Conſtantinople, as we learn from the letters CONS in the exergue, this coin inſcribed GLORIA EXERCITVS, to pleaſe the ſoldiery, who, and not the emperor, at that time managed the empire (R). XVIII.

Conſtantius Junior, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, who had Britain with other provinces, ſtruck this coin in his father's life-time, being ſtyled on it only *Nobilis Cæſar*, a title uſually conferred on the perſons intended to ſucceed on the throne. From the building and PROVIDENTIAE CAES. it ſhould ſeem that he and his brother erected ſome public ſtructure at London (S). XIX.

This coin, inſcribed *Dominus noſter Magnentius Pius Fœlix Auguſtus* ſeems to have been ſtruck by Magnentius, whoſe father was a native of Britain, and to curry favour with Conſtantius after defeating ſome public enemy. For the letters DD. NN. AVGG. i. e. *Domini noſtri Auguſti* intimate that there were at that time two Auguſti or emperors. The words VOTIS. V. MVLTIS X, mean that the people then made vows that the emperor might live ten years, and by multiplying the number wiſhed him in their acclamations a return of many ten years. To this Nazarius alludes in his panegyric: "The Quniquennalia 'of our happy emperors plunge us in joy, but our eager wiſhes and forward hopes are fixed on the De-'cennalia." The letters P. AR. ſhew that this coin was ſtruck at Arles (T.) XX.

Conſtantius having defeated Magnentius and recovered Britain, cauſed this coin to be ſtruck in compliment to the army. R in the exergue probably means it was minted at Rome (U). XXI.

This coin from the letters in the exergue, probably ſtruck at Antioch in honour of Valentinian when he had reſtored Britain then in a declining ſtate, and from his own name given that of VALENTIA to part of it which he recovered (X). XXII.

On this coin of Gratian I need not repeat what I have already obſerved on that of Magnentius (Y.) XXIII.

Upon Magnus Maximus being created emperor by the army, together with his ſon Flavius Victor, theſe coins were ſtruck in compliment to the ſoldiery; and for the ſame reaſon Theodoſius after he defeated them ſtruck that inſcribed GLORIA EXERCITVS. XXIV. XXV. XXVI.

On this gold coin of Honorius I ſhall only obſerve, that the word AVGGG. denotes that there were three Auguſti at that time, viz. after A. D. 420, when Honorius reigned in the Weſt, Theodoſius the younger in the Eaſt, and with them Conſtantius, created Auguſtus by Honorius, and who ſurpaſſed our Conſtantine, who was elected here for the luckineſs of his name. CONOB ſhews that it was *aurum Obrizum* (pure gold) ſtruck at Conſtantinople. I have not yet met with this word CONOB on any but gold coins (Z). XXVII.

I might here add many more Roman coins, of which immenſe quantities are found in the ruins of our antient cities in treaſures or vaults[d] buried in the ground at that time and in ſepulchral urns. I have often wondered whence ſo many of them came, till I read in the Imperial Conſtitutions prohibitions againſt melting down antient coins[e].

After cauſing theſe antient coins both Britiſh and Roman to be engraved, I thought it would be of ſervice to the reader to inſert here a map of Britain while a Roman province, with the antient names, however inaccurate. For who ſhall pretend to form a correct one? All we ſhall learn from it will be this, that the world ſuffers alterations every day; new foundations of cities are laid, new names ſucceed to the old ones which are loſt, and, as the poet ſays,

*Non indignemur mortalia corpora ſolvi;*
*Cernimus exemplis oppida poſſe mori*[f].

No more complain that mortal bodies die,
When cities doom'd to death in ruins lie.

[d] *flaviſſæ.*

[e] L. I. c. de auri publici profecut. L. 12. c. 13. C. Th. de ſuſcept. præpos.

[f] Rutilius, It. I. 413, 414.

(R) Our fig. 24, has on the exergue SMNL, which may be *Signata Moneta Londini* or *Lugduni.*

(S) The building on the reverſe is generally referred to the *Caſtra Prætoria* at Rome. See fig. 25.

(T) This coin has not the leaſt relation to Britain, therefore is omitted in our plate.

(U) See fig. 26, which has on the exergue PCON. *percuſſus Conſtantinopoli.*

(X) See fig. 27.

(Y) See fig. 28.

(Z) If this obſervation of Mr. Camden's were true, CONOB might ſignify *Conſtantinopolitanum obryzum*, q. d. the pure gold of Conſtantinople: but theſe letters occurring on ſilver and braſs coins ſhew it can mean only *Conſtantinopoli olſignatum.* Du Freſne, Imp. Conſtantinop. Numiſm. p. 76. Several of theſe coins in gold, together with a ſilver wedge inſcribed with Honorius's name, were found in digging the foundations of a new Ordnance-office in the Tower, 1777. Archæol. V. pl. xxv. p. 291. Though none of theſe coins bear the ſtamp of London, it is no proof the Romans had not a mint in the Tower.

*** Biſhop Gibſon having ſupplied his edition of the Britannia with a map of Roman Britain, and a copy of Antoninus' Itinerary, as compared by Mr. Burton with the ſeveral editions, we have ſubjoined the moſt correct copy of the Itinerary, with the modern names of the ſtations, and a map from Mr. Horſley.

# ANTONINI ITER BRITANNIARUM.

AS this work paſſes under the name of Antoninus, it is generally agreed to have been executed under the direction at leaſt of one of the Roman emperors of that name; either Antoninus Pius or Caracalla. Mr. Horſley inclines to the latter, who was ſome years in Britain in perſon. "The "limits ſettled in this Itinerary ſuit his reign, and the peace made by him, better than the reign of "Antoninus Pius. For this latter built the Roman wall in Scotland, and yet we have no ſtations men- "tioned in the Itinerary within forty miles of that wall. The wall which was built by Severus, father of "Caracalla, is in the North of England, and there are not above two or three ſtations in the Itinerary "advanced beyond this wall, and thoſe at no great diſtance from it. There is indeed good ground to "ſuſpect with Dr. Gale [a] that it has not all been compoſed by one hand, at leaſt not by any one of the "Antonines, becauſe Conſtantinople and ſome other places are mentioned in it, which were not founded "till long after the laſt of the Antonines. It might be begun by ſome one, and carried on by others; and "if any of the antients compoſed that part which relates to Britain, I ſhould incline moſt to Caracalla. "It cannot however be denied that the work is antient and genuine, and that we owe more diſcoveries of "Roman places in Britain to it than to all other authors put together." Thus Mr. Horſley [b]. Surita, who publiſhed the whole, thinks it cannot be dated earlier than Severus or Caracalla, nor much later than Conſtantine the Great. Weſſeling laſt republiſhed the whole Itinerary, with various readings and copious notes. Amſterdam, 1735. 4°.

Britain is here divided into fifteen Itinera, containing an account of the ſeveral ſtations that were ſituated on the Roman military ways, and ſeeming to be ſo many marching routs for the ſoldiers. The routs are far from being always direct, for they ſometimes fetch a very wide compaſs. Were we ſure of our military ways and our numbers, and did we know what ſort of miles are uſed in the Itinerary, it would be an infallible guide. But each of theſe have their difficulties. On a thorough and impartial trial, Mr. Horſley found that through the moſt part of England, wherever we are ſure, the proportion of miles in the Itinerary to Engliſh computed miles is generally as three to four, or three computed miles make four in the Itinerary. Sometimes the ratio may be as four to five, or leſs; but three to four is the mean proportion, and that which fails but ſeldom in the body of the kingdom.

I ſhall ſubjoin Mr. Horſley's account of our Roman military ways [c].

"Moſt of our military ways were probably laid by Julius Agricola. It is moſt likely that the Romans "erected ſtations, and laid their ways as they carried on their conqueſts; though whether the ways were "prior to the ſtations, or the ſtations to the ways, or both were done together, may be hard to determine. "Before I enter on the particular Itinera, it will perhaps be expected that I here ſay ſomewhat concerning "the four grand Roman ways in Britain, which have (as is thought) ſince the Saxon times been poſſeſſed "of four particular names, and which had particular laws, *Pax quatuor cheminorum* [d]. Theſe are, *Watling-* "*ſtreet*, *Hermin-ſtreet*, the *Foſſe*, and *Ikening* or *Icknild-ſtreet*.

"I know not whether the name *Watling-ſtreet* be derived from the winding nature of it, but it is certain "that this does wind more than any of the four grand ways. The ſecond Iter runs along this way. And "this Iter, as well as the way, is the longeſt and moſt winding of any. It croſſes the kingdom thrice; "it goes from Richborough through London towards Cheſter, and then croſſing again comes to York, "and from thence again to Carliſle and beyond it. Beſides this, the country people near Wroxeter in "Shropſhire give the name of Watling-ſtreet to the military way which goes through the middle of that "county into Herefordſhire, and (as I apprehend) toward Kencheſter. The name of Watling-ſtreet is "alſo given to the military way which goes through Wales, and is thought to have been continued to "the iſland of Angleſea; for a cauſeway is yet viſible a good way into the ſea, pointing toward this iſland. "The ſame name is alſo given (as far as I could learn) to all the military ways that are in Scotland. The "vulgar call the military way from Cataract bridge to Carliſle, through Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, "Mitchel Scots cauſeway; as they do alſo that which is called Watling-ſtreet in the county of Durham "about Binchester. The northern part of this way is manifeſtly the baſis of the firſt Iter, which, as I "believe, terminates in the moſt northerly ſtation of Hermin-ſtreet. The ſecond, third, and fourth Itinera "have alſo Watling-ſtreet, or part of it, for their baſis; and ſo has the latter part of the fifth, ſixth, and "eighth Itinera, not to mention the latter part of the twelfth [e].

[a] Ant. Itin. p. 1. [b] Brit. Rom. p. 379. [c] Ib. 387—389.

[d] Pax regis multiplex eſt:—alia, quam habent quatuor chemini, Watlingſtrete, Foſſe, Hikenildſtrete & Ermingſtrete; quorum duo in longitudinem regni, alii duo in latitudinem diſtenduntur.—Chemini vero minores—ſub lege comitatus ſunt. Inter Leges S. Ed. cap. 12.

Hearne printed in the ſixth volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 93, "An eſſay towards the recovery of the courſes of the four great Ro- "man ways," by Roger Gale, eſq. and ſome additions to it in a letter to him from the author in the ſixth volume of Leland's Collectanea, p. 437. (p. 273, ſecond edition). Some corrections of it are inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 357. In the eſſay is engraved an old ſketch of theſe ways, from the Additamenta to Matth. Paris, (Cott. Lib. Nero D. 1. f. 194. b.) the maker of which is not ſo ignorant as Mr. Gale ſuppoſed him. This map is more correctly engraved by Mr. Baſire, in Brit. Top. I. p. 9. pl. I.

[e] Odo archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis pacem compoſuit inter Anlaf & Eadmund; ut Anlaf totam Angliæ inſulam ad borealem plagam viæ regiæ quæ Watlingſtreet dicitur ſuæ ditioni ſubjectam teneret; Eadmundus vero auſtralem ejuſdem callis partem contentus pacifice regnaret, quique ſuperviveret regni totius regimen optineret. MS. Gale. In p. 5. of "Miſcellanies on ſeveral curious ſubjects, 1714" and 1723, 8vo. is a letter from Mr. Aſhmole to Sir William Dugdale about the courſe of the Watling-ſtreet.

"I would

# BRITANNIA ROMANA

*collected from* PTOLEMY, ANTONINES ITINERARY, *the* NOTITIA, *and* INSCRIPTIONS.

## *BRITISH PEOPLE* mentioned by PTOLEMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | *Atrebatii.* | XIX | *Durotriges.* |
| II | *Belgae.* | XX | *Epidii.* |
| III | *Brigantes.* | XXI | *Gadeni.* |
| IV | *Caledonii.* | XXII | *Logi.* |
| V | *Cantae.* | XXIII | *Mertae.* |
| VI | *Cantii* | XXIV | *Novantae.* |
| VII | *Careni.* | XXV | *Ordovices.* |
| VIII | *Carnonacae.* | XXVI | *Otadeni.* |
| IX | *Catyeuchlani.* | XXVII | *Parisi.* |
| X | *Cerones.* | XXVIII | *Regni.* |
| XI | *Coritani.* | XXIX | *Selgovae.* |
| XII | *Cornavii.* | XXX | Silva Caledonia. |
| XIII | *Cornavii.* | XXXI | *Silures.* |
| XIV | *Creones.* | XXXII | *Simeni* |
| XV | *Damnii.* | XXXIII | *Texali.* |
| XVI | *Demetae.* | XXXIV | *Trinoantes.* |
| XVII | *Dobuni.* | XXXV | *Vacomagi.* |
| XVIII | *Dumnonii* | XXXVI | *Venicontes.* |

anation of the marks

in { Ptolemy + / Antonine △ / Notitia □ / Inſcriptions ○

any { Iſurium ⧗ / Verterae ⧗ / Petuaria ⧗ / Brexarum ⧗ / Rutupae ⧗ / Bremenium ⧗

*re not being room for nes of the ſtations upon l in* England *they are to in the* Table *by figures.*

HIBERNICVS OCEANVS

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

GALLIA

" I would call *Hermin-ſtreet* the military way which leads directly from London to Lincoln, and ſo to " Wintringham, in a line as ſtrait as can be expected. It is ſaid that the *via conſularis* (termed in the " Ely book Erming-ſtreet) goes from Royſton towards Huntingdon. And the author of the New Survey [f] " tells us of a road by Royſton, which is called Ermin-ſtreet, and that ſome lands in Therfield are ſaid " to lie next Ermin-ſtreet, and that a Roman way about Stamford is alſo called Ermin-ſtreet in the writings " of the monks. But this way, he ſays, was erroneouſly ſo called. The ſame author obſerves [g], that " the great northern road by Royſton and Stamford is by ſome authors and ſome of the oldeſt monks " called Ermin-ſtreet. He rejects their opinion indeed, and ſpeaks leſs favourably of their authority here " than he does on another occaſion. But however that be, he is miſtaken, I think, when he aſſerts that " this military way paſſes by Grantham. The writings of Peterborough abbey alſo mention Hermin-ſtreet. " Mr. Gale thinks *Ermin* is for *Earning*, a Saxon word for *old*. Dr. Stukeley ſays, that in the Saxon " language *Here* is an army, and *Hereman* a ſoldier; ſo that Herman-ſtreet (as he writes it) is *via militaris*. " According to him it begins at Newhaven in Suſſex, goes through Radmil and Lewes, and then by the " Surry Stane-ſtreet at Croydon and Streetham, and ſeems to have croſſed the Thames at the ferry called " Stane-gate by Lambeth. I find no *Iter* that proceeds directly on this road for any number of ſtations " together. A part of the fifth, at leaſt from Durobrivæ to Lindum, has been directly on it, and ſome " part I believe of the firſt, but little more. Some incline to give the name of Hermin-ſtreet to the " military way from Cataract to Carliſle, or to ſuppoſe this to be the continuation of Hermin-ſtreet, " which was united with Watling-ſtreet from York (or beyond it) to Cataract; and others may think that " the other branch from Cataract to Riecheſter is the continuation of Hermin-ſtreet, and ſome that both " theſe branches belong to it [h]. I ſhall leave every one to his own opinion in this, and only obſerve, that " the military way to Carliſle, as ſoon as it enters Scotland, bears the name of Watling-ſtreet; and as for " that to Riecheſter, it is almoſt univerſally ſo called, both in England and Scotland. Others alſo ſuppoſe " ſome of the military ways South from London to be a part of Hermin-ſtreet.

" The *Foſſe* proceeds directly from Bath to Lincoln. I believe it has been continued beyond the Bath, " as far as Ilcheſter at leaſt, if not to the ſea; Dr. Stukeley thinks to Seaton. Great part of this too, " namely, that which is in the very heart of the kingdom, has had no part of an *Iter* on it; but the " latter part of the ſixth *Iter*, and middle part of the eighth, from Venonæ to Lindum, have no doubt " been on the other parts of it. This ſtill bears the name of the Foſſe-way from Lincoln to Bath, and " beyond it. Some affirm it to have been continued in a pretty direct line beyond Lincoln to the ſea " coaſt. But to this I am a ſtranger. The learned Dr. Gale would have that magnificent way from " Lincoln to the Humber to be the continuance of the Foſſe [i]: but as this is out of the line, and ſeem- " ingly, as I think, of a different make; I would rather chuſe to call it the continuance of Hermin-ſtreet.

" I am moſt at a loſs about *Icknild-ſtreet*. Some think there were two Roman ways of this name, but " I cannot ſay we are certain of either. It is agreed, that it muſt have been ſome way that led to or from " the country of the *Iceni*, and that this is the reaſon of the name; poſſibly *Icen elde ſtreet*, or *old ſtreet*. " It is therefore natural to ſuppoſe, that *Venta Icenorum* muſt have ſtood on this way, and perhaps been " the limit or *terminus* of it. The way therefore, according to which the ninth *Iter* is directed, ſhould, " I think, be the beſt entitled to this name of any in the Itinerary. This I ſhall afterwards ſhew to be " the Roman road which has come from Caiſter, near Norwich, by Colcheſter or Malden to London. " The military way from London by Speen and Marlborough to the Bath, or rather that by Silcheſter " and Old Sarum to Dorcheſter, may be looked upon as the continuation of it. This military way, " which goes from Silcheſter to Old Sarum, and ſo to Dorſetſhire, by Pentridge (as Mr. Gale informs me) " paſſes at Guſſage St. Michael under the name of Ickling dyke [k]. But yet, as the ſame gentleman obſerves, " the great way called Ickning-ſtreet comes from Goring in Oxfordſhire into Berkſhire, near Strateley, and " paſſes by Aldworth to Speenham, near Newbury. And he tells us likewiſe, that it paſſes by Hitchin " in Hertfordſhire, and Royſton. Dr. Plot argues for an Icknild-ſtreet which paſſes through Derbyſhire, " and enters Staffordſhire at Stretton, near Tutbury, leading by Burton upon Trent and Litchfield into " Warwickſhire, near Handſworth, where it appears near Birmingham. He alſo takes notice of a raiſed " way near the village of Edlinghall, pointing towards Lullington in Derbyſhire, which he ſuppoſes to " be a Roman *via vicinalis*. But I cannot yet ſee any reaſon to believe that any Itinerary ſtations have " ſtood on either of theſe ways, though this Icknild-ſtreet, as well as Watling-ſtreet, remains yet (accord- " ing to the account we have of it) very high and conſpicuous. Dr. Plot and others will have Stretton " near Litchfield, Streeton near Burton, and Old fort, in the pariſh of Kimber, to be ſtations upon it [l]."

Beſides theſe main roads, it is certain, that there have been a great many vicinal branches, and ſome which have croſſed the principal ways at nearly right angles. There have been alſo conſiderable military ways in Britain on which no Iter has proceeded. *Akeman-ſtreet* leads from Alcheſter to Bath. *Julia ſtrata* has been traced from Caerwent through South Wales. *Sarn Elen* and *Sarn Eyſog* are two other ways in Wales. *Maidenway* runs from the Roman Wall to Kirby Thor. *Pedderway* from Burnham to Ely. *Portway* from Hadſcoe to Raveningham. *Rudgeway* by Tamworth. There are four *Stone-ſtreets*: one in Suffolk, leading from Blithborough to Bungay and to Caſtor; a ſecond in Kent, from Canterbury to Limne; a third in Suſſex, from Chicheſter to Darking; a fourth in Eſſex, from Colcheſter by Dunmow. Dugdale ſomewhere mentions *Windly* way, Horſley [m] *Kindſtreet*, and another antient road we recollect by the name of *Maurood's cauſeway*. The *Via Badonica*, *Trinobantica*, &c. of antient writers, are only Latin names for ſome of theſe.

[f] P. 285. [g] P. 242, 243.

[h] Some remarks by Mr. Percival on the Ermine-ſtreet in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire are printed in Archæol. I. 62. Higden's Ermine-ſtreet is the Belingſtrete of Ninnius. [i] Anton. Itin. p. 130.

[k] Some remarks on the courſe of the Ikening-ſtreet in Hampſhire, by Smart Lethieullier, eſq. and Mr. Willis of Andover, are printed in Archæol. I. 56—60. [l] Higden inſtead of Icknield deſcribes Rychnield. [m] P. 416.

ITER

# ITER BRITANNIARUM,

From Weſſelingius' Edition of ANTONINE's ITINERARY, Amſt. 1735. 4°. p. 463—486. and Horſley's Britannia Romana, 1732. p. 380—472.

With various Readings of the Numbers of Miles; and the modern Names aſſigned from the beſt Authorities.

*A* Geſſoriaco *de* Galliis, RITUPIS *in portu Britanniarum*, Stadia numero CCCCL[a].

## ITER I.

From *The Limit*, i. e. *The Wall*, to *Hebberſtow* fields, or *Broughton*.

A LIMITE, *id eſt*, a VALLO PRÆTORIO uſque. M. P. CLVI.

This Iter proceeds along the Watling-ſtreet, and therefore it is certain that we muſt look for the ſtations only on this way, or ſome of its branches[b].

| | | M. P. |
|---|---|---|
| A BREMENIO *(Riecheſter)* CORSTOPITUM *(Corbidge)* | | XX. |
| VINDOMORA | *Ebcheſter* | IX. |
| VINOVIA | *Bincheſter* | XIX. |
| CATARACTONI | *Caterick* | XXII. |
| ISURIUM | *Aldburgh* | XXIV. |
| EBURACUM LEG. VI. VICTRIX | *York* | XVII. |
| DERVENTIONE | On the river *Derwent* | VII. |
| DELGOVITIA | *Godmundingham*, or *Weighton* | XIII. |
| PRÆTORIO | *Patrington. Broughton* (Horſley) | XXV. |

## ITER II.

From (beyond) the Wall to *Richborough*.

Iter a VALLO ad PORTUM RITUPAS, M. P. CCCCLXXXI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A BLATO BULGIO, *Middleby*, (Horſley) CASTRA EXPLORATORUM, *Netherby* | | XII al. X. |
| LUGUVVALLIO | *Carliſle* | XII. |
| VOREDA | *Old Penrith* | XIV. |
| BROVONACIS | *Kendal* (Gale) *Kirbyor* (Horſley) | XIII. |
| VERTERIS | *Burgh on Stanmore* | XIII. |
| LAVATRIS | *Bowes* | XIV. |
| CATARACTONI | *Catarick* | XIII al. XVI & XVIII. |
| ISURIUM | *Aldburgh* | XXIV. |
| EBURACUM | *York* | XVII. |
| CALCARIA | *Tadcaſter* | IX. |
| CAMBODUNO | *Almondbury* or *Gretland* (Horſl.) | XX al. XXX. |
| MANUTIO | *Mancheſter* | XVIII. al. XXIII. |
| CONDATE | *Congleton*, or near *Northwich* (Horſl.) | XVIII. |
| DEVA LEG. XX. VICTRIX | *Cheſter* | XX. |
| BOVIO | *Bangor*, or, as Horſley, near *Stretton* | X. |
| MEDIOLANO | *Meidvod* (Gale) near *Draiton* (Horſl.) | XX. |
| RUTUNIO | *Wem* on the *Rodam.* | XII. |
| VROCONIO | *Wroxeter* | XI. |
| UXACONA | *Okenyate* (Gale) near *Sheriff Hales* (Horſl.) | XI. |
| PENNOCRUCIO | *Penkridge*, near the river *Penk* | XII. |
| ETOCETO | *Wall* by *Litchfield* | XII. |
| MANDUESSEDO | *Manceſter* | XVI. |
| VENONIS | *Cleyceſter* | XII. |
| BENNAVENNA | *Wedon*, or near *Daventry* (Horſl.) | XVII. |
| LACTODORO | *Stony Stratford*, or *Towceſter* (Horſley) | XII. |
| MAGIOVINTO | *Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or as Horſley *Fenny Stratford* | XVII. |
| DUROCOBRIVIS | *Hertford* or *Redburn*, or as Horſley *Dunſtable* | XII. |
| VEROLAMIO | *Verulam* by *St. Alban's* | XII. |
| SULLONIACIS | *Brockley hills* | IX. |
| LONDINIO | *London* | XII. |
| NOVIOMAGO | *Woodcot* | X. |
| VAGNIACIS | *Maidſtone* (Gale) *Northfleet* (Horſley) | XVIII. |

[a] Pliny (IV. 16.) ſays Britain is diſtant from Geſſoriacum fifty miles. Bede (Eccl. Hiſt. init.) referring to both authors, and to Dio XXXIX. p. 127. makes Reptaceſter in Britain diſtant from Geſſoriacum in Gaul 450 ſtades.

[b] Horſley, p. 395.

| | | M. P. |
|---|---|---|
| DUROBRIVIS | *Rocheſter* | IX. |
| DUROLEVO | *Lenham. Milton* (Horſley) | XIV. al. XVI & XII. |
| DUROVERNO | *Canterbury* | XII al. XVI. |
| AD PORTUM RITUPIS | *Richborough* | XII. |

## ITER III.

From *London* to *Dover.*

Iter a LONDINIO ad PORTUM DUBRIS M. P. LXVI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUROBRIVIS | *Rocheſter* | XXVII. |
| DUROVERNO | *Canterbury* | XXV. |
| AD PORTUM DUBRIS | *Dover* | XIV. |

## ITER IV.

From *London* to *Lime.*

Iter a LONDINIO ad PORTUM LEMANIS M. P. LXVIII. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUROBRIVIS | *Rocheſter* | XXVII. |
| DUROVERNO | *Canterbury* | XXV. |
| AD PORTUM LEMANIS | *Lime* | XVI. |

## ITER V.

From *London* to *Carliſle* near the wall.

Iter a LONDINIO LUGUVALLIO ad VALLUM M. P. CCCCXLIII. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CÆSAROMAGO | *Chelmsford*, or *Writtle* | XXVIII. |
| COLONIA | *Colcheſter* | XXIV. |
| VILLA FAUSTINI | *St. Edmundſbury*, or *Dunmow* | XXXV al. XXV. |
| ICIANOS | *Ickburgh*, or *Cheſterford* | XVIII. |
| CAMBORICO | *Icklingham* | XXXV. |
| DUROLIPONTE | *Godmancheſter*, or as Horſley, *Cambridge* | XXV. |
| DUROBRIVAS | *Dornford* (Camd.) *Brigcaſterton* (G.) *Caſtor* (H.) | XXXV. |
| CAUSENNIS | *Nottingham* (G.) *Ancaſter* (H.) | XXX } XX. |
| LINDO | *Lincoln* | XXVI } XXXVI. |
| SEGELOCI | *Littleborough* | XIV. |
| DANO | *Doncaſter* | XXI. |
| LEGEOLIO | *Caſtleford* | XVI. |
| EBURACO | *York* | XXI. |
| ISUBRIGANTUM | *Aldburgh* | XVII. |
| CATARACTONI | *Catteric* | XXIV. |
| LAVATRIS | *Bowes* | XVIII. |
| VERTERIS | *Brugh* | XIII. |
| BROCAVO | *Brougham caſtle* | XX. |
| LUGUVALLIO | *Carliſle* | XXII. |

" The two main branches or grand ways that iſſue out from London, tending northward, are Wat-
" ling-ſtreet, and the military way on which the former part of this iter proceeds; and theſe, if I am not
" miſtaken, go off at nearly right angles one to another." Horſley, p. 427.

## ITER VI.

From *London* to *Lincoln.*

Iter a LONDINIO LINDUM M. P. CLVI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VEROLAMIO | *Verulam* | XXI. |
| DUROCOBROVIS | *Dornford* or *Brigcaſterton*, or, as H. *Dunſtable* | XII. |
| MAGIOVINIO | *Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or, as H. *Fenny Stratford* | XII. |
| LACTODORO | *Stony Stratford*, or *Towceſter* | XVI. |
| ISANNAVATIA [l. *Bennavena*] | *Wedon*, or near *Daventry* | XII. |
| TRIPONTIO | *Dowbridge* (G.) *Bugby* (H.) | XII. |
| VENNONIS | *Cleyceſter* | IX. |
| RATIS | *Leiceſter* | XII. |
| VEROMETO | *Willoughby* (H.) or *Barrow* | XIII. |

| | | M. P. |
|---|---|---|
| MARGIDUNO | *Eaſt Bridgeford* (H.) | XIII. |
| AD PONTEM | *Eaſt Bridgeford* (G.) near *Southwell* (H.) | VII. |
| CROCOCALANA | *Collingham*, or *Brugh* near it | VII. |
| LINDO | *Lincoln* | XII. |

## ITER VII.

From *Chicheſter* to *London.*

Iter a REGNO LONDINIO M. P. XCVI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLAUSENTUM | *Old Southampton* | XX. |
| VENTA BELGARUM | *Wincheſter* | X. |
| CALLEVA ATREBATUM | *Henley* (G.) *Silcheſter* (H.) | XXII. |
| PONTIBUS | Near *Old Windſor* | XXII. |
| LONDINIO | *London* | XXII. |

## ITER VIII.

From *York* to *London.*

Iter ab EBURACO LONDINIUM M. P. CCXXVII. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LAGECIO | *Caſtleford* | XXI. |
| DANO | *Doncaſter* | XVI. |
| AGELOCO | *Littleborough* | XXI. |
| LINDO | *Lincoln* | XIV. |
| CROCOCALANO | *Brugh*, near *Colingham* | XIV. |
| MARGIDUNO | Near *Eaſt Bridgeford* | XIV. |
| VERNEMETO | Near *Willughby* | XII. |
| RATIS | *Leiceſter* | XII. |
| VENNONIS | *Cleyceſter* | XII. |
| BANNAVANTO [l. *Bonnavena*] | *Wedon*, or near *Daventry* | XVIII. |
| MAGIOVINIO | *Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or *Fenny Stratford* | XXVIII. |
| DUROCOBRIVIS | *Dunſtable*, as H. | XII. |
| VEROLAMIO | *Verolam* | XII. |
| LONDINIO | *London* | XXI. |

## ITER IX.

*From Caſter*, near *Norwich*, to *London.*

ITER a VENTA ICENORUM LONDINIO M. P. CXXVIII. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STIOMAGO | *Wulpit* (H.) *Thetford* | XXXII al. XXXI. |
| COMBRETONIO | *Stretford*, on the river *Breton* | XXII. |
| AD ANSAM | *Witham*, or *Barklow* | XV. |
| CAMULODUNO | *Malden* (Camden and Horſley) *Walden* (Gale) | VI. |
| CANONIO | *Chelmsford* (Camd.) *Canfield* (G.) *Fambridge* (H.) | VIII al. IX. |
| CÆSAROMAGO | Near *Chelmsford* (H.) | XII. |
| DUROLITO | *Leiton* | XVI al. XXVI. |
| LONDINIO | *London* | XV al. V. |

## ITER X.

From *Lancheſter* to the ſtation near *Draiton* in the county of *Salop.*

Iter a GLANOVENTA MEDIOLANO M. P. CI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GALAVA | *Old Town*, or *Alon water* | XVIII al. XXVIII. |
| ALONE | *Whitley Caſtle* | XII. |
| GALACUM | *Whellep Caſtle* (Camd.) *Appleby* (H.) | XIX. |
| BREMETONACIS | *Overborough* | XXVII al. XXXII. |
| COCCIO | *Ribcheſter* | XX al. XXV. |
| MANCUNIO | *Manchester* | XVII al. XXVII. |
| CONDATE | Near *Northwich* | XVIII. |
| MEDIOLANO | Near *Draiton* | XVIII al. XXVIII. |

" This iter Mr. Camden by miſtake calls the *ninth*, inſtead of the *tenth*, and gives us but little " aſſiſtance in ſettling the ſtations on it, or rather has led a great many others into miſtakes."

ITER

## ITER XI.

From the ſea coaſt near *Caernarvon* to *Cheſter*.

Iter a SEGONTIO DEVAM M. P. LXXIV. ſic:

| | | M. P. |
|---|---|---|
| CONOVIO | *Conway*, or *Caer Rhyn* (H). | XXIV. |
| VARIS | *Bodvary* | XIX al. XXI. |
| DEVA | *Cheſter* | XXXII al. XXII. |

" In this ſhort iter there is a conſiderable diſagreement between the total at the top and the amount of " the particulars; the former is eighty-three, and the latter no more than ſeventy-five. In this caſe the " ſmaller number is the righter, or elſe our modern maps are much in the wrong, for according to theſe " the ſmaller is too great." Horſl. p. 455.

## ITER XII.

From *Silcheſter* by *Eggerton* to *Wroxeter*.

Iter a CALLEVA per MURIDUNUM VROCONIUM M. P. CCLXXXVI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VINDOMI | *Farnham* (H.) | XV. |
| VENTA BELGARUM | *Winchester* | XXI. |
| BRIGE | *Broughton* | XI al. IX. |
| SORBIODUNO | *Old Sarum* | IX al. XI. |
| VINDOGLADIA | *Wimbourn*, or near *Cranburn* (H.) | XIII. |
| DURNOVARIA | *Dorcheſter* | VIII al. XXXVI. |
| MURIDUNO | *Seaton* (G.) near *Eggerton* (H) | XXXVI al. VIII. |
| ISCA DUMUNNIORUM [SCADIUM NUNNIORUM] | *Exeter*, or near *Cheſelborough* (H.) | XV. |
| LEUCARO | Near *Glaſſenbury* | XV. |
| NIDO * | Near *Portbury* | XV. |
| BOMIO | Near *Axbridge* | XV. |
| ISCÆ LEG. II. AUGUSTÆ | *Caerleon* | XV al. XXVII. |
| BURRIO | *Uſk* | IX. |
| GOBANNIO | *Abergavenny* | XII. |
| MAGNIS | *Kencheſter* | XXII. |
| BRAVINIO | *Ludlow* | XXIV. |
| VROCONIO | *Wroxeter* | XXVII. |

" There is plainly an hundred omitted in the title prefixed to this iter; for the amount of the particu- " lars is juſt 282, whereas the total prefixed is 186. Dr. Gale believes that two itinera are here omitted, " or thrown into one; but I am inclined to think, contrary to the general opinion, that the latter part of " this iter has been directly from Iſca Dumnoniorum to Iſca Silurum, and ſo on to Urioconium. And I " take the true meaning of the title *a Calleva Muridunum Urioconium* to be a route from *Calleva* to *Urioco-* " *nium* by *Muridunum*, and ſo deſigned for one iter making that circuit." Horſl. p. 457.

## ITER XIII.

From *Caerleon* to *Silcheſter*.

Iter ab ISCA CALLEVAM M. P. CIX. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BURRIO | *Uſk* | IX. |
| BLESTIO | *Monmouth* | XI. |
| ARICONIO | *Roſs* | XI. |
| CLEVO | *Gloceſter* | XV. |
| DUROCORNOVIO | *Cirenceſter* | XIV. |
| SPINIS | *Speen* | XV. |
| CALLEVA | *Silcheſter* | XV. |

" This and the following iter have, I believe, been deſigned for two ſeveral paſſages over the Severn, " one more direct and by a ferry, the other by a bridge, but a little more about, ſo as that the Romans " might uſe either, as beſt ſuited their occaſions. Something of the ſame nature ſeems to have been " done at the Humber, as may be ſeen in the firſt and fifth itinera compared. There is a conſiderable " difference between the amount of the particulars 90, and the ſum total prefixed 109." Horſl. 467.

* Mr. Horſley tranſpoſes theſe two ſtations, contrary to all the MSS. and puts *Bonium* before *Nidum*. Weſſeling.

## ITER XIV.

From *Caerleon* to *Silcheſter*.

Item alio itinere ab ISCA CALLEVAM M. P. CIII. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VENTA SILURUM | *Caer Gwent* | IX. |
| ABONE | *Aunſbury* | IX. |
| TRAJECTUS | *Henham* | IX. |
| AQUIS SOLIS | *Bath* | VI. |
| VERLUCIONE | Near *Leckham* | XV. |
| CUNETIONE | *Marlborough* | XX. |
| SPINIS | *Speen* | XV. |
| CALLEVA | *Silcheſter* | XV. |

"This iter has the ſame *termini* with the former, but croſſes the Severn lower down, and by a ferry. "Here is alſo diſagreement between the particulars 98, and the ſum prefixed 103." Horſl. 469.

## ITER XV.

From *Silcheſter* to *Chiſelborough*.

Iter a CALLEVA ISCAM DUMNUNIORUM M. P. CXXXVI. ſic:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VINDOMI | *Farnham* | XV. |
| VENTA BELGARUM | *Wincheſter* | XXI. |
| BRIGE | *Broughton* | XI. |
| SORBIODUNI | *Old Sarum* | VIII. |
| VINDOCLADIA | *Wimborn*, or near *Cranborn* | XII. |
| DURNOVARIA | *Dorcheſter* | VIII al. IX. |
| MURIDUNO | *Eggerton* | XXXVI. |
| ISCA DUMNONIORUM | *Exeter*, or near *Chiſelborough* | XV. |

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Mr. Clarke[a] gives a liſt of ſeveral principal towns in antient Britain, not in any other author, from a very old anonymous Latin deſcription of the European iſlands in the Eſcurial Library, which the late biſhop of Carliſle referred to Dr. Stukeley, who explained them as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Londinum | | |
| 2 Neomagus | *Croydon.* | |
| 3 Petuaria | *Brough.* | |
| 4 Otuna | Othona *on* ſinus Idumanus. | |
| 5 Callagum | Galagum, *or* Galgacum, *Lancheſter.* | |
| 6 Orria | Orria Vecturionium, *Perth.* | |
| 7 Coria | *Corſtanlaw, metropolis of the* Gadeni | } *Scotland.* |
| 8 Trimontium | *Canaby among the* Selgovæ. | } |
| 9 Uzellum | Uxella, *Barton on the Foſs, in the county of Somerſet.* | |
| 10 Rethigonum | Rerigonium, *Burton, in the county of Lancaſter.* | |
| 11 Corda | *On Lough Care, among the* Selgovæ. (Camden.) | |
| 12 Linophibie | Leucophibie, *Whithern.* | |

The Doctor ſuppoſes theſe names filled up the map of this MS. which might be a tranſlation of Solinus.

[a] Letters on the Spaniſh Nation, p. 134.

THE

The following Remarks on the ſeveral learned Perſons among us who have attempted to illuſtrate this Itinerary, are taken from a MS. of the late Dr. CHARLES MASON, Woodwardian Profeſſor at Cambridge, who had himſelf beſtowed much pains to that purpoſe:

" SUCH as printed Antoninus firſt being foreigners, all that they could be expected to do was to " compare the various readings of names and numbers: conjectures as to places they could make none, " but from the few names they might ſee in ſuch maps as they then had of Britain (if they had any " modern ones at all) to have ſome ſimilitude to the old ones.

" As to thoſe of England, JOHN LELAND knew the accounts the monks had given of the four *Chemini* " *majores*, though indeed they have noted ſix in all; yet in ſettling the Roman ſtations he ſeems to have " indulged himſelf in a great latitude, and to have had no regard to the courſe of the roads, nor the " Itinerary diſtances; nay, very often when he has found a place with Roman remains, he has coined a " new name of his own for it; and though he mentions the Roman roads often, yet he did not know the " true courſe of any of them, as may appear by what he ſays of Watling-ſtreet, eſteeming that part of it " near Atherſton and part of the Ermine on Bramham moor as part of the ſame road. He has many " diſtances of places, but they are only computed: but theſe ſeem to have been only curſory obſerva- " tions, and collected as materials for a map of the country, and perhaps ſome account of the Roman " ſtations; and all the uſe we can make of them is to know in what places he had obſerved marks of " Roman antiquity.

" Mr. TALBOT about the ſame time wrote a commentary on that part of Antoninus which relates to " Britain, which is done in a very elegant ſcholar-like manner, and with great diffidence, only propoſing " his opinion rather as conjectures than aſſertions. He compares the names with thoſe of Ptolemy, often- " times conſidering the ſituation aſſigned to them. He alſo quotes Tacitus and Pliny, much to the pur- " poſe. He ſeems to have had but little perſonal knowledge of the Topography of Britain, but com- " monly takes up with ſuch accounts as he had from others, and ſo was ignorant of the courſe of the " military ways; but he compares the Itinerary diſtances from adjoining ſtations, and ſhews the uncertainty " and inconſiſtency of the numbers, complaining much of the great incorrectneſs of the book. His notes " go no further than the ſixth iter, but in what he has done he is for the moſt part near the truth.

" What ſir Thomas Elliott and William Lilly did, I do not know.

" As for Fulke, I know not whether he wrote any comment on Antoninus, only find him quoted as " naming ſeveral places for the Roman ſtations, moſt of which is ſo far from truth, that as they ſeem " to have been put down by looſe gueſs-work, ſo they deſerve no further conſideration.

" Humphrey Lluyd wrote " Commentarius de locis Angliæ," printed at Cologne 1570, again at London " 1577 and 1731, 4°. He has reſtored many places and their true ſituation in a learned and elegant ſtyle, " though Buchanan has handled him very roughly.

" WILLIAM HARRISON in his account of England prefixed to Holinſhed's Hiſtory, has, p. 190, given " us the divers Britiſh names of the principal old cities, and, p. 112, the monkiſh account of the high- " ways; p. 217, of antiquities found; p. 249, the computed diſtance along the chief roads, and alſo " a copy of Antoninus. He has mentioned the modern names but of very few places, and thoſe are many " of them wrong, ſo that he can be of little ſervice only for the Itinerary which he had collated " with MSS.

" William Lambarde finiſhed a ſort of dictionary of the towns of England, with ſome hiſtorical " accounts relating to each, adding the Saxon and Roman names to each, about 1577, in which many " places are rightly fixed, others not.

" Mr. CAMDEN, whoſe great abilities and induſtry did more than could be expected or hoped for " from any one man, and with ſo much judgment as thereby to have acquired ſo much authority to " himſelf as almoſt to prevent any future inquiries, no one preſuming to contradict him, and accordingly " Burton is only an echo to him, ſcarce any where venturing to amend what was amiſs in him, but ac- " quieſcing in all his determinations; Mr. Camden certainly took the right way in this affair; firſt to " trace out the roads, though he does not expreſsly put down the courſe of them, and to adhere to them " when neceſſity does not require us to deſert them; ſecondly, to ſearch for remains, and eſpecially in- " ſcriptions, and from them to determine ſome ſtations; thirdly, to have reſpect to the ſituation and " diſtances of the neighbouring ſtations. This he had regard to, but not ſo much as is to be wiſhed. He " contents himſelf commonly with ſaying the diſtances agree with the Itinerary, without telling us what " they were. Whether this was owing to the want of good maps, at leaſt for ſome time, and that he " could learn the diſtances only from vulgar computation, and ſo thought more exactneſs unneceſſary; or " it might be on account of the inaccuracy and inconſiſtency of the numbers in Antoninus. Nor indeed " does more ſeem neceſſary, where the ſite of the ſtation is certain, that being more to be depended on " than the numbers. He had alſo great, and I may ſay, too great regard to ſimilitude of ſound, inſomuch " that if he could find but the leaſt reſemblance, even of one ſyllable, it ſometimes determined him. " This has been the fundamental error in him, and has miſled him more than all other things; the ill " conſequence of which has been, that when one ſtation has on this account been miſplaced, all the " remainder muſt be wrong of courſe: a great inſtance of which we find in his placing *Camalodunum* at " Malden, againſt all the evidence of coins, walls, roads, and contiguous ſtations, which determine it

" to be Colcheſter. I may add *Bovium*, which for ſound's ſake he placed at Boverton, without road or " remains, though he had before placed it at Corbridge. Except when Mr. Camden has been miſled by " ſound, or along the wall, there is little occaſion to differ much from him.

" John Speed, in his maps, has given the Roman names of moſt of the ſtations, generally according " to Camden, but ſometimes different.

" Somner treats only of places in or near Kent, and ſo does Batteley.

" WILLIAM BURTON, as he tells us himſelf, was a ſchoolmaſter, and appears to have been well verſed in " the claſſics and civil law. He profeſſes only to give us the variety of readings, with ſome conjectures and " illuſtrations; and indeed he has collected a vaſt deal of common-place upon every ſubject that came in " his way, and commonly with good critical ſkill; but as to determining the ſtations, you are juſt where " you were. He tells us he was lame, and therefore could not travel and examine things himſelf.

" Sir William Dugdale traced ſome of the roads, particularly about Warwickſhire, the fens, &c. but " in a very lax and unſatisfactory manner, without attempting to ſettle the ſtations.

" Dr. Plot traced the roads both in the counties of Stafford, Oxford, and part of Kent, and took ſome " pains about the ſtations, though they are but very few that came in his way *.

" But the next that chiefly deſerves our attention is Dr. GALE, whoſe learning and abilities could not " fail of gaining eſteem and regard to his work. He got collations from MSS. and adorned it with inſcrip- " tions and diſſertations, though ſometimes not much to the illuſtration of his author. His numbers ſome- " times differ from Camden, and his ſtations very often, but ſeldom for the better. He ſeems prejudiced " much in the ſcheme of placing *Camulodunum* at Walden, and takes great pains about it, without the " leaſt appearance of probability, and afterwards makes it an objection againſt the regularity of the author's " plan as having no road in the Eaſtern county, from whence himſelf had forcibly diverted them. In " Ravennas he has gueſſed at the modern names of many places, and I think with ſome probability. Some " errors and tranſpoſitions he has corrected, and ſhewn that the 12th Iter was a jumble of two, &c.

" Mr. BAXTER † being a ſchoolmaſter, and I think not having ſeen much of the places himſelf, does, as " many learned men do, ſit ſtill and collect from books, and ſupply the reſt with conjecture. He was a " critic in language, which has ſtiffened his ſtyle, and made him affect obſolete words and names ſcarce " intelligible, and being ſkilled in Welſh, he has deduced all the Roman names of places from the Welſh, " which in many caſes has the appearance of truth, when the derivation is natural, and anſwered the ſite " of the place: but as he has aſſumed the appearance of ſkill in all the antient northern languages, " however obſolete, and taken ſuch liberties of varying ſounds from a ſuppoſed multitude of dialects, he " has derived ſome names from roots to which they ſeem to have no affinity or relation, and thereby ren- " dered the whole ſuſpicious and of leſs weight. He ſeems to have had little regard to the Itinerary " numbers, and in placing *Venta Icenorum* at *Ancaſter* has differed from every body, without any good or " apparent reaſon. In Ravennas, as he is confeſſedly very corrupt, he has taken great liberty in altering " the reading ſo as to get a word or name greatly different from what he found, in order to adapt it to " ſome Welſh derivation ſuitable to the ſite of the place he ſuppoſed it to belong to, but without any " account of any remains at it in order to ſhew it to be Roman, and only gueſſing at them, according to " the route the author ſeems to have taken, or what part of the country ſome other places were known " to be in.

" As Mr. SALMON wrote *ex profeſſo* on the Intinerary, and rode over the whole kingdom for that purpoſe, " one might expect very great improvements to have been made by him; but as it was his misfortune to " be in narrow circumſtances, I conceive he did it for the bookſellers, and imagined that an actual ſurvey " in oppoſition to Camden would make a noiſe, and cauſe the book to ſell; and to increaſe its bulk he in- " terſperſed many obſervations and diſſertations nothing to the point in hand. But I knew him by expe- " rience, as well as his brother the hiſtorian, and alſo from other perſons' obſervations of him, that what- " ever opinion he had once embraced, no reaſoning, however clear and ſtrong, could ever remove him " from perſiſting in it.

" He ſet out with two fundamental errors which abſolutely ruined and perverted the whole deſign. " Firſt, that the Itinerary miles were the ſame with the modern computed miles, and that they had " remained invariably the ſame from the Roman times to the preſent. Second, that the great roads ſo " viſibly ſtrait and raiſed all over the kingdom had no connexion with the routes of the Itinerary. This " ſecond he was obliged to adopt in conſequence of the firſt, becauſe otherwiſe the Itinerary diſtances " would by no means be reconcileable; yet being conſcious that without ſome pretence to, or appearance " of a military way from ſtation to ſtation, he could not make his ſcheme to appear at all plauſible, he " has all along pretended to find a military way whenever he wanted it, and often ſpeaks of ſuch, with an " air of certainty, in places where there is not the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing; and afterwards " builds upon ſuch aſſertions as known truths. Remains he alſo talks of where there certainly are none; " and great camps where they are very inſignificant, or not Roman. Not but I conceive ſome credit ought " to be given to him when he deſcribes ways and remains of his own obſervation, where they are not " contrary to the received ones, nor introduced in favour of his hypotheſis, though the names of the " ſtations may be miſapplied by him; ſo that, excepting ſuch obſervations as theſe, which muſt be

* The great earl of Arundel formed a deſign of delineating and tracing the Roman roads and ſtations in England, and had made a conſiderable progreſs in the work; but, by the unhappineſs of the times, his drawings are now irrecoverably loſt. Antiquities of Arundel, p. 213.

† See his "Gloſſarium antiquitatum Britannicarum, ſive ſyllabus etymologicus antiquitatum veteris Britanniæ atque Iberniæ " temporibus Romanorum, 1719 & 1733." 8vo.

" admitted

" admitted with ſome caution, there is nothing worth attending to in his whole deſign; all his Itinerary " being laid down ſo, as if the Romans had chiefly intended by traverſing the country to make their " journies as long as they could, and alſo to avoid good roads.

" Mr. HORSLEY ſeems well qualified for the ſcheme he undertook, having both learning, judgment, " induſtry, and impartiality ſufficient for it. I only wiſh he had been able to have ſeen and conſidered " more leiſurely ſome of the Itinera. What he has done in the *Stationes per lineam valli* can ſcarce receive " any addition or amendment, unleſs from new diſcoveries. The ſame may be ſaid as to the ſculptures, " and his Eſſay on Ptolomy, the Notitia, Ravennas, &c. but in ſeveral of the Itinera I can by no means " agree with him, eſpecially in the 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 15th.

" The firſt I object to on account of his coming from Colcheſter almoſt in the ſame direction he went " to, the ways making a very ſmall angle with each other, and for ſome way coinciding, which obliged " him at *Camboritum* to come back many miles by the ſame road he went, a thing by no means to be " ſuppoſed or admitted in ſuch Itinera as theſe; yet, what is very unjuſtifiable, he pleads this as a prece- " dent for the like elſewhere. See p. 389.

" In the 9th, his following Camden to Malden diſturbs all the reſt. In the 10th he is ſingular at the " beginning, and at *Mediolanum* quite confounded by endeavouring to reconcile the two itinera as to " *Mediolanum*, ſuppoſing theſe to be but one place ſo called. This alſo miſled him in the 2d, 12th, and " 15th, which by treating of them as one iter, has led him into a heap of confuſion and errors. His " notion that the Roman miles were horizontal, and not meaſured by the road, ſeems to have no foun- " dation or probability.

" Dr. STUKELEY muſt not be omitted, as he travelled on purpoſe to examine both roads and ſtations. He " has mixed many other ſubjects with his antiquities, and ſeems to ſtudy to make them entertaining. " Where he deſcribes roads and remains as ſeen he is generally correct, except that he reduces the ſeptan- " gular figure of Silcheſter to a parallelogram; but he intermixes ſo many conjectures that it is difficult " to diſtinguiſh them from validities; many of his roads are ſuch only from conjecture. At leaſt, in a " great part of them, his diſtances of ſtations he gueſſed at by travelling, and took up ſometimes with " very dubious accounts as authentic, for remains of ſtations, if they agreed with his ſuppoſed diſtance, " in order to adhere to the Itinerary numbers; but in thoſe four or five iters he has purſued, he has been " ſenſible that the numbers do not agree with the real diſtances, and has endeavoured to correct them, " but has in this caſe taken great liberty with the numbers, owing to his fixing *Caleva* at Farnham, and " *Ariconium* at Kencheſter. But when he had ſeen Richard of Cirenceſter I find he had altered his opinion " in ſeveral inſtances. He places *Caleva* at Wallingford, and many more without giving any reaſon. In " ſome caſes the change of opinion is owing to Richard, as placing *Regnum* at Chicheſter, &c.

" The antient authors have been thoroughly and juſtly conſidered by Mr. Horſley, from whom I ſee " little occaſion to vary; only as to Ravennas he has been very ſhort; nor indeed can I well ſee what can " be ſaid concerning him, ſo great is his barbarity, that was it not for ſo many of his names being con- " firmed by the Notitia, Itinerary, and Ptolomy, I ſhould ſcarce have thought him worth much conſide- " ration; had his places been diſpoſed by way of Itinerary, as ſome have imagined, he would have been " much more uſeful; but, except along the wall, and that but in part, he no where follows the courſe of " any iter for any way together. He ſeems to have rather taken them from ſome map, which he began " at the South-weſt corner of, proceeding Eaſtward acroſs the kingdom, then from the Weſt again Eaſt- " ward, then again Weſtward, and ſo backward and forward in a deſultory manner, ſtill in the main ad- " vancing Northward, by which means ſome places are twice over, and no doubt many omitted. What " alſo makes me think he uſed a map is his taking notice of the places where the iſland is narroweſt: and if " my conjecture be true that *Linea jugla* ſhould be a miſtake for *Linea valli*, which ſeeing among the ſtations " he took for a place, it would render this notion more probable; for had he followed Antonine, we might " have perceived it; if the Notitia, he could hardly have made ſuch groſs miſtakes; if Ptolomy, we " ſhould have had more Greek names, thoſe few he has not being taken from him, nor the names of the " rivers, for then he would have had more and better known; and what other ſort of book he could get " his names from I cannot underſtand. This however we may learn from him, that beſides the names of " places mentioned by others, as far as they can be traced, we ſtill find a great many more of which we " have no other account, and when they come among other known ones, we may have ſome tolerable " gueſs at their ſituation, and ſomething like the name.

" Richard of Cirenceſter *, monk of Weſtminſter, who wrote about the latter end of Edward III. " being lately come to light, has given us an Itinerary much upon the plan of Antoninus, and when they

* Dr. Stukeley firſt publiſhed, 1757, 4to. " An account of Richard of Cirenceſter, monk of Weſtminſter, and of his works: with " his antient map of Roman Britain, and the Itinerary thereof. Read at the Antiquarian Society, March 18, 1756." The original MS. drawn up from memoirs left by a Roman general, who, the Doctor perſuades himſelf, was Agricola, wants, at the beginning, twenty-two pages, which ſeemed to have contained the geography of the Roman empire. It gives the length and breadth of this iſland in miles, and eighteen iters in various directions acroſs it in the manner of Antoninus's Itinerary, but more exact and particular, and reaching to *Alata Caſtra*, Inverneſs. Of five hundred places which it mentions in Britain and Ireland, one hundred and fifty are new, or more correctly fixed. Dr. Stukeley has aſſigned them modern names, and modernized the map. What he publiſhed was only an extract, not exactly tranſcribed from the original, which is intituled, " Commentariolum geographicum de ſitu Britanniæ, & ſtationum " quas Romani ipſi in ea inſula ædificaverunt." The ſecond book is a chronological abſtract of Roman tranſactions in Britain, imperfect. But the Doctor afterwards prevailed on Mr. Bertram, Engliſh profeſſor in the Marine Academy at Copenhagen, who purchaſed it, to give the world a correct edition of the whole, with two more of our old hiſtorians, under the title of, " Britannicarum " gentium hiſtoriæ antiquæ ſcriptores tres; Ricardus Corinenſis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Banchorenſis: recenſuit, notiſque & " indice auxit Carolus Bertramus, S. A. Lond. Soc. &c. Havniæ. 1757." 8vo. The notes on Richard are only on the firſt and ſecond chapters of the firſt book. But Mr. Bertram promiſed a compleat commentary, if theſe were well received. I am informed a gentleman of Warwickſhire intended a new edition of this author, if he could have procured from Copenhagen the original map, which, it ſeems, ſince Mr. Bertram's death, is not to be found.

" coincide

" coincide help to confirm and correct each other, yet as he has many places and one whole province " not in Antoninus, he does not ſeem to have been copied from him, but from ſome preceding author, from " whence they both took their accounts. Many ſtations and intervals of others are loſt, and I ſuſpect " alſo ſome whole itinera, becauſe he never takes long ſtrides, omitting intermediate ſtations, unleſs ſuch " as had been mentioned before, except two or three times, which makes me think thoſe gaps had been " filled up in ſome other place. The liſt he has given us of all the privileged towns is alſo of great " ſervice, ſince, being large places, they are more likely to have conſiderable remains. His numbers are " incorrect, and inconſiſtent both with himſelf and Antoninus, which, though it occaſions a difficulty, may " be the means of bringing us nearer the truth, by ſhewing us where one or both ought to be corrected. " His map alſo is a help; though it ſeems to be taken chiefly from Ptolomy, yet many places are different " from his, and ſeveral neither in him nor Antoninus. Another benefit we have in Richard is, that he " has diſtinguiſhed the provinces and people in them, and alſo given us a liſt of the principal cities, to the " amount of 85, telling alſo that there was in all 92 of them, but more eminent ones 33. As to " Richard's Itinerary, I know that the circumſtance of its having been wrote ſo long ago, and yet never " heard of till of late, and only one copy now found, and that in Denmark, has made the authenticity of " it to be ſuſpected; but as true criticiſm helps to promote truth, ſo hypercriticiſm tends to ſtifle and " obſcure it. The circumſtance may be uncommon, but the internal marks are the beſt rule of judging " by. It differs from Antoninus in many things, ſome of his ſtations being omitted, and many added, " eſpecially a large province in Scotland, yet all this, from the ſtricteſt examination I can make, may be " true; and from no leſs than four of the new routes laid down by him, I have found the remains of the " roads to correſpond, ſo that to me it ſeems impoſſible to be a forgery. As well from this as from many " other things it muſt have been collected from old writers, and, from ſome circumſtances, I am inclined " to think that it was taken originally from Antoninus, and great additions made to it afterwards, but " the book much mutilated before it came into the hands of Richard, who I think wrote all the other " parts."

Thus far Dr. Mason.

The Roman topography of Britain is a field of enquiry ſtill open to diligent inveſtigators, who have opportunities to make obſervations on the ſpot, and examine the innumerable camps and roads concealed in many parts of the iſland, from which, if traced with attention before time and cultivation have compleated their deſtruction, an almoſt new Notitia might be deduced.

It was reſerved for Dr. Borlaſe to trace the progreſs of the Roman arms beyond the Tamar; and for Mr. Pegge to fix the reſidence of the Coritani[p], and trace the roads through it[q]. Nothing but an actual inſpection of the country can ſettle what remains. Eſſex alone affords ſufficient conviction how much light might be thrown on the Roman geography of England, were the other counties as attentively examined.

[p] Which he does to Derby, Leiceſter, and Lincolnſhire, and the North part of Northamptonſhire, in his "Diſſertation on the " Coritani," annexed to his eſſay on Cunobeline's coins, 1765. 4to.

[q] Which he has done in "The Roman roads diſcovered and inveſtigated in the country of the Coritani."

A TABLE

# A TABLE of the Names of Places in the MAP.

The Numerals point out the 18 Stations on the Wall; for whoſe Names there was not room in the Plate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Aballaba | *K. g.* |
| | Abone | *Q. g.* |
| | Abravannus fl. | *K. d.* |
| | Abus fl. | *M. k.* |
| | Ad anſam | *Q. k.* |
| | Ad pontem | *O. i.* |
| 9 | Aeſica | *K. g.* |
| | Agelocum | *N. i.* |
| | Alaenus fl. | *S. f.* |
| | Alata caſtra | *E. e.* |
| | Alaterva | *H. g.* |
| | Alauna | *H. f.* |
| | Alaunus fl. | *H. g.* |
| | Alione, Alone | *K. g.* |
| 7 | Amboglanna | *K. g.* |
| | Anderida | *S. k.* |
| | Apiatorium | *K. g.* |
| | Aquæ calidæ, Aquæ ſolis | *R. g.* |
| | Arbeia | *L. f.* |
| | Ariconium | *Q. g.* |
| 3 | Axellodunum | *K. g.* |
| | Banatia | *G. e.* |
| | Beliſama æſt. | *N. f.* |
| | Bannavantum | *P. i.* |
| | Berubium prom. | *B. f.* |
| | Blatum Bulgium | *K. g.* |
| | Bleſtium | *Q. g.* |
| | Boderia, Bodotria Tac. æſt. | *H. g.* |
| | Bolerium pr. | *T. c.* |
| | Bomium | *R. f.* |
| 11 | Borcovicus | *K. g.* |
| | Bovium | *N. g.* |
| | Braboniacum, Bremetonacæ | *L. c.* |
| | Bracchium | *L. h.* |
| | Braciaca | *N. h.* |
| | Brannogenium, Bravinium | *P. g.* |
| | Branodunum | *O. k.* |
| | Bremenium | *I. g.* |
| | Bremetenracum | *K. g.* |
| | Brexarum, Petuaria | *M. i.* |
| | Brige | *R. h.* |
| | Brocavum | *K. g.* |
| | Brovonacæ | *L. g.* |
| | Bullaeum, Burrium | *Q. g.* |
| | Cæſaromagus | *Q. k.* |
| | Calatum, Galacum | *L. g.* |
| | Calcaria | *M. h.* |
| | Caleba, Caleva | *R. h.* |
| | Cambodunum, Camunlodunum | *M. h.* |
| | Camboricum | *P. k.* |
| | Camudolanum, Camulodunum | *Q. k.* |
| | Cancanorum pr. | *O. d.* |
| | Canonium | *Q. k.* |
| | Cantium prom. | *R. l.* |
| | Carbantorigum | *I. f.* |
| | Caſtra explor. | *K. g.* |
| | Cateracto, Caturractonium | *L. h.* |
| | Cauſennæ | *O. i.* |
| | Celnius fl. | *D. g.* |
| | Cenion fl. | *T. d.* |
| 13 | Cilurnum | *K. h.* |
| | Clauſentum | *R. h.* |
| | Clota, Glota *Tac.* æſt. | *H. e.* |
| | Coccium | *M. g.* |
| | Colania | *H. f.* |
| | Colonia | *Q. k.* |
| | Combretonium | *P. k.* |
| | Concangium | *L. g.* |
| | Codate | *N. g.* |
| 16 | Condercum | *I. h.* |
| 4 | Congavata | *K. g.* |
| | Conovium | *N. f.* |
| | Corda | *I. e.* |
| | Coria Damniorum | *H. f.* |
| | Coria Otad. vel Gad. | *I. g.* |
| | Corinium, Durocornovium | *Q. h.* |
| | Corſtopitum | *I. h.* |
| | Crocolana | *N. i.* |
| | Cunetio | *R. h.* |
| | Danum | *M. h.* |
| | Darvenum, Durovernum | *R. l.* |
| | Delgovitia | *M. i.* |
| | Deonna, Deva | *N. f.* |
| | Derventio | *M. i.* |
| | Derventio *aliquib.* | *O. h.* |
| | Deva fl. | *K. e.* |
| | Devana Texalorum | *F. g.* |
| | Dictis | *L. g.* |
| | Diva fl. | *F. g.* |
| | Dubræ | *R. l.* |
| | Dumna inf. | *D. o.* |
| | Dunium, Maridunum | *S. g.* |
| | Dunum æſt. | *K. h.* |
| | Durnovaria | *S. g.* |
| | Durobrivæ | *O. i.* |
| | Durobrivæ | *R. k.* |
| | Durocobrivæ | *Q. i.* |
| | Durocornovium, Corinium | *Q. h.* |
| | Durolipons | *P. k.* |
| | Durolitum | *Q. k.* |
| | Eboracum | *M. h.* |
| | Epiacum | *K. h.* |
| | Epidium pr. | *I. d.* |
| | Etocetum | *O. h.* |
| | Extenſio | *P. l.* |
| | Gabrantuicorum | *ſ. p. L. i.* |
| 2 | Gabroſentum | *K. g.* |
| | Galacum, Calatum | *L. g.* |
| | Galava | *K. h.* |
| | Gariannonum | *O. l.* |
| | Garruenum fl. | *O. l.* |
| | Glanoventa, Glannibanta | *K. h.* |
| | Glevum | *Q. g.* |
| | Glota *Tac.*, Clota æſt. | *H. e.* |
| | Gobannium | *Q. g.* |
| | Habitancum | *I. h.* |
| | Herculis prom. | *R. e.* |
| 14 | Hunnum | *I. h.* |
| | Jamiſſa æſt. | *Q. l.* |
| | Iciani | *P. k.* |
| | Idumania fl. | *Q. l.* |
| | Jena æſt. | *K. e.* |
| | Ila fl. | *B. f.* |
| | Iſaca fl. | *S. f.* |
| | Iſca | *Q. g.* |
| | Iſca Dumnonior. | *S. y.* |
| | Iſchalis | *S. g.* |
| | Iſurium | *L. h.* |
| | Ituna æſt. | *K. f* |
| | Itys fl. | *D. d.* |
| | Lactodorum | *P. i.* |
| | Lavatræ | *L. h.* |
| | Legeolium | *M. h.* |
| | Lelannonius ſin. | *H. d.* |
| | Lemanæ, Lemannæ | *R. l.* |
| | Leucarum | *R. f.* |
| | Leucopibia | *K. e.* |
| | Lindum | *N. i.* |
| | Lindum Damnior. | *H. e.* |
| | Londinium | *Q. i.* |
| | Longovicus | *L. g.* |
| | Longus | *F. l.* |
| | Loxa fl. | *C. f.* |
| | Luentium | *P. e.* |
| | Luguvallium | *K. g.* |
| | Magi | *L. h.* |
| | Magiovinium | *Q. i.* |
| | Maglove | *L. h.* |
| 8 | Magna | *K. g.* |
| | Magna | *P. g.* |
| | Mancunium | *M. g.* |
| | Manduefſedum | *O. h.* |
| | Margidunum | *O. i.* |
| | Maridunum | *Q. e.* |
| | Mediolanum | *N. g.* |
| | Mediolanium | *O. f.* |
| | Metaris æſt. | *N. k.* |
| | Mona inf. *Cæſ.* | *L. e.* |
| | Mona inf. *Tac.* | *N. e.* |
| | Morbium | *N. h.* |
| | Moricambe æſt. | *M. f.* |
| | Muridunum, Dunium | *S. g.* |
| | Nabaeus fl. | *C. d.* |
| | Neomagus, Noviomagus | *R. i.* |
| | Nidus | *R. f.* |
| | Novius fl. | *K. f.* |
| | Ocellum pr. | *M. k.* |
| | Ocrinum p. | *V. d.* |
| | Octapitarum pr. | *Q. d.* |
| | Olenacum | *K. g.* |
| | Olicana | *M. h.* |
| | Orrea | *G. f.* |
| | Othona | *Q. l.* |
| | Peninſula Nov. | *K. d.* |
| | Pennocrucium | *O. g.* |
| 6 | Petriana | *K. g.* |
| | Petuaria, Brexarum | *M. i.* |
| 17 | Pons Aelii | *I. h.* |
| | Pontes | *R. i.* |
| | Portus magnus | *S. g.* |
| | Portus Adurnus | *S. h.* |
| | Portus novus | *S. l.* |
| | Præſidium | *M. i.* |
| | Prætorium | *M. i.* |
| 12 | Procolitia | *K. h.* |
| | Rage, Ratæ | *O. h.* |
| | Ratoſtathybius fl. | *Q. f.* |
| | Regnum | *S. i.* |
| | Regulbium | *R. l.* |
| | Rerigonium | *K. d.* |
| | Rerigonius ſin. | *K. d.* |
| | Rigodunum | *N. g.* |
| | Ripa alta | *C. f.* |
| | Ritupæ, Rutupæ, Rutupiæ | *R. l.* |
| | Rutunium | *O. g.* |
| | Sabriana æſt. | *R. f.* |
| | Salenæ | *P. i.* |
| 18 | Segedunum | *I. h.* |
| | Segontium | *N. c.* |
| | Setantiorum port. | *M. f.* |
| | Seteia æſt. | *N. f.* |
| | Sitomagus | *P. k.* |
| | Sorbiodunum | *R. h.* |
| | Spinæ | *R. h.* |
| | Stucia fl. | *O. e.* |
| | Sulloniacæ | *Q. i.* |
| | Taizalum prom. | *E. h.* |
| | Tamare | *T. e.* |
| | Tamarus fl. | *T. e.* |
| | Tamia | *F. f.* |
| | Tarvidum prom. | *A. d.* |
| | Tava æſt. | *G. g.* |
| | Tinna fl. | *G. g.* |
| | Toiſobius fl. | *N. e.* |
| | Toliapis inf. | *R. k.* |
| | Trajectus | *R. g.* |
| | Trimontium | *K. f.* |
| | Tripontium | *P. h.* |
| | Triſanton fl. | *S. h.* |
| | Tua æſt. | *D. f.* |
| | Tuerobus fl. | *P. e.* |
| | Tueſis | *D. f.* |
| 1 | Tunnocelum | *K. g.* |
| | Vagniacæ | *R. k.* |
| | Vanduara | *H. e.* |
| | Vara æſt. | *D. f.* |
| | Varæ | *N. f.* |
| | Vectis inf. | *S. h.* |
| | Vedra fl. | *I. h.* |
| | Venonæ | *P. h.* |
| | Venta Silurum | *Q. g.* |
| | Venta Belgarum | *R. h.* |
| | Venta Simenorum, Venta Icenorum. | *O. l.* |
| | Verlucio | *R. g.* |
| | Verolamium, Urolanium | *Q. i.* |
| | Verometum | *O. i.* |
| | Verteræ | *L. g.* |
| | Veruedrum pr. | *B. f.* |
| | Vexala æſt. | *R. f.* |
| | Victoria | *G. f.* |
| | Vidotara ſin. | *I. e.* |
| | Villa Fauſtini | *Q. k.* |
| 15 | Vindobala | *I. h.* |
| | Vindocladia | *S. h.* |
| 10 | Vindolana | *K. g.* |
| | Vindomis | *R. i.* |
| | Vindomora | *K. h.* |
| | Vinonia, Vinnovium | *K. h.* |
| | Viroconium, Urioconium | *O. g.* |
| | Virofidum | *K. f.* |
| | Voliba | *T. e.* |
| | Volſas ſin. | *D. d.* |
| | Voreda | *K. g.* |
| | Uxacona | *O. g.* |
| | Uxela | *S. f.* |
| | Uxelum | *K. f.* |

# A Table of the Names of Places in the MAP.

The Numeral point out the 16 Stations on the Wall; the white Names there was not room in the Plate.

# THE DESTRUCTION OF BRITAIN.

BRITAIN being now abandoned by the Roman garriſons, every thing was in the utmoſt diſorder. The country was deſolated by the moſt grievous calamities: on the one hand, by the inroads of the barbarians; on the other, by the inſurrections of the natives, every individual aſſuming the ſovereignty. "They continued," ſays Ninnius[a], "in a ſtate of continual alarm 40 years. Vortigern the then king was "diſtracted with apprehenſions from the Picts and Scots, the power of the Romans [who ſtill remained "here], and not a little with fear of Ambroſius Aurelius or Aurelianus, who ſurvived his parents, who "periſhed in the wreck of the times, and had worn the purple before him[b]." The Saxons, whom Vortigern invited over from Germany to his aſſiſtance, raiſed a fatal war againſt the people that entertained them, and, after the dubious events of war, ſtripped the miſerable Britans of the beſt part of the iſland and the poſſeſſions of their anceſtors. The Saxons called into Britain.

But this lamentable cataſtrophe of Britain will be beſt deſcribed, or rather bemoaned, in the piteous ſtyle of Gildas the Britan whelmed in tears (A), who lived ſoon after it. "No ſooner were the Romans re-"turned home but there came in heaps in their Carroghes which tranſported them over the Scitic vale (B), "as if invited by the warm ſun and genial heat out of their narrow holes, ſwarms of ſwarthy vermin, a "horrid crew of Scots and Picts, different in their manners, and united only in the ſame bloodthirſty "diſpoſition. Encouraged by the departure of their old confederates without any proſpect of return, they "poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole North part and extremity of the country, as if they had been the true "proprietors. Againſt ſuch an invaſion was placed in high towers an army as inactive as unfit for the "field, diſabled by fear, and paſſing their whole time in a ſtate of ſtupidity. The naked enemy con-"tinually at work with their machines armed with hooks dragged the miſerable people off the wall, and "daſhed them againſt the ground: an untimely death, favourable to thoſe who were thus ſnatched from "the miſerable end that awaited their brethren and children. In ſhort, they abandoned their cities and "their high wall, and again ſought ſecurity in flight in a more deſperate diſperſion than ever. The "enemy ſtill purſued them, ſtill repeated their more cruel maſſacres; and the wretched natives were "ſlaughtered as lambs by butchers, ſo that their manner of life was like that of wild beaſts. For want of "ſupport drove the miſerable people to rob one another, and their foreign calamities from abroad were "aggravated by their domeſtic diſturbances; ſuch repeated pillaging having abſolutely deprived the whole "country of the ſtaff of life, except the relief of hunting. The wretched remains, therefore, once more "ſent letters to the Roman general Ætius to the following effect:

'The groans of the Britans
'To Ætius[c] third time conſul.

'The barbarians drive us to the ſea, the ſea to the barbarians. Between theſe two kinds of death we periſh, 'by the ſword or water.'

"But there was no aſſiſtance for them. Meanwhile a dreadful and moſt extraordinary famine oppreſſed "the wandering periſhing people, obliging many of them to ſurrender themſelves immediately to the "bloody robbers for a little refreſhment to ſupport life; while others held out obſtinately in the moun-"tainous caves and thickets. And then for the firſt time they for many years cut off their enemies who "plundered the country, not truſting in men but in God, as Philo expreſſes it: 'Heaven muſt interpoſe "when all human help fails.' The enemy's boldneſs for a time failed, but not the wickedneſs of our "people. The enemy had quitted the natives, but not the natives their crimes. For it was the conſtant "cuſtom of the nation as at preſent to be weak againſt an enemy, and ſtout in civil wars, and under a "load of ſins, &c. The daring Iriſh marauders, therefore, went home to return again in a ſhort time, "while the Picts then firſt and for ever after remained in the extremity of the iſland, continuing their "ravages and depredations from time to time. During the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſuch as it was, the deſo-"lated people found themſelves overtaken by the ſevere ſcourge of famine, while a heavier calamity was "inſenſibly growing up for them. But when the ravage ceaſed, the iſland was bleſſed with ſuch abundance

[a] c. 28. [b] Gildas. [c] Some copies have *Agitius*, others *Equitius Cos.* without any number.

(A) Mr. Camden remarks in the margin that he was informed by the famous Briſſonius, that Gildas is in ſome MS. in France called *Querulus*. But Mr. Gale obſerves this took its riſe from the title of the MS. from which he printed, which is *liber querulus*, alluding to its ſubject.

(B) See Mr. Pegge's happy reſtoration of this paſſage. Archæol. V. 272.

"as

" as no age ever remembered; with which every kind of luxury kept pace. It made ſuch ſtrides that it
" might truly be ſaid at the ſame time, ſuch exceſſes of fornication were practiſed as were never known
" among the Gentiles[d]. Not only this vice, but all others incident to human nature, and eſpecially (which
" now alſo has ſubverted every good principle among us) that hatred of truth and the teachers of it; that
" love of falſehood and its inventors; that encouragement of evil rather than good, and preference of
" wickedneſs to virtue, deſire of darkneſs inſtead of light, and reception of Satan inſtead of the Angel
Kings anointed. " of light. Kings were anointed not by God, but becauſe they exceeded the reſt of the people in cruelty,
" and preſently after taken off by thoſe who had anointed them, without trial or conviction, in order to
" chooſe others of a more cruel diſpoſition. But if any of them ſhewed a better ſpirit than the reſt, and a
" greater attachment to the truth, the ſwords and reſentments of the nation were indiſcriminately levelled
" at him as the ſubverter of Britain; and every diſagreeable circumſtance was weighed in the ſame ſcale,
" with this only difference, that the more favourable circumſtances preſented themſelves the more they
" incurred their diſlike; ſo that one may juſtly apply to my native country that prophetic denunciation ad-
" dreſſed to the people of old[e]: 'Children, ye have forſaken God without law, and provoked the Holy
'one of Iſrael to anger. Why are we ſmitten for ſetting their iniquity before their eyes? The whole
'head is ſick, and the whole heart faint: from the ſole of the foot to the crown of the head there is no
'health.' They practiſed every thing moſt contrary to ſalvation, as if the true phyſician of all had pro-
" vided no phyſic for the world. And this conduct was not peculiar to the laity: but the Lord's flock
" and their paſtors who ought to be an example to the people were alike corrupt. Many of them ad-
" dicted to drunkenneſs lay drowned as it were in wine, or a prey to reſentment, contention, and envy,
" without diſtinction of good and evil. Inſomuch that plainly at that time as well as at preſent, 'con-
'tempt ſeemed to be poured upon princes; they were corrupt and turned aſide every one from the
'right way[f].' In the mean time, God being minded to purge his family, and by the bare alarm of tribu-
" lation purify it from the infection of ſo many crimes, the winged flight of the riſing report reached the
" ears of the whole nation. Already was announced the arrival of an enemy bent upon their utter de-
" ſtruction, and upon poſſeſſing themſelves, according to their uſual cuſtom, of the whole kingdom from
" one end to the other. But all this had no effect on them; but like fooliſh beaſts ſhutting their mouths
" againſt the bridle of reaſon, they ruſhed down the broad way of vice which leads to deſtruction, for-
" ſaking the ſafe though narrow road: agreeable to that obſervation of Solomon[g], 'a hardened ſervant is
A plague. 'not to be amended by words; the fool is ſcourged and feeleth it not.' For the peſtilential infection
" had ſo ſeized this fooliſh people, that in a ſhort time it ſlew with the ſword ſo great a multitude that the
" living were not ſufficient to bury the dead. Neither did this work any alteration in them, ſo that that
" ſaying of the prophet Eſaias[h] was alſo fulfilled in them: 'God hath called to weeping, and to mourn-
'ing, and to baldneſs, and girding with ſackcloth; and behold ſlaying oxen and killing ſheep, even to
'eating fleſh and drinking wine, and ſaying let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we ſhall die.' The time
" drew near in which their iniquities, like thoſe of the Amorites of old, would be full. They conſulted what
" was beſt and moſt effectual to repel ſuch deſtructive and frequent inroads of the aforeſaid nations, and
The Saxons at laſt admitted into Britain. " to divide the ſpoil. Then all the councellors with the haughty tyrant being blinded, deviſed the de-
" fence or rather ruin of their country to let in thoſe fierce abhorred Saxons, deteſted both by God and
" men, into the iſland like wolves into a ſheepfold, to ſubdue the northern nations. No ſtep could be
" taken more deſtructive or fatal than this. What profound blindneſs, what deſperate and ſtrange inſen-
" ſibility! the fooliſh princes of Zoar giving fooliſh counſel to Pharoah, voluntarily invited under the ſame
" roof with them thoſe whom even at a diſtance they dreaded worſe than death.

" Then the pack of whelps iſſuing out of the den[i] of the lioneſs, thoſe barbarous tribes in veſſels, called
" in their own language *Cyuls*, in our language long ſhips, with proſperous ſails, and good omens and pre-
" dictions portending that they ſhould poſſeſs for 300 years our country to which they directed their courſe,
" and that they ſhould ravage it for 150 years, which is half that time, firſt landed, and fixed their
" talons in the eaſtern part of the iſland, by order of the unfortunate tyrant, pretending to defend his country,
" but in reality the more eaſily to effect its ruin. Upon the ſucceſs of the firſt party their mother before-
" mentioned ſent out a ſecond, and more numerous ſwarms[k] of ſoldiers and dogs, which coming over in
" ſhips were incorporated with the former ſpurious brood. And now this ſtock of iniquity, this root of
" bitterneſs, this poiſonous plantation due to our ſins, puſhed out its vigorous ſhoots and branches in our
" ſoil. The barbarians thus admitted into the iſland as ſoldiers, and ready, as they pretended, to undergo
" every hazard for their good friends, obtained proviſion. This being dealt out to them for a good
" while, ſtopped (as the ſaying is) the dog's mouth. Preſently they began to complain their monthly
" payments were not duly made, watching every opportunity, and proteſting, if they were not gratified
" with profuſion, they would lay waſte the iſland, without regard to the treaty. And they ſoon put their
" threats in execution; nor did they want a pretence under colour of juſt revenge for former villainies.
" From ſea to ſea a fire was lighted up by the eaſtern band of ſacrilegious wretches, and it ravaged all
" the cities and country in the neighbourhood, till after conſuming almoſt the whole ſurface of the iſland,
" its red and furious tongue licked up the very ocean. In this devaſtation, which may be compared
" with that antiently made by the Aſſyrians upon Judah, was fulfilled in us that piece of hiſtory which
" the prophet thus bewails[l]. 'They have ſet fire to thy ſanctuary, and polluted the tabernacle of thy
'name upon the earth.' And again[m], 'O God, the nations are come up into thine inheritance: they have

[d] 1 Cor. v. 1.
[e] Iſaiah i 15.
[f] Pſal. cvi. 49.
[g] Prov. xxix. 19.
[h] Iſaiah xxii. 12.
[i] Germany.
[k] *Cataſta.*
[l] Pſalm lxxiii. 7.
[m] Pſalm lxxviii. 1.

'defiled

'defiled thine holy temple, &c.' So that all the colonies by frequent batteries, and all their inhabitants, "with the heads of the church, the prieſts and people, fell before the glittering ſword and crackling "flames, and, miſerable to behold! in the midſt of the ſtreets the pinnacles of lofty towers, the ſtones of "high walls, the holy altars, the mangled carcaſes covered with gore, ſeemed blended together as it were "in one dreadful wine-preſs, and the only burial was the ruins of houſes and the bellies of beaſts and "birds of prey."

We muſt forgive honeſt Gildas this ſevere invective againſt the vices of his countrymen the Britans, the ſavage outrages of the Picts and Scots, and the inſatiable cruelty of our Saxons. But ſince by a certain incorporation, or intermixture, during a courſe of ſo many ages, we are now all become one people, ſoftened by religion and liberal arts, let us reflect what they were, and what we ought to be; leſt for our ſins the Sovereign Ruler of the univerſe ſhould deſtroy us, and bring other nations, or give them dominion over us.

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## THE

# ARMORICAN BRITANS.

IN this diſtracted and deplorable ſtate of things, ſome "of the miſerable remains of the Britains being "taken in the mountains were ſlaughtered in heaps, others ready to periſh with hunger ſubmitted to "the enemy to be ſlaves for life, if they were not immediately maſſacred, which was the greateſt favour. "Others went over to foreign countries with great howling, and, like the boatſwain's cry[n], ſinging theſe "words under the ſwelling ſails, '*Thou haſt given us as ſheep to be ſlaughtered, and ſcattered us among the* '*nations.*' Others ſtill continued in the mountains, hills, and ſteeps, entrenched in earthworks and thick "woods, or upon the ſea cliffs, dragging on life in a ſtate of perpetual alarm in their own country[o]." As for thoſe who went into foreign parts, they were ſuch as went over for ſafety in great numbers into Armorica in Gaul, and were kindly received by the Armoricans[p]. This is evident from the conformity of the language, which is nearly the ſame with that of our Britiſh[q] or Welſh. But not to mention all the authors who concur in this opinion, one that lived neareſt to that age, and was a native of Armorica, and wrote the life of S[t]. Wingualoſ the Confeſſor, ſays, "The Britans croſſed over in ſhips to the country "beyond the Britiſh ſea, when the Saxons, a barbarous people, dreadful in arms as uncivilized in manners, "had poſſeſſed themſelves of their mother country. Then her dear offspring ſheltered themſelves in the "boſom of this country, where after all their toils they have lived in quiet, undiſturbed by war." Our writers, however, make our Britans to have ſettled on this coaſt many years before. For Malmſbury[r] ſays, "Conſtantine the Great being ſaluted emperor by the army, intending an expedition into the upper "parts of the country[s], carried off a large body of Britans, by whoſe ſervices he ſoon made himſelf "maſter of the empire, and placed the veterans who had ſerved their full time in a certain part of Gaul "to the Weſt, on the ſhore of the ocean, where their poſterity remain to this day, having ſurprizingly "incorporated with the natives, and degenerated from our Britans in manners and language[t]." Conſtantine, it is certain, ordained that "the veterans ſhould have, according to his appointment, the unoc- "cupied lands, and enjoy them for ever free[u]." Ninnius[x] alſo ſays, "The emperor Maximus, who took "off Gratian, would not diſcharge the ſoldiers who followed him from Britain, but gave them many "countries, from the lake above Mont Jui to the city called *Cantguic*, and to the Weſtern hill or "*Crucocchidient*[y]."

The author of the notes on Ninnius adds this fable: "The Armorican Britans beyond the ſea accom- "panying the tyrant Maximus in this expedition, and being prevented from returning, ravaged all the "weſtern parts of Gaul, and marrying the wives and daughters of the natives, cut out all their tongues "that their iſſue might not learn the language of their mothers; whence we call them in our language "*Lhet Vydion*[z], q. d. *half ſilent*, becauſe they ſpeak in a confuſed manner." I cannot diſpute this authority; I even ſuppoſe the children of thoſe veterans afterwards chearfully received the Britans who fled from their own country. The name of Britans however does not occur in theſe parts in the writers of that time, before the Saxons came into Britain, except of thoſe whom Pliny ſeems to place in Picardy, who are called in ſome copies Bri*a*ni[a]. For, if any one imagines with Volaterranus, from the fourth book of Strabo, that Britannia was a city in Gaul, let him only look at the Greek, and he will eaſily ſee that geographer is ſpeaking of the iſland of Britain, and not of a city of that name[b]. As to

[n] *Celeuſmatis vice.* [o] Gildas. [p] See the author of Charlemain's life. (MS n. Gale.)
[q] See Cornwall; and Pontanus' letter to Camden (Camden's Epiſtles, p. 90), where he extends the conformity of the Gauliſh and Britiſh to the German language.
[r] De geſt. reg. Ang. lib. i. p. 1. [s] *Superiores terras.* Query, if he means the northern parts of Britain.
[t] Baronius quotes a ſimilar paſſage from a Vatican MS. *De rebus Britannicis.* MS n. Gale.
[u] Cod. Theod. lib. VII. c. 20. [x] c. 23. p. 104. Ed. Gale. [y] *Crutochidenit.* Gale. [z] *Letewicion.* Gale.
[a] All the copies of Pliny IV. 17, have *Britanni.* Cluver (Germ. ant. II. c. 27.) corrects it *Brianni.* They were the inhabitants of Ponthieu. See Hardouin in loco.
[b] I cannot find what Volaterranus alludes to, nor is it a miſtake worth correcting.

that line of Dionyſius Afer before cited [c], ſome chuſe rather with Stephanus to underſtand it of our countrymen, than with Euſtathius of thoſe in Armorica, eſpecially as Feſtus Avienus, an antient writer, thus tranſlates it:

*—— Cauris nimium vicina Britannis* ,*
*Flavaque cæſariem Germania porrigit ora*[c].
—— Too near the Britiſh northern winds
Germania yellow-haired her coaſts extends.

Britanniciani. Nor let any one imagine the *Britanniciani* mentioned in the Notitia came from hence; they being only cohorts of ſoldiers raiſed in our Britain.

Armorica. Before the arrival of our Britans this country was antiently called *Armorica*, q. d. *ſituate on the ſea*; afterwards to the ſame effect in Britiſh, *Llydaw*, q. d. *on the ſhore*; in Latin *Letavia*, in our writers of the middle age †. Hence I ſuſpect came the Leti mentioned by Zoſimus [d], when he ſays that the tyrant Magnentius was born among the Lœti in Gaul, of a Britiſh father. Theſe Armoricans ‡, in the reign of that Conſtantine who was advanced to the empire for the ſake of his name, when the barbarians over-run every part of Gaul, drove out the Roman garriſons, and erected a republic among themſelves. But Valentinian the younger, by the help of Aetius, and the interpoſition of S[t]. Germanus, brought them to order. At this time they ſeem to have been governed by Exuperantius, of whom Claudius Rutilius [e]:

*Cujus Aremoricas Exuperantius oras*
*Nunc poſtliminium pacis amore docet:*
*Leges reſtituit, libertatemque reducit,*
*Et ſervos famulis non ſinit eſſe ſuis.*
His ſire Exuperantius taught the ſhores
Of Aremorica to cheriſh peace:
Revives their laws, their liberty reſtores,
And gives them from their ſervitude releaſe.

From which lines I ſuppoſe Egidius Maſerius inferred that the Britans were ſlaves to the Armoricans, and that Exuperantius reſtored them to liberty. The firſt mention I find of the Britans in Armorica was A. D. 461, about thirty years after the Anglo-Saxons were invited over into our Britain. For then Manſuetus, biſhop of the Britans, firſt ſubſcribed at the council of Tours among the biſhops of Gaul and Aremorica [f]. Nine years after, theſe new inhabitants of Gaul ſeeing the Viſigoths poſſeſſing themſelves of the beſt lands of the Andes and Pictones, fell upon them, and prevented the Goths from over-running all Gaul. For they ſided with Anthemius the Roman emperor againſt the Goths, inſomuch that Arvandus was convicted of treaſon for writing to the king of the Goths, and adviſing him to attack the Britans above the Loire, and divide Gaul between the Goths and Burgundians. Theſe Britans were "a ſhrewd
A. D. 470. "warlike, troubleſome race of men, proud of their valour, number and alliances," as Sidonius Apollinaris [g] complains of them to his friend Riothimus, as he calls him (though Jornandes [h] calls him king of the Britans), who was afterwards invited by Anthemius, and came to the aſſiſtance of the Romans with 12,000 men, but before he could join them, was defeated with his army in a pitched battle by the Goths, and fled to the Burgundians in alliance with the Romans. From this time the Armorici being gradually ſubdued, the name of the Britans prevailed ſo in their new habitations that all the inhabitants were by degrees comprehended under the general name of Britans, and the tract came to be called *Britannia Armorica*, and by the Franks *Britannia Ciſmarina*. Whence J. Scaliger,

*Vicit Aremoricas animoſa Britannia gentes,*
*Et dedit impoſito nomina priſca jugo.*
Armorica ſtout Britain overcame,
And with her yoke impoſed her antient name.

For they turned their arms againſt their friends who had received them, as appears among other authorities from theſe words of Regalis, biſhop of Vannes [i], of himſelf and his people [j]: "We are under the heavy "yoke of bondage to the Britans." In after-ages they defended themſelves and their property bravely, firſt under petty princes, afterwards under counts and dukes, againſt the Franks, though as Glaber Rodolphus writes, "their only wealth was freedom from public taxes, and plenty of milk;" and hence, 500 years ago, William of Malmſbury writes of them [k]: "They are a race of poor people at home, and "earn a livelihood abroad by their labour. If well paid they have no objection to wage a civil war, "without regard to right or kin, but will take either ſide according to the offer of money."

* *i. e.* Britannia. † Perhaps the *Lexovii* of Pliny.
‡ Procopius calls them *Arborici*, and another writer their country *the born of Gaul.*
[c] p. viii. Avienus takes ſome liberties in his tranſlation. [d] Zoſimus II. p. 134. ed. Ox. ſee alſo Zonarus.
[e] Itin. I. 215. [f] *Epiſcopus Britannorum.* See Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 181. [g]
[h] P. 495. Ed. Par. 1583. 4°. [i] *Venetenſis.* [j] Greg. of Tours, B. 10. c. 9. [k]

# WELSH and CORNISH BRITANS.

THE reſt of the unhappy Britans who were forced to ſeek a country in their native country, ſtruggled with inexpreſſible calamities; harraſſed not only by the Saxons, Picts, and Scots, in deſtructive and extenſive war, but oppreſſed every where by the horrid dominion of execrable tyrants. Who and what kind of men theſe tyrants were, about A. D. 500, take in brief from Gildas[l], who lived at that time, and was an eye-witneſs. "Conſtantinus among the Danmonii, although he had ſolemnly ſworn "before God and his ſaints to diſcharge the duty of a good prince, murdered in churches two youths of "the blood-royal, and their tutors, two brave men under the ſacred mantle[m] of the abbot, and many "years before he had put away his lawful wife, and defiled himſelf with various adulteries." Conſtantinus.

"Aurelius Conanus wallowed in murder and adultery, a foe to his country, and left alone like a "withering tree in a field, his father and brothers being hurried away by the wildeſt madneſs, and carried "off by untimely death." Aurelius Conan, or Caninus.

"Vortipore, tyrant of the Dimetæ, the wicked ſon of a good father, like a leopard in manners, and "as much ſpotted by crimes, his head grey with age, ſitting on a throne full of guile, defiled with "murder and adultery, divorced his wife, debauched her filly daughter, and then made away with her. Vortipore.

"Cuneglas, whoſe name in the Roman language ſignifies the yellow butcher, the bear that lay in wait "for many, driver of the chariot that carried the bear, a deſpiſer of God, an oppreſſor of the clergy, "fighting againſt God with crimes, and againſt men with arms, put away his wife, harraſſed the ſaints "with repeated oppreſſions, wiſe in his own conceit, and truſting in uncertain riches. Cuneglas.

"Maglocunus, the iſland dragon, who had deprived many tyrants both of their power and life, fore- "moſt in miſchief, ſuperior to moſt in power and malice, more profuſe in his liberality, more extravagant "in his crimes, more potent in arms, above all the chiefs of Britain in ſway, as well as by birth, when "but a youth took off the king his uncle by fire and ſword. Afterwards, agreeable to his vow, having "loſt his paſſion for violent dominion, ſtruck with remorſe, he turned monk, but ſoon after returning "to his vomit again, broke his vow, forſook his firſt wife, conceived a violent paſſion for the wife of his "brother's ſon in her huſband's lifetime, murdered her huſband, and his own wife, to whom he had been "long married, and married his brother's ſon's wife, with whom he was enamoured." But I leave theſe matters to hiſtorians, who have hitherto by miſtake made theſe princes ſucceed one another, whereas they all, at one and the ſame time, (as appears from Gildas, who addreſſes them ſingly) uſurped the govern- Maglocunus.

ment in different parts of the iſland.

The remains of the Britans above-mentioned retired into the weſtern parts of the iſland, what we now call Wales and Cornwall, ſtrongly fortified by nature with mountains and friths. The inhabitants of the former the Saxons called Bjitpealer, of the latter Copnpealer, as they did the Gauls Lalpealer. For they give the name of *Walſh*[n] to every thing foreign; whence alſo the *Walloons* in the Low Countries, and the *Walachians* on the Danube had their name. Theſe Britowalli, a moſt warlike people for many ages, maintained their liberty under their own princes; and though ſeparated from the Anglo-Saxons by the ſtupendous ditch made by king Offa, frequently laid waſte their cities with fire and ſword, and ſuffered the ſame calamities from them in return. At length in the reign of Edward I. as that prince writes of himſelf[o], "Divine Providence, in its unerring diſpoſal of events, among other favours which it has been pleaſed to "pour upon us and our kingdom of England, in an eſpecial manner, ſubjected to us the land of Wales "with its inhabitants, before ſubject to us by feudal right, now by its peculiar favour, all obſtacles "whatſoever being removed, intirely and abſolutely, and annexed and united it to the crown of the ſaid "kingdom as a part of the ſame body." In the next age, however, they could by no means be prevailed upon to continue in ſubjection, nor was there any poſſibility of accommodating matters, or extinguiſhing that deſtructive hatred that prevailed between the two nations, till Henry the Seventh, who derived his deſcent from them, extended his aſſiſtance to the undone Britans; and Henry the Eighth admitted them to an equal ſhare in laws and liberty with us Engliſh. From that time, and for many years before, the kings of England have found their fidelity and duty unſhaken. The *Cornwallers*, though they bravely exerted all their abilities in defence of their country, were quickly reduced by the Saxons, as being inferior in number, and their country not ſufficiently ſtrong by nature to ſupport their reſiſtance. Cornwalis. Britweales. Walſh. Walli.

So much may ſuffice for the Britans and Romans. But ſince we are upon the ſubject of inhabitants, we muſt not forget what was before obſerved, that Zoſimus[p] tells us that the emperor Probus ſent into Britain the *Burgundians* and *Vandals* whom he had conquered, who ſettling here proved of great ſervice to the Romans whenever any diſturbances happened. Where they were ſettled I know not, unleſs it was in Cambridgeſhire. For Gervaſe of Tilbury[q] mentions an antient camp in that county called *Vandalſburg*, and ſays it was the work of the Vandals. Vandals and Burgundians in Britain.

[l] Ep. p. 18. Ed. Gale. [m] Sub abbatis *amphibalo*, i. e. ſacra veſte utrinque villoſa. Gloſſ. vet. Camden.
[n] Or Pealh. See this illuſtrated in Somner's, Wilkins's, and Lambarde's Gloſſaries, and Lye's Dictionary in vocabulo, where Pealaf is generally uſed for the *Britans*, though we have Lal pealaf for the *Gauls*. Sax. Chron. ſub an. 1. Heylin, Geogr. p. 322, and Verſtegan, p. 151, ſay they were called *Waliſh* or *Walſh* by contraction for *Walliſh*, i. e. Galliſh, or derived from the Gauls, and deny the other etymology which Lambarde (explic. voc. Saxon. p. 20.) quoted from Giraldus Cambrenſis before Camden.
[o] Statute of Wales. [p] B. I.



I would

I would not have any fancy the Carthaginians were here in the time of Conſtantius from thoſe words o the orator Eumenius[r]. "Unleſs indeed, perhaps, no greater calamity had befallen Britain than if the "ocean had overflowed it, which being reſcued from the deep abyſs of the Pœni, emerged to Roman "light." For an antient MS. formerly belonging to Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, afterwards to the right honourable lord Burghley, high treaſurer of England, for *Pœnorum gurgite* reads *pœnarum gurgitibus*. The orator ſeems to allude to the calamities and puniſhments it had ſuffered under Carauſius.

Nor from Agathias' ſaying in the ſecond book of his hiſtory, "the Britans are a Hunniſh nation," ſhould any reflect on our countrymen for being Huns. I have been well aſſured by the learned Francis Pithæus that the reading in the MS. is Βιτλοφες, and not Britones; and Leunclavius, that able illuſtrator of hiſtory, has proved it in his edition.

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# THE PICTS.

Picts. WE come now to other inhabitants of Britain, and firſt to the Picts, to whom hiſtorians give precedence in Britain in point of antiquity. Theſe people Hector Boetius derives from the Agathyrſi; Pomponius Lætus, Aventinus, and others, from the Germans; ſome from the Pictones in Gaul; Bede from the Scythians[t]. "It happened (ſays the laſt-mentioned writer) that the Picts came as they report "from Scythia, in a few long ſhips to Ireland," and after in vain ſoliciting a ſettlement among the Scots whom they found there, at their advice came over to Britain, and ſettled in its northern parts; and this happened about A. D. 78, as many think.

Though in ſuch a variety of opinions I confeſs myſelf at a loſs which to follow, I ſhall venture to ſtate the matter, and offer my opinion. If in this caſe the authority of venerable Bede did not outweigh all conjectures, that the Picts[u] did not come from other countries, but were original Britans, I ſhould incline to think them the deſcendants of the antient Britans[x], I mean thoſe Britans who before the arrival of the Romans poſſeſſed the northern parts of the iſland, and thoſe who afterwards repaired to them repelling the yoke of bondage, as they are moſt impatient of ſubjection. As upon the invaſion of the Saxons the Britans who would not give up their liberty retired into the weſtern parts of the iſland, among the craggy mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwall*; ſo doubtleſs, during the violence of the war with the Romans, the Britans rather than ſubmit to ſlavery, the worſt of evils, retired into theſe northern parts, expoſed to all the inclemency of air, and thick ſet with craggy places, ſea and bogs. There defended not ſo much by their own weapons as by the air and climate, they increaſed to a numerous people, together with the natives whom they found there. For Tacitus[y] informs us that his father-in-law Agricola drove the enemies of Rome into this part as into another iſland, and nobody doubts that the inhabitants of theſe remoteſt parts of the iſland were Britans. Can we ſuppoſe that all thoſe Britans who were at war with the Romans, and who brought into the field 30,000 fighting men againſt Agricola, who gave Severus ſo many defeats that in one expedition he loſt 70,000 Romans and auxiliaries, were utterly cut off, and not one left to propagate, to make way for ſtrangers from Scythia and Thrace? I am ſo far from believing this, however Bede aſſerts it on the credit of others, that I ſhould rather affirm they were ſo increaſed that the ſoil could neither maintain nor hold them, on which account they were obliged to invade and overrun the Roman province, as we know was the caſe afterwards when the Scots came over. But becauſe Bede writes, agreeable to the current report of his time, I can eaſily believe that certain people came from Scandia, (which antiently, as well as all the North, was comprehended under the general name of Scythia) to thoſe northern Britans by the continued ſeries of iſlands.

Let no one imagine me impoſed on by a plauſible fiction. That the Picts were Britans I think may be proved from the manners, name, and language, in all which articles we ſhall find a great correſpondence with thoſe of the Britans.

Not to mention that neither the Picts, as Bede tells us, nor the Britans, as Tacitus, refuſed to women any ſhare in the government, or excluded them from the throne, the practice of painting and ſtaining themſelves was common to both nations. We have already obſerved it of the Britans. Claudian will anſwer for the Picts in theſe lines[z]:

*——— nec falſo nomine Pictos*
*Edomuit — — — — —*
—— Picts not miſcall'd ſubdued.

[r] Orat. pro ſchol. reſt. c. 18. Some read *prædonum*, others *Pictorum*.
[s] H. E. I. 1.
[t] It is not improbable that they came from the Illyrians and Carni; there being a great conformity between the names given by both people to mountains and rivers, &c. and they painted their bodies like the other Illyrians. See Strabo VII. MS. n. Gale.
[u] See archbiſhop Uſher's Antiq. Brit. Eccl. c. 15. where their original is fully diſcuſſed. Biſhop Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. p. 246, proves them to have come from Scandinavia. Gibſon.
[x] The Caledonian Britans, whom Tacitus makes a third race of men in Britain, and fetches from Germany, which he extends to Sarmatia, and ſo Bede's Scythia is the European. Vit. Agric. c. 11.
[y] De III. Conſ. Hon. 54.

And

And in another place [a]:

——— *ferroque notatas*
*Perlegit exanimes Picto moriente figuras.*
——— that whilome gaz'd
With wonder on the motley-pictur'd corſe.

Iſidore [b] is as expreſs in the following paſſage. "The Picts are not improperly named from their bodies, "on which they with great ingenuity prick marks [c] with a needle, infuſing the juice of their own country "plants, that their nobility may bear theſe ſcars with which they thus paint their limbs, to make a parade "of diſtinction." Can we then ſuppoſe theſe Picts to have been Germans, who never uſed this method of painting themſelves, or Agathyrſi from Thrace, which is at ſuch a diſtance? and not rather Britans, ſince they lived in the ſame iſland, and retained the ſame cuſtom of painting themſelves. Their manners.

Dio, Herodian, Vopiſcus, and other antient writers, give the general name of Britans to thoſe barbarians who ſo long, by their violent inroads from the Caledonian foreſt and remoteſt northern coaſt, gave the Romans ſo much trouble. Tacitus alſo, who fully deſcribes the wars carried on by his father-in-law Agricola in this diſtant part of Britain, calls the inhabitants by no other name than *Britans*, and *Britans from Caledonia*; notwithſtanding our later writers make the Picts to be new inhabitants arrived here about ten years before, which is worthy obſervation, ſince Tacitus in that age was abſolutely unacquainted with them. Nor would thoſe Roman emperors who had ſuch ſucceſs againſt them, *viz.* Commodus, Severus, and his ſons Baſſianus and Geta, have aſſumed the name of BRITANNICVS upon reducing them, if they had not been Britans. Certainly if the Romans, who magnified every thing they were unacquainted with, had ſubdued any nation diſtinct from the Britans, and till then unknown, whether they had been called Picts or Scots, the titles PICTICVS or SCOTICVS would have occurred on their coins and inſcriptions. Tacitus, from their red hair and large limbs, ſuppoſed them of German extraction, but preſently after aſcribes this more juſtly to the climate, which influences the habit of body. Whence alſo Vitruvius obſerves [d]: "Under the northern pole regions live nations of large proportions, tawny colour, with ſtrait "red hair." The panegyriſt likewiſe in ſome ſort inſinuates, that the Caledonians, who were indiſputably Britans, were the ſame people with the Picts, when he mentions "the woods of the Caledonians and "other Picts [e]," &c. as if the Caledonians were not diſtinct from the Picts. Martial intimates theſe Caledonians to be Britans in the following line [f]: Name.

*Quinte Caledonios Ovidi viſure Britannos.*
Ovid, my friend, who ſoon deſign'ſt to ſee
The Caledonian Britans———

Auſonius [g] alſo, where he gives an account of their painting themſelves, compares their colour to green moſs among gravel.

——*Viridem diſtinguit glarea muſcum,*
*Nota Caledoniis talis pictura Britannis.*
As the green moſs mix'd with the gravel grows,
The painting on the Caledonian Britans glows.

But as theſe people were long known by no other name than that of Britans, and that too derived from their painted bodies, ſo afterwards, about the time Maximian and Dioclefian (for we do not meet with the names of Picts in writers before), when Britain had been ſo long a province that the inhabitants adopted the provincial Latin, they probably had the name of PICTS by way of diſtinction from thoſe who were in alliance with the Romans, and called Britans. And whence ſhould they get the name of Picts but from their painting themſelves? Should any deny that our Britans adopted the provincial Latin, let him conſider what pains the Romans took to make the provinces ſpeak Latin, and obſerve what a number of Latin words have got into the Britiſh language, not to alledge the authority of Tacitus, who writes, that the Britans in Domitian's time affected even the eloquence of the Latin language. The difficulty about the name of Picts will be eaſily removed by the authority of Vegetius [h], who in a manner demonſtrates that the Britans uſed the word *Pictæ* in the ſame ſenſe as the Latins, for any thing coloured. For he tells us the Britans called *Pictæ* thoſe light exploratory ſkiffs whoſe ſails and ropes were dyed blue [i], and the crews and ſoldiers dreſſed in the ſame colour. If the Britans called ſhips *Pictæ* from their blue ſails, what hinders their giving the name of PICTS to a nation ſtained with various colours, and particularly blue, which is the colour *(glaſtinus)* produced by woad.

[a] De Bello Get. 417.
[b] I do not find any mention of the Picts in Iſidore, but ſuſpect Camden miſquoted the following paſſage, which however ſerves his purpoſe, making them the ſame with the Scots. "Scotti propria lingua nomen habent à picto corpore, eo quod aculeis ferreis cum atramento variorum figuram ſtigmate annotentur." IX. 2. Ed. Gothof.
[c] Servius and Tertullian ſay that *Bridii* is Britiſh for *marks*, *ſtigmata*. MS n. Gale.
[d] VI. 1. Camden probably quoted *memoriter*, for Vitruvius' words are, "ſub ſeptentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus, *candidis coloribus*, directo capillo & rufo, *oculis cæſiis*, *ſanguine multo*."
[e] Eumen. ad Conſtantin. c. 7.
[f] X. 44.
[g] Moſell. l. 67. Camden totally miſtakes his author. Auſonius is comparing the bed of the Moſelle with the appearance of the beach on the coaſt of Caledonia after the tide is in. A like ſcene *(pictura)* ſays he, is very familiar to the Caledonian Britans: not a word of their being themſelves painted. Camden's miſtake ariſes from not citing or attending to the two next lines:
Quum virides algas & rubra corallia undat
Aeſtus, & albentes concharum germina baccas.
[h] IV. c. 37.
[i] *Veneto*.

To the ſame purpoſe the northern Picts converted to Chriſtianity by St. Columbanus are called in the old Saxon Chronicles Bpittaꝛ Peohtaꝛ, q. d. *Britiſh Picts* (D).

Language. Little can be inferred from the language, on account of the ſmall information given by authors about that of the Picts. It ſeems however to have been the ſame with the Britiſh. Bede writes, that the wall begun at a place called in the language of the Picts *Penvahel*; and *Pengwal* in Britiſh expreſsly ſignifies the *head* or *beginning of the wall*. All over that part of the iſland ſo long poſſeſſed by the Picts, *viz.* the eaſtern part of Scotland, the names of many places favour of Britiſh origin, as *Murray*, *Merne*, countries on the ſea, from the Britiſh word *Mor*; *Aberden*, *Aberlothnot*, *Aberdore*, *Aberneith*, q. d. *Mouth of Den*, *Lothnet*, *Dore*, *Neith*, from *Aber*, which in Britiſh ſignifies the mouth of a river. *Strathbolgy*, *Strathdee*, *Strathern*, q. d. *Vale of Bolgy*, *Dee*, and *Earne*, from *Strath*, Britiſh for a vale. *Edinburgh*, the capital of the Picts, has an evidently Britiſh name, being called by Ptolomy CASTRVM ALATVM, *Aden* ſignifying in Britiſh a wing. Nor ſhall I alledge that ſome of the petty princes of the Picts are called *Bridii* [k], which in Britiſh, as has been frequently obſerved, means *painted*. From theſe inſtances we may not unfairly conclude, that the language of the Picts and Britans was alike, and conſequently the people the ſame. Though Bede [l] ſpeaks of the languages of the Britans and Picts as diſtinct (E); where he ſeems to put languages for dialects.

Nor need we wonder that the Picts did ſo much miſchief to their countrymen the Britans, ſince we ſee at this day the Iriſh, ſubject to the Engliſh government, have not more inveterate enemies than their countrymen the wild Iriſh. "For in like manner," as Paulus Diaconus obſerves, "as the Goths, Hypo-"goths, Gepidi, and Vandals, only with different names, but ſpeaking the ſame language," often waged violent wars among themſelves, ſo likewiſe did the Picts and Britans, eſpecially after the latter had been ſome time in alliance with the Romans. Theſe circumſtances compel me to believe the Picts to be the remains of the Britans. But this may perhaps be overborne by the authority of Bede, and I am content that what ſo great a man relates upon the information of others ſhould outweigh theſe conjectures.

Ducalidonii. Vecturiones. Ammianus Marcellinus [m] divides theſe Picts into DICALIDONES and VECTVRIONES. I would propoſe to read *Deucalidonii*, and ſuppoſe them ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, where the Deucalidoniam ocean breaks in. Though I once conceived this name to mean black Calidonians [n], *Dee* ſignifying *black* in Britiſh, as to this day the Iriſh call the Scots thereabouts *Duf Allibawn* or *Black Scots*, and the Britans called the pirates that infeſted the ſea from theſe quarters *Yllu du* or the *black army*. We may, however, ſuppoſe their name derived from their ſituation. For *Dehen Caledonii* means the Caledonians living to the right, i. e. to the *Weſt*: as the other Picts who occupied the left hand or *Eaſtward* (which Ninnius ſtyles the left quarter (F)) were called *Vecturiones* [o], a word derived probably with ſome variation from *Chevithic* [p], which in Britiſh ſignifies *left*, whom ſome ſuſpect to be corruptly called in Ptolemy VERNICONES [q]. An antient Saxon fragment ſeems to call them Pezpeopn; for this is the name it gives to a nation at variance with the Britans; the antient Saxons naming the Picts *Pehits* [r] and *Peohtas*. Whence in Witikind we have *Pebiti* continually occurring for the Picts.

We have already from Dio and Herodian deſcribed the manners of the antient and barbarous Britans, who had afterwards the name of Picts. I am now to add a few more particulars. When upon the decline of the empire the Romans imprudently formed cohorts from among the barbarians, ſome of theſe Picts were invited into the Roman ſervice by Honorius, when peace was every where reſtored and named *Ho-*

[k] See before under *the name of Britain*, the true meaning of *Bridh*, and Somner's Gloſſary ad X Script. v. *Britannia*. Gale.
[l] I. 12. [m] XXVII. 8.
[n] *Dy haled*. *Dy Gwyl*. black. Davis, Welſh dict. v. *Gwyll*. MS n. Gale.
[o] A MS. of Ammianus reads *Veſturiones*, h. e. Weſternwoners. MS n. Gale, but if Uſher be right as to the idea of right and left, this derivation cannot ſtand.
[p] Vecturiones ſeems to be *Chiuither rion*, q. d. people on the left hand. MS n. on Stillingfleet's Hiſtory of the Britiſh church, pen. me.
[q] q. d. *Weſterniſhwoners*. MS n. Gale.
[r] Biſhop Gibſon obſerves that *Pihtas* is the common name in the Saxon: but that he never obſerved *Pehits*. Pehtaꝛ in his Index to the Saxon Chronicle is not far removed from it. Zozimus in Gallieno joins the *Peucæ* (whom Suidas v. Σκυθαι called *Peuceſtæ*) with the Heruli, Goths, and Scythians. MS n. Gale.

(D) Biſhop Gibſon ſays, in all the copies of the Saxon Chronicle which he had ſeen, they are *ſimply* called *Pihtas*: not reflecting that a various reading in the Cambridge MS. quoted by him, p. 21. might moſt eaſily miſlead Camden, quoting haſtily and overlooking the ſtop. Colymba Pꝛæꝛbiteꝛ com oꝼ Scottum on Bꝛittaꝛ. Peohtaꝛ to lænenne.

(E) The arguments adduced in favour of Bede's opinion by biſhop Stillingfleet (Orig. Brit. p. 23—48.) are, that Eumenius, who firſt mentions the Picts, expreſsly diſtinguiſhes them from the Britans, and ſuppoſes them enemies to each other. The Britans, ſays he, were harraſſed by the Picts and Iriſh. *Soli Britanni Pictis & Hibernis aſſueti hoſtibus*. Paneg. ad Conſtantium, c. 11. [This rather makes for Camden, as does Eumenius afterwards, Paneg. Conſtantino, c. 7. calling the Caledonians Picts, whether we adopt Valeſius' *Dicalydonas* or not.] Dio diſtinguiſhes the extra-provincial Britans into Meatæ and Caledonii [Xiph. in Severo] without mentioning the Picts. [This proves with Camden that the Picts and Caledonians were the ſame]. Zonaras alſo [in Severo] calls them all Britans. Ammianus Marcellinus, by Dicaledones and Vecturiones, into which he divides the Picts, means the northern and ſouthern ones. None of the claſſical writers mention the Picts, whereas the mention of them by later writers implies that they were a new people. If they were not, they were *painted* from the beginning, and the hiſtorians need not have dwelt ſo much on that at one time more than another. [But it is certain the circumſtance of painting alone could not diſtinguiſh them from the other Britans, who are all deſcribed ſo by early writers; conſequently the name of Picts muſt have ſome other derivation.] By the Scythians we are to underſtand the inhabitants of the North of Europe, according to Strabo, XI. 507. and Pliny IV. 12. VI. 13. Claudian, Conſ. Honor. makes Thule the country of the Picts, and Olaus Rudbeck [Atlant. c. 19.] makes Thule Scandinavia. The Scythians frequently put to ſea for booty and new ſettlements. Among them Pliny [IV. 12.] reckons the Agathyrſi, whom Virgil, Georg. II. and the Geloni their neighbours call *Picts*, and Solinus, c. 15. they painted themſelves juſt like the old Picts, and Tacitus [de mor. Germ. c. 43.] ſays the Arii, a ſavage northern people, ſtained their bodies, *tincta corpora*. H. Boetius deduces the Picts from the Agathyrſi. Buchanan ſtrangely perverting the ſenſe of Eumenius, inſtead of the obvious meaning that the Britans *alone* were not a match for the Romans, though they had been for the Picts and Iriſh, infers from it that the Picts and Iriſh, or Scots, were *in ſolo Britanno habitantes*, inhabitants of the Britiſh ſoil; a moſt unaccountable conſtruction for a man of Buchanan's learning. Lluyd, whom he writes againſt, was leſs miſtaken when he miſtook the word *ſoli*, as if the Britans alone inhabited the iſland, whereas all Eumenius means is, that they ſtood alone unaſſiſted by the Romans under Julius Cæſar, who penetrated a very little way into Britain.

(F) Archbiſhop Uſher (de primord. p. 1021.) proves that by the right and left the Britans mean the South and North, agreeable to Bede's diviſion of the Picts into North and South by a ridge of mountains [Eccl. Hiſt. III. c. 4.] Fordun. II. c. 7. the Grampian which was afterwards the boundary between the Scots and Picts after the Scots had poſſeſſed themſelves of that part of the Pictiſh territories which lay next to Ireland. Stillingfleet, p. 241, 242.

*noriaci* *. These, under that tyrant Conſtantine who was advanced to the empire for the ſake of his name, opened the paſſes of the Pyrenæan mountains, and let the barbarous nations into Spain. After they had firſt by themſelves, and then in conjunction with the Scots, ravaged this Roman province, they began to be civilized. The Southern ones were converted to Chriſtianity about A. D. 630, by Ninnias or Ninianus the Britan, a perſon of exemplary ſanctity: but the Northern ones, who were ſeparated from the others by ſteep and frightful mountains, by Columbanus a Scottiſh monk of exemplary piety from Ireland A. D. 565, who taught them (wherever he learnt it) to celebrate Eaſter between the 14th and 20th of March, but always on a Sunday, and to obſerve a different method of tonſure from the Romans, leaving an imperfect appearance of a crown [s]. A warm diſpute ſubſiſted in this iſland about theſe matters, till Naitan, king of the Picts, with difficulty brought his ſubjects to the Roman rule. In that age many of the Picts went on a pilgrimage to Rome, as the faſhion then was, and among the reſt two perſons mentioned in the antiquities of St. Peter's church, ASTERIVS COMES PICTORVM ET SYRA CVM SVIS VOTVM SOLVERE, *Aſterius Count of the Picts, and Syra, with his countr men, performed their vow.* At laſt, when the Scots from Ireland broke in, they were ſo reduced that about A. D. 740, they were defeated in a moſt bloody battle, and almoſt deſtroyed or gradually loſt their name and nation. The ſame happened to the powerful nation of the Gauls, who upon being ſubdued by the Franks, gradually paſſed as it were into the name of Franks.

Honoriaci.

Aſterius comes Pictorum.

As to the inſinuation of the panegyriſt [t] that before Cæſar's time Britain was "frequented by its half-"naked enemies the Scots and Picts," he ſeems to ſpeak agreeable to the ideas of his age, it being certain that the Picts did not exiſt in Britain by that name.

And when Sidonius Apollinaris, in his panegyric to his father-in-law, ſays

——————— *Victricia Cæſar*
*Signa Caledonios tranſvexit adusque Britannos,*
*Fuderit & quanquam Scotum & cum Saxone Pictum;*

Though Cæſar his victorious ſtandard brought
Far as the Caledonian Britans dwell,
Routing the Scots, the Saxons, and the Picts;

I cannot help crying out with another poet,

*Sit nulla fides augentibus omnia Muſis.*

Believe not the all-magnifying Muſe.

Cæſar, who is ſo laviſh of his own praiſes, would never have concealed theſe exploits had he performed them. But theſe writers are like thoſe well-meaning and learned ones of this age, who in compiling Cæſar's hiſtory make him beat the Franks in Gaul, and the Angles in Britain, when the name of Franks and Angles had not ſo much as been heard of in either country, to which they came many ages after.

I dare not, with John Picard, believe the *Pictones* in Gaul to be the ſame with our Picts; the Pictones being very conſiderable in Gaul in Cæſar's time, and our Picts never called Pictones, except in a ſingle paſſage of the panegyriſt, where *Pictonum* got in by the careleſſneſs of the tranſcriber for *Pictorum*.

Pictones.

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THE

# SCOTS.

THE next place to the Picts in Britain is juſtly due to the SCOTS. But before I ſpeak of them, to guard againſt the reflections of the malevolent and ill-diſpoſed what I ſhall here lay before the reader fairly and honeſtly out of antient writers about the Scots, I muſt advertiſe the reader that all theſe accounts relate to the antient and genuine Scots. From theſe are deſcended thoſe who ſpeak Iriſh, who over-run the weſtern part of what is now called Scotland and the adjacent iſlands, and are commonly called Highland-men. For the reſt more civilized, and inhabiting the eaſtern part, though comprehended under the name of Scots, are the fartheſt in the world from being Scots, but of the ſame German origin with us Engliſh. This both they and we cannot but own, as they are called by the former *Saſſones* as well as we; and, which is a convincing proof, ſpeak the ſame language with us, the Anglo-Saxon, only varying the dialect. I am, however, ſo far from intending any reflection upon them on this account, that I always eſteemed them as of the ſame blood and race, and reſpected them even when the kingdoms were diſtinct; much more now when under Providence we are united under one auguſt ſovereign to the great bleſſing and happineſs of both nations.

* Blondus.

[s] Bede, Hiſt. Eccl. III. 4.

[t] Eumen. Pan. ad Conſtant. c. II.

The

# The SCOTS.

The origin and extraction of the Scottiſh nation is ſo inveloped in the ſame obſcurity with that of other nations, that the clear-ſighted Buchanan either did not ſee it, or affected to conceal it, having in this inſtance diſappointed the general expectation. For this reaſon I was long unwilling to engage in this controverſy and to trifle in admiring fables with the reſt of the world. For the origin of the Scots may with juſt as much probability be referred to the gods as to Scota, the fabulous daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, wife of Gaithelus, ſon of Cecrops founder of Athens. But as the more candid Scottiſh writers reject this opinion which owes its riſe to ignorance of antiquity, ſo I ſhall abſolutely explode that other more modern one as abſurdly derived from a Grecian ſource, that the Scots have the name of Scoti quaſi σκοτιοι, q. d. *obſcure*, as the invention of malevolence to inſult a renowned and gallant people. Nor is the notion of our Florilegus univerſally adopted, that they were called Scoti from being deſcended from a confuſed mixture of people. I cannot, however, conceal my wonder whence Iſidore learned that "the Scoti have their name "in their own language from their painted bodies, on which they make marks with iron needles, and "ſtain various figures with ink [u]." Rabanus Maurus has the ſame ſtory in the ſame words in his geography, addreſſed to the emperor Lewis the Pious, preſerved in the library of Trinity college, Oxford.

Scota Pharaoh's daughter.

But ſince Scotland has natives of its own capable of tracing its origin from the remoteſt antiquity, and properly ſupporting their own and their country's honour if they would only turn their thoughts and apply themſelves a little to this matter, I ſhall but juſt point out the ſources whence they may probably derive the truth, and offer a few obſervations to their attentive conſideration. For in this point I have my doubts. And firſt as to original, next as to the place whence they came over to Ireland. For it is certain they came into Britain from the iſland of Ireland, antiently inhabited by Britans, and when they firſt became known to writers by this name they were ſettled in Ireland. For Claudian ſings thus of their irruptions into Britain :

Ireland the country of the Scots.

* Iernem.

——— *Totam cum Scotus Hibernem* *
*Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis* [x].

——— what time the Scottiſh rage
Hyberne mov'd, while with their hoſtile oars
Old ocean foam'd.

And elſewhere [y] alſo,

† Ierne.

*Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Hiberne* †.
And heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

Oroſius [z] alſo writes, "Ireland is inhabited by Scots (G)." With him agrees Iſidore [a], "Scotland is the "ſame with Ireland, but called Scotland becauſe inhabited by the Scots." Gildas [b] calls the Scots "ravagers of Ireland." And Bede [c] ſpeaks of "the Scots who inhabited Ireland, an iſland contiguous to "Britain." And ſo in other places. Eginhard [d] alſo in the time of Charlemagne, expreſsly calls "Ireland "an iſland of the Scots." Cambrenſis [e] likewiſe tells us that "the Scotiſh nation came originally from "Ireland, as appears from the reſemblance of language, dreſs, arms, and cuſtoms at this preſent time."

Gaiothel or Gaithel and Gael.

But ſince the true and genuine Scots do not admit this name of *Scots*, but call themſelves *Gaiothel*, *Gael*, and *Albin*, and many people go by different names among their neighbours from thoſe they give themſelves, which frequently point out their original; as the inhabitants of Lower Pannonia who call themſelves *Magier*, are called by the Germans *Hungarians*, from their being Huns by extraction; the inhabitants of the Hercynian foreſt who call themſelves *Czechi*, are called by others Bohemians, from their being deſcended from the Boii of Gaul: the inhabitants of Africa who have a name of their own are called by the Spaniards *Alarbes* as being Arabs: the Iriſh who call themſelves *Erinach* are called by our Britans *Gwidhill:* and the Iriſh and Britans gives us Engliſh no other name than *Saſſons* from our Saxon original; I recommended it to the Scots to conſider whether they were not ſo called firſt by their neighbours for Scythians: as the inhabitants of Lower Germany call the *Scythians* and Scots by one common name *Scutten*, ſo the Britiſh writers obſerve our Britans called both *Y-Scott.* Ninius [f] alſo expreſsly names the Britans who ihhabited Ireland Scythians; and Gildas [g] calls the ſea which they croſſed from Ireland to Britain the *Scythian vale* [h]. For ſo it ſtands in the Paris edition, where others read *Stythica vallis*, which makes no ſenſe at all. King Alfred likewiſe, who 700 years ago tranſlated Oroſius's hiſtory into Saxon, renders the Scots *Scyttan*, and our countrymen who live neareſt to Scotland call them not Scots but *Scyttes* and *Scetts.* "For as (according to Walſingham [i]) the ſame people are called *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici*; "ſo from the ſame origin the Scythians are called *Scythæ*, *Scitici*, *Scoti*, *Scotici* [k]."

Whether their neighbours gave them this name from their Scythian manners or Scythian extraction is a matter

[u] B. IX. c. 2. See note b. p. cxli.
[x] 1 Conſ. Stil. II. 251.
[y] 4 Conſ. Hon. 33.
[z] I. 2. p. 28. Ed. Havere.
[a] XIV. 6.
[b] Hiſt. c. 19.
[c] Ec. H. I. 1.
[d]
[e] Top. Hib. III. 7.
[f] Hiſt. c. 10. Scoto-Scythæ as Celto-Scythæ. MS n. Gale. Σκοτο-Σκυθαι Herodot. MS. p.262. Strabo calls the Cottian Alps Σκοτιαι. MS n. Gale, but this may be a miſtake for Κοττιαι.
[g] c. 15. *Tithicam* or *Styticam.*
[h] See Mr. Pegge's illuſtration of this paſſage, Archæol. IV. 272.
[i] Ypodigma Neuſtr.
[k] Stephanus joins the Σκιλτιοι with the Scordiſci as Pannonian nations. v. Σκορδισκοι. MS n. Gale.

(G) Biſhop Gibſon has ſufficiently refuted the conceit of one whom he calls a late learned advocate for the antiquity of the Scots in Britain who applied *Ierne* to Strathern in Scotland, ſo called from the river Ern, contrary to the expreſs teſtimony of Gildas, who ſays the Scots came and returned and were driven by the Romans *trans maria*, which can never be applied to the *friths* only; not to mention that both Gildas and Bede ſpeak of the wall as built between the two ſeas: and Buchanan himſelf admits the common meaning of Claudian.

a matter to be conſidered. Certain it is that both Diodorus Siculus [l] and Strabo [m] expreſsly compare the original Britans, inhabitants of Ireland, which is the true country of the Scots, to the Scythians for ſavageneſs. Beſides the wild Iriſh the real Scots drink the blood flowing from the wounds of the ſlain, ratify their covenants by ſucking each other's blood, and ſuppoſe their glory depends on the number of ſlain, as did the antient Scythians. Add to this, that the chief arms of theſe Scots as of the old Scythians were bows and arrows. For Orpheus calls the Scythians τοξοφορους, as do Ælian and Julius Pollux; whence the learned have ſuppoſed both people had their name from their ſkill in archery. Nor ſhould it ſeem ſtrange that different people ſhould have the ſame name from the ſame cuſtoms, as thoſe who have been in the Weſt Indies tell us all good archers throughout India and the iſlands are called by the common name of *Caribes* *, though they are different people.

But that they came from Scythia we learn from the Iriſh hiſtorians themſelves, who reckon Nemethus the Scythian, and long time afterwards Dela, a deſcendant of Nemethus, among the firſt inhabitants of Ireland. Ninnius alſo, the diſciple of Elvodugus, expreſsly writes [n], "In the 4th age of the world (i. e. in "the interval between the building of the temple and the Babyloniſh captivity) the Scythians ſettled "in Ireland." To theſe may be added the authority of modern writers, Ciſner in his preface † to Crantzius, and Reinerus Reineccius, who writes, "There remains in Britain a nation of Scots deſcended from the "Scythians," &c. I much doubt, however, though the Getæ were a Scythian nation, whether Propertius means our Iriſh when he ſays,

*Hibernique Getæ, pictoque Britannia curru* [o] (H).

Hibernian Getes, Britain with painted car.

Whence the Scots came into Britain.

But the Scots think it eſſential to their glory to have paſſed from Spain into Ireland, for which they and their hiſtorians contend with the greateſt warmth, and not without reaſon. They will, therefore, be diſappointed if Scythians are not found in Spain. But that they were there (not to mention the Scythicum promontorium among the Cantabri near Ireland, and what Strabo ſays of the conformity between the Cantabri and the Scythians in manners and ſavageneſs) Silius Italicus, a native of Spain, expreſsly ſays ſo. For he ſhews in the following lines [p] that the CONCANI, a nation of Cantabria, were the offſpring of the Maſſagetæ, i. e. the Scythians:

Scythians in Spain.

Concani.

*Et qui Maſſagetem monſtrans feritate parentem*
*Cornipedis fuſa ſatiaris, Concane, vena.*

Concanians too, who ſhew their Scythian birth,
And horſe's blood drink as it's reeking forth.

A few lines lower he ſhews that the Sarmatæ, whom we all allow to have been Scythians, built Suſana a city of Spain:

*Sarmaticos attollens Suſana muros.*

Suſana rears Sarmatian walls [q].

Luceni.

From theſe Sarmatians or Scythians the *Luceni*, whom Oroſius places in Ireland, ſeem derived (as the Spaniards themſelves place Suſana among the Lucenſii in Spain) as the *Gangani* of Ireland from the Concani before mentioned. For the Lucenſii and Concani among the Cantabri were neighbours to each other, as were the Luceni and Gangani on that coaſt of Ireland facing Spain. If any one ſhould aſk who thoſe Scythians were that came into Spain, I know not, unleſs you will ſuppoſe them Germans; and I propoſe it to the conſideration of the Scots themſelves. That the Germans formerly penetrated into Spain, beſides Pliny's calling the *Oretani* in Spain *Germans*, we learn from Seneca, who was himſelf a Spaniard. "The "Pyrenæan mountains (ſays he) have not kept out the Germans, the fickleneſs of human nature finding its "way through pathleſs unknown countries [r]." That the Germans were called Scythians, we learn not only from Ephorus and Strabo, who call all the Northern nations Scythians, but alſo from Pliny [s], who ſays "the name of Scythian has extended every way to the Sarmatians and Germans." And Aventinus teſtifies that the Germans are called by the Hungarians *Scythæ* and *Scythulæ* [t]. It can be no reflection to any one to be deſcended from the Scythians, ſince the Scythians are the moſt antient people, the conquerors of many others, themſelves always unconquered and unſubdued by any other power. Nor muſt I here omit to obſerve, that the Cauci and Menapii, ſome of the moſt celebrated nations of Germany, have the ſame names and neighbourhoods aſſigned them in Ireland by Ptolemy; ſo that they probably derived both their name and extraction from Germany.

Germans in Spain.

If the Scots are not deſcended from theſe, I would recommend to them to conſider whether they are not ſprung from thoſe barbarous people, whom the Chronicles of king Alphonſus make Conſtantine the Great to

* Benzo, Book 2. † Vol. I. p. 37.

[l] VI. The 5th book of Diodorus Siculus being divided into two parts in the firſt *Latin tranſlation*, the ſecond part is cited by Volaterranus, Mr. Camden, and others, as the VIth. See Stephens' preface, p. 2. The paſſage in queſtion is V. p. 355. edit. Weſſeling. E. 214. edit. Steph.

Αγριώτατων ολων των υπο τας αρκτους καλοικουνιων και των τη Σκυθια πλησιοχωρων φασι τινας ανθρωπους εσθιειν ωσπερ και των Βρεττανων τας καλοικουνιας; της ονομαζομενην Ιρην.

[m] IV. p. 307.

Ιερνη· αγριωτεροι των Βρεττανων υπαρχουσιν οι καλοικουνιες αυτην.

Ανθρωποφαγοι τε ονιες και πολυφαγοι. Και τοι τιγε της ανθρωποφαγιας και Σκυθικον ειναι λεγεται.

[n] c. 10. [o] El. IV. iii. 9.

[p] III. 360. See alſo Hor. III. Od. iv. 34. [q] l. 384. [r] Conſ. ad Albin. IV. c. 12.

[s] IV. 25. [t] Herod. IV. ſpeaks of the Scotoli. MS n. Gale.

(H) Flaherty (Ogyg. p. 67. 350.) declares that it appears by all their antient records that they had their original from the Scythians, and that part of their country is called in their own language *Goethluighe*, i. e. Gothland, from the Goths or Scythians who took poſſeſſion of it. G.

have driven out of Gallæcia in Spain. For they ſay they emigrated from that part of Spain into Ireland. If it be aſked who were thoſe barbarians, I doubt not but they will agree with me that they were Germans. For in the reign of Gallienus "the remoter Germans," ſays Oroſius[u], "poſſeſſed themſelves of Spain then "waſted[x];" and who could theſe remoter Germans be but Scythians? But Aurelius Victor as publiſhed by Schottus calls thoſe Germans *Franks*. But ſince thoſe Franks and the remoter Germans ſetting ſail from Germany, were borne by the ſtreſs of weather into the wide Ocean; and as Nazarius[y] tells Conſtantius, infeſted even the coaſts of Spain along our ſeas, who can ſuppoſe they would not prefer the plentiful iſland of Ireland ſo conveniently ſituated for the purpoſe of making deſcents upon Spain to the barren ſoil of Cantabria? But as the Norwegians in the reign of Charlemagne and afterwards frequently invaded Ireland from Scandinavia and ſettled there, ſo we may preſume with great probability that the Franks had done the ſame before, and croſſed over from hence into Spain, and upon their being driven out there by Conſtantine the Great reſorted hither. It is alſo likely that more flocked hither afterwards upon the devaſtation of Spain by the Goths and Vandals, when the barbarians waged war with and ſlaughtered one another, as alſo when the ſtorm of Saracens waſted Spain, and drove numbers of them into Gallicia and Cantabria[z]. But I leave this matter to others, contenting myſelf with diſcovering my inclination to diſpel this gloom.

I wiſh the Scots here to conſider how it happens, that the Iriſh, the anceſtors of the Scots, and the Scots themſelves, boaſt the name of *Gael* and *Gaiothel*, and that the language is called *Gaiothlac*, and call that part of Britain which they firſt occupied *Argathel*. Will they derive theſe names from the Gallæci of Spain, from whence numbers undoutedly emigrated into Ireland, and whoſe origin is deduced from the Gallatæ or Gauls, or from the Goths, as ſome moderns ſuppoſe, who are for fetching *Gaiothel* as well as *Cathalonia* in Spain from the Goths. Here they may draw arguments from the reſemblance between the Gothic and Iriſh languages, which however have not the leaſt affinity that I can find with the other languages of Europe, except the Britiſh and German. Let others determine concerning the juſtneſs of Huntingdon's obſervation[a], that "the Scots came from Ireland in the fourth age of the world, and part of them, "which ſtill remain, uſe the ſame language, and are called Navarri." I ſay nothing of David *Chambres*, the Scotch writer, who was told by the Jeſuits that the Scotch language was ſpoken in the Eaſt Indies. I fear the diſtance of the place gave the credulous man an opportunity not of inventing but telling a lie.

The dreſs of the Goths and wild Scots the ſame.

If any arguments could be drawn in this caſe from dreſs, we find that the wild Scots at preſent wear the ſame as Sidonius ſays the Goths did formerly; that author's deſcription of a Goth exactly ſuiting a wild Scot. "They ſhine," ſays he, "in bright yellow, their feet covered with a hairy ſandal tied up "to the ancles. Their knees, legs, and calves are bare, their dreſs ſhort, tight, particolored, ſcarce "reaching down to their thighs. The ſleeves juſt cover the top of the arm. They wear green jackets with "purple fringes. Their belts hang from their ſhoulders. The tips of their ears are covered with locks[b] "of hair lying over them. (The word *flagella* is perfectly deſcriptive of the many locks into which the "hair of the Iriſh and Scots is parted.) They uſe likewiſe barbed[c] lances (Gildas calls them barbed[d] "weapons) and miſſive axes." "They wear, as Porphyrio[e] ſays, light jackets, that fit cloſe to their "breaſts without girding." Let them judge if this be not the exact dreſs of the Iriſh-Scots. Let them alſo conſider theſe words of Giraldus Cambrenſis in the firſt book of his Inſtitution of a Prince: "When "Maximus went over from Britain into Gaul with the flower of the troops and the choiceſt weapons of the "whole iſland, Gratian and Valentinian, brothers and partners in the empire, ſent over from the extremity "of Scythia to the Northern parts of Britain theſe Goths, a people brave and valiant in war, their allies or "ſubjects, and attached to their intereſts by imperial favours, to harraſs the Britans, and oblige them "to recall the tyrant with his troops. They, by advantage of the martial ſpirit natural to the Gauls, and "the weak and deſolate ſtate of the iſland, poſſeſſed themſelves of no inconſiderable territory in the "Northern part, and of not a few provinces: thus from invaders becoming inhabitants." Who theſe Goths were, if not Scots, let others decide. Perhaps Procopius * will give ſome light, who makes Beliſarius return the following anſwer to the complaints of the Goths, that Sicily had been given to the Romans: "We will allow the Goths to hold Britain far more valuable than Sicily, and formerly belonging to the "Romans. For it is but right that thoſe who firſt beſtowed favours ſhould receive a ſuitable return or "equivalent for their favours." To this alſo muſt be referred the ſtory related by the Scots, that Fergus the Scot accompanied Alaric the Goth when he ſacked Rome; and what Irenicus † ſays of Genſeric, king of the Vandals, paſſing over to Scotland and Britain[f]; and what Cambrenſis, though on what authority I know not, tells of the *Gaideli*, i. e. the *Scots*, deriving both their name and extraction from the Vandals, whom Paulus Diaconus ſhews to be the ſame with the Goths. Nor can it be any diſcredit to the Scottiſh name to acknowledge themſelves the offſpring of the Goths, when the moſt potent kings of Spain glory in deducing themſelves from the ſame ſtock, and the Italian nobles ſhew, or pretend to ſhew, deſcents from the Goths. The emperor Charles V. himſelf uſed ſeriouſly to ſay, that all the nobility of Europe was derived from Scandia and the Goths ‡. But I do not lay ſo much ſtreſs on all theſe arguments as to aſſert poſitively that the Scots are of Gothic extraction.

* Bel. Goth. B. II. † B. VI. 25. ‡ Levinus Lemnius.

[u] VII. 22. [x] *abraſa.* [y] Pan. c. 17. [z] Oroſ. VII. 28. [a] l. p. 172. Ed. Lond. 1696.

[b] *flagellis* like whips. [c] *uncatæ* lanceæ. [d] *uncinata* tela. Hiſt. I. c. 14.

[e] in Hor. Art. Poet.

[f] Diu per incerta vagantes Scoti. Ammian. XXVII. 8. MS. n. Gale. The paſſage is, "per diverſa vagantes Scoti;" where *diverſa* relates to *Britain*, not to the *world*.

To

To draw to a concluſion: I recommend it to the conſideration of the learned among the Scots, whether they are not deſcended from the oldeſt Britans that inhabited Ireland (for that the Britans antiently inhabited Ireland is certain), and were called Scythæ, or Scoti *, from the conformity of manners with the Scythians, or becauſe they were the Scythians who came from Vandalia or Scythia, to whom afterwards joined themſelves the Gallæci, Franks, or Germans, driven out of Spain, and the Goths or Vandals when Spain was deſolated by deſtructive wars, or that ſwarm of people that flocked to Ireland, and thence got a name among their neighbours. Giraldus [g] ſays, "the Iriſh language is called *Gaidelich*, q. d. compoſed "of all others;" and Florilegus †, whenceſoever he collected it, "The Scots had their origin from the "Picts and Iriſh, as being a collection of various nations; the word Scot ſignifying a heap formed of "various materials." As the Alemans, according to Aſinius Quadratus (I), had their name from being compoſed of an aſſemblage of all men ‡. Nor can one be ſurprized that ſo many nations formerly flocked to Ireland, which is an iſland ſituate in the midway between Britain and Spain, convenient alſo for the French ſea; and for the laſt 800 years it is certain from hiſtory that the Norwegians and Ouſtmen from Germany, and the Engliſh, Welch, and Scots from Britain, ſettled there. Theſe particulars I propoſe to the conſideration of the Scots, wiſhing them at the ſame time to remember that I affirm nothing, but only point out certain hints which ſeem to illuſtrate the ſubject. If theſe throw any light on the origin of the Scots, they muſt proſecute the enquiry elſewhere; I am totally in the dark on this ſubject, and have in vain purſued the truth, which eludes my ſearch, but with ſo much caution, that I hope not the leaſt offence has been given to any (K).

The Alemans.

The time when the name of Scots was firſt known creates no ſmall difficulty; and had occaſioned a controverſy between Humphrey Lluyd, that excellent antiquary, and that excellent poet Buchanan. Lluyd having aſſerted that the name of Scots occurs in no author before the time of Conſtantine the Great [h], Buchanan falls upon him with great fury, and endeavours to overſet him by two feeble arguments, one taken from a panegyric, the other from conjecture. An antient panegyriſt [i] had ſaid that Britain in Cæſar's time was accuſtomed to Iriſh enemies. The Scots muſt therefore have been ſettled at that time in Britain, though nobody before ſaid that the Iriſh were then ſettled any where, or that they were exiſting. The panegyriſt certainly, by a liberty uſual among authors, refers to his own time, not to Cæſar's. The conjecture is not Buchanan's own, but the learned Joſeph Scaliger's. That critic, in his notes on Propertius, occaſionally correcting ſome lines from Seneca's ſatire,

When the Scots came into Britain.

*Ille Britannos*
*Ultra noti*
*Littora ponti,*
*Et cæruleos*
*Scuta Brigantes*
*Dare Romuleis*
*Colla Cathenis*
*Juſſit*, &c.

reads *Scotobrigantes*, and immediately cries out the Scots are indebted for their original to him. I am ſorry I cannot ſubſcribe to the opinion of a man to whoſe abilities I have always looked up with reverence. For this conjecture is not ſupported by books, but fancy; and the ſenſe requires either *cæruleos ſcuta Brigantes*, as all the copies have it, or *cæruleos cute Brigantes*, as the learned Hadrian Junius reads it. Yet Buchanan, chooſing rather to pleaſe himſelf with his own and another man's ingenuity, than concur with the true and proper reading, wonderfully approves this conjecture: firſt, becauſe no authors mention the Britans painting their ſhields; next, becauſe Seneca calls them Scoto-Brigantes, for diſtinction ſake from the Brigantes of Spain and Ireland; and laſtly, becauſe thus the Britans and Brigantes are here ſeparated as diſtinct nations. But, if we reflect maturely, what hindered the people who painted themſelves and their chariots from painting their ſhields? Why ſhould he invent a new word *Scoto-Brigantes* for diſtinction? Does he not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of the Brigantes by calling them blue, and ſaying they were ſubdued by Claudius? This obſervation about the Britans and Brigantes as different people, is not in the manner of a poet, who could not have neglected the poetical rule of expreſſing the whole by a part. As therefore no ſupport can be derived to the cauſe from hence, I will bring to Buchanan's aſſiſtance Egeſippus §, who is commonly ſuppoſed an antient author, and treating of the Roman greatneſs, ſays, "Scotia || which owes nothing to the world, Saxony inacceſſible by marſhes fears "them (L)." Neither will this come up to the point; for this author lived after the time of Conſtantine

* Diod. Sic. † Ad A. D. 77. ‡ Agathias, l. 1. § B. V. c. 15. || i. e. Ireland.
[g] Ubi ſup. [h] Porphyry in Jerom. MS n. Gale. [i] Eumen. ut ſup.

(I) Who wrote the Roman Hiſtory in 15 books in Greek, to the time of the Emperor Philip. Hoffman, Lex. v. Quadratus.

(K) "The Iriſh deſcent of the Scots has been revived in the "laſt moments of its decay, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported, by the "Rev. Mr. Whitaker (Hiſt. of Manchester, vol. I. p. 430, 431; "and Genuine Hiſtory of the Britons aſſerted, &c. p. 154—293). "Yet he acknowledges, '1. That the Scots of Ammianus Marcellinus (A. D. 340) were already ſettled in Caledonia; and "that the Roman authors do not afford any hints of their emigration from another country. 2. That all the accounts of ſuch "emigrations which have been aſſerted, or received, by Iriſh "bards, Scotch hiſtorians, or Engliſh antiquaries (Buchanan, "Camden, Uſher, Stillingfleet, &c.) are totally fabulous. 3. "That three of the Iriſh tribes which are mentioned by Ptolomy "(A. D. 150) were of Caledonian extraction. 4. That a younger "branch of Caledonian princes, of the houſe of Fingal, acquired "and poſſeſſed the monarchy of Ireland." After theſe confeſſions, the remaining difference between Mr. Whitaker and "his adverſaries is minute and obſcure. The *genuine hiſtory*, "which he produces, of a Fergus, the couſin of Oſſian, who "was tranſplanted (A. D. 320) from Ireland to Caledonia, is "built on a conjectural ſupplement to the Erſe poetry, and the "feeble evidence of Richard of Cirenceſter, a monk of the fourteenth century. The lively ſpirit of the learned and ingenious "antiquarian has tempted him to forget the nature of a queſtion "which he ſo *vehemently* debates, and ſo *abſolutely* decides." Gibbon, Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. II. p. 528. n.

(L) See Uſher's Ant. Brit. Eccl. p. 329.

the

the Great, as appears from himſelf; and therefore we can no more prove from him that the Scots lived in Britain, than from the line of Sidonius before cited. The celebrated and learned Cragius' refined diſcovery is certainly more worthy of regard, that in Joſeph Ben Gorion's account of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem the Scots are expreſsly named in the original Hebrew, where Munſter in his Latin tranſlation improperly ſubſtitutes *Britons* to *Scots*. But I am by no means clear when this Joſeph Ben Gorion lived. He is certainly poſterior to Flavius Joſephus, ſince he mentions alſo the Franks.

But, if I may be allowed to interfere in this controverſy between ſo many great men, as far as I can obſerve the firſt mention of the Scots by writers occurs in the reign of Aurelian; for Porphyry, who wrote at that time againſt the Chriſtians, mentions them in theſe words, as we learn from St. Jerom *: "Neither "Britain, that province ſo productive of tyrants, or the Scotiſh nations, or all the barbarous people quite "round to the Ocean, were ever acquainted with Moſes and the prophets." At which time, or a little before, the learned in antiquities have obſerved that the names of the potent nations of the Franks and Alemans were heard of under Gallienus.

The opinion therefore of ſome that the name and kingdom of the Scots ſubſiſted ſeveral ages before the birth of Chriſt, wants foundation. But take an account of that æra from Giraldus[k]: "When the "great Nell was monarch of Ireland, ſix ſons of Mured king of Ulſter poſſeſſed the Northern parts of "Britain. Whence the people deſcended from them, and particularized by the name of Scotia[l], inhabit "that corner to this day." That this happened about the decline of the Roman empire is thus inferred. When Lagerius, ſon of that Nell, was king of Ireland, Patrick, the apoſtle of the Iriſh, came into Ireland, about 430 years after the birth of Chriſt; ſo that this ſeems to have happened about the time of the emperor Honorius, for at that time they ſeem to have ſettled in Britain, whereas before they uſed to wander about without ſettlement as Ammianus[m] relates, they had long harraſſed Britain, and "the tracts "aſſigned for frontiers." They themſelves ſay they returned at that time from Ireland †, whither they had before retreated upon their defeats by the Romans and Britans, and underſtand this paſſage of Gildas[n] of that time. "The Iriſh ravagers return home to return here again in a ſhort time." About this time ſome ſuppoſed Reuda, mentioned by Bede ‡, to have poſſeſſed himſelf of a ſettlement in this iſland North of the river Cluyd, by treaty or force of arms; from which leader, adds he, they have to this day "the "name of *Dalreudini*, *Dal* in their language ſignifying *part*;" and from this Reuda others have ſuppoſed we give them the name of *Redſhanks*. Simon Brech alſo, whom the Scots ſuppoſe the founder of their nation, is thought to have lived at this time. *Sinbrech* was his true name, q. d. freckly *Sin*, according to Fordon[o]. Perhaps this was the ſame with Brichus, who about the time of St. Patrick, together with the Scots Thuibay, Maclay, and Auſpach, infeſted Britain, as we read in the life of St. Carantoc.

Alban and Albin

But why the Scots, who live in Britain, call that country which they inhabit *Alban* and *Albin*, and the Iriſh *Allabany*, may be worth inquiring, and whether this *Allabany* retains any traces of the antient name of Albion, and is derived from whiteneſs, which they call *Ban*, q. d. *Ellan ban*, or the white iſland by the Scots, or came from Ireland, which is called *Banno* by its own poets, ſo that *Allabany* may ſignify either *Another*, or *ſecond Ireland*. For hiſtorians have called Ireland *Scotia major*, and the country of the Scots in Britain *Scotia minor*. Farther, as theſe Scots call themſelves in their own language *Albin*, whence Blondus calls them *Scoti Albienſes*, or *Albinenſes*, and Buchanan *Albini*, let the criticks conſider whether in that paſſage of St. Jerom where he inveighs againſt a certain Pelagian native of Scotland, we ſhould not alſo for *Alpinum* § read *Albinum*, when he calls him "the monſtrous fat Alpine dog, more capable of "doing miſchief with his heels than his teeth; for he owes his extraction to the Scotch nation in the "neighbourhood of Britain." In another place he calls him "ſtuffed with Scotch pulſe." I do not remember to have ever heard of Alpine dogs; but Symmachus || informs us Scotch dogs (M) were famous at that time at Rome. "Rome beheld ſeven Scotiſh dogs on the day before the ſports with as much aſtoniſh-"ment as if they had been brought over in iron cages."

Albin, Albinus.

But when the Scots came to the Picts in Britain, though they continually harraſſed the Britans with ſkirmiſhes, the Scotiſh power did not ſuddenly riſe to a height, but they continued a long time in the corner where they firſt landed; nor, if we believe Bede ¶, for near 120 years dared to lift up their heads againſt the petty princes of Northumberland, till at one and the ſame time they almoſt utterly deſtroyed the Picts, and the kingdom of Northumberland fell a prey to inteſtine broils and the Daniſh invaſions. Then all the northern part of Britain took the name of Scotland, together with the hither part on

* Contra Pelagianos ad Cteſiphontem.
† The Liber Paſletenſis, or Chronicle of Paiſley, puts this return under the year 404. ‡ Bede, I. 1.
§ St. Albinus is alſo called Alpinus in the Martyrology, Sept. 15. || B. II. Ep. 76. ¶ I. c. ult.
[k] Top. Hib. III. 16. [l] The printed books have *Scotica*. [m] XXVII. 8. See p. cxlvi. note f.
[n] c. 19. Bede, I. 14. cites this in the MS. of Gildas: Gale has printed, "revertuntur ad *hibernas domos*." Joſſelyn as Camden.
[o] *Smonbrecht*, Latine *Simon varius* vel *lentiginoſus*. Fordun, I. 26. Ed. Hearne.

(M) Of the Britiſh dogs ſee in Hampſhire. G. Of the Scottiſh ſee Caius de canibus Brit. p. 6. Ed. 1729. and Mr. Pennant's Britiſh Zoology, 4th Ed. 1774, 4° vol. I. p. 51. "The Blood-"hound or *Sleuthounde* was in great requeſt on the confines of "England and Scotland, where the borderers were continually "preying on the herds and flocks of their neighbours. They were "likewiſe uſed by Wallace and Bruce during the civil wars." On the ſubject of our Britiſh dogs, Mr. Whitaker's Hiſtory of Mancheſter, vol. II. 65—79. 95. 106. may be conſulted with advantage; & vide infra, p. 118. He has neglected to ſtate, that our great king Alfred made a preſent of dogs to Fuloo, archbiſhop of Rheims, when he ſent to require of him ſome learned men for the miniſtration of the Goſpel in England, as appears from a letter of the archbiſhop's; a proof of the eſteem theſe animals were in at this time. The whole paſſage is in ſo ſingular a ſtrain of ſcholaſtic metaphor, that it deſerves to be tranſcribed: "Miſiſtis ſiquidem nobis licet *generoſos & optimos* tamen cor-"porales atque mortales canes, ad abigendam rabiem viſibilium "luporum, quibus, inter cætera flagella juſto Dei judicio nobis "inlata, plurimum abundat patria noſtra: querentes a nobis & "ipſi canes non corporales ſed ſpirituales; non tales videlicet "qualibus exprobrat Propheta, dicens: '*Canes, muti, non "valentes latrare:*' ſed de qualibus dicit Pſalmiſta, '*Lingua "canum tuorum ex inimicis, ab ipſo*'." Epiſtola Falconis Rhemorum archiepiſcopi ad Ælfredum regem, in Wiſe's edition of Aſſer Menevenſis, p. 126.

this

this ſide Cluyd, and the *frith of Edenburgh*. For that this was part of the kingdom of Northumberland poſſeſſed by the Saxons is denied by none; and hence all the inhabitants of the Eaſtern part of Scotland called *Lawlandmen* are by extraction Anglo-Saxons, and ſpeak Engliſh. But the inhabitants of the Weſtern coaſt go by the name of *Highlandmen*, are Scots, and ſpeak Iriſh as was before obſerved; and are mortal enemies to the Lowlanders, who uſe the Engliſh idiom.

The Attacotti.

Ammianus Marcellinus [p] mentions, beſides the Scots, a warlike people called the ATTACOTTI (N) as ravaging Britain, whom Humphrey Lluyd, how truly I know not, imagines to be Scots; St. Jerom * expreſsly ſays they were a Britiſh nation. He tells us, that when he was a young man (in the reign of Julian as it ſeems) "he ſaw in Gaul the Attacotti, a Britiſh people feeding on human fleſh, and when "they met with herds of ſwine, cattle, or ſheep, in the woods, cut ſlices out of the buttocks of the fat "ones, and the dugs of the females, reckoning them dainty meat." (O) For in this paſſage is to be read on the authority of MSS. *Attacotti*, inſtead of *Scoti*, with Eraſmus who ſaw it was corrupted †. Though I muſt acknowledge one MS. gives *Attigotti*, another *Catacotti*, and another *Cattiti*. Nor can it by any means be underſtood, as it commonly is, of the Scots, ſince Jerom there ſpeaking of the cuſtoms of different nations begins the next ſentence in the following manner: *Scotorum natio uxores proprias non habet*, &c. "The Scots have no wives of their own," &c. Elſewhere alſo, where he mentions the Attacotti, Eraſmus ſubſtitutes *Azoti*. Theſe people, as appears from the Notitia, ſerved under the Romans in the decline of the empire. For among the Palatine auxiliaries in Gaul are recited *Attecotti juniores Gallicani*, and in Italy, *Attecotti Honoriani juniores*. From this epithet *Honoriani* they appear to have been ſome of thoſe barbarians with whom Honorius made an alliance, and incorporated among his troops, to the great prejudice of the ſtate.

The Ambrones.

Among the nations that over-ran Britain, John Caius, who has employed his time to excellent purpoſes, and to whom the republic of letters has the higheſt obligations, reſtores the AMBRONES, on the authority of Gildas, who, treating of the Picts and Scots, has theſe words: "Theſe antient enemies, like rave-"nous wolves [*Ambrones lupi*] raging with hunger, overleaping the fold in the abſence of the ſhepherd, "came over the bounds on the wings of oars, by the arms of rowers, and with ſwelling ſails, and made "dreadful havock [q]." The good old man recollected to have read in Feſtus [r] that the Ambrones with the Cimbri over-ran Italy. But the multiplicity of his engagements made him forget that Iſidore obſerves that *Ambro* ſignifies a *devourer*. In this ſenſe Gildas uſes the word, as does alſo Geoffrey of Monmouth [s], who alſo calls the Saxons *Ambrones* (P). Nor have I ever met with any other writer who mentions any other *Ambrones* as invading Britain.

* B. II. againſt Jovian.
[p] ubi ſup. [q] c. 13.
† Vincentius in Speculo reads *Attigotti*. Ethicus' Geography has *Cattigauci*.
[r] And Plutarch. MS. Gale. [s] See alſo Du Cange in voce.

(N) Perhaps Atagotti or Atacatti. Pancirolus on the Notitia, p. 139. thinks they came out of Germany. See Barthius on Claudian de Bell. Get. I. 420. *Cattos immanſuetoſque Cheruſcos*, where the Scinthi, &c. occur. Auteres, Auternith, Aregotti in Galway in Ireland, p. 757. Attyrith in Scotland. Atterotti: ſee the various readings in Labbé's ed. of the Notitia, § 8, as the Ottadini, Ottetini, Attetini. As the Attuarii, or Atuarii, are called by Strabo Χατταγιοι, ſo the Attigotti, Chatigotti, and Catagotti. Strabo places the Chatuarii next to the Chatti; ſo the Catagotti are the Gotti next to the Catti (the people about Catnes), probably near the Var. The Attacotti Gallicani were thoſe who ſtaid in Gaul after the migration of the Catti from their ſtation; other Attagotti in Britain were called ſimply ſo. See Valeſ. Notitia Gall. p. 52. Jornandes, p. 612, has the Gautigothi, q. d. Autigothi, Atticotti or gotti, Gotti, Kutten, Baudrand in Cotia. MS n. Gale.

(O) In p. 285 of the Variorum edition of Horace (by Combe) vol. I. are theſe words: "Sanctus Hieronymus ſcribit ſe duos Scotos "(h. e. Hibernos) in Gallia vidiſſe humano cadavere veſcentes." The paſſage which the writer of this note had in view runs, we believe, thus: "Cum ipſe adoleſcentulus in Gallia viderim Atta-"cottos gentem Britannicam humanis veſci carnibus; & cum per "ſilvas porcorum greges & armentorum pecudumque reperiunt, "*paſtorum nates & fœminarum papillas* ſolere abſcindere & has "ſolas ciborum delicias arbitrari." Mr. Gibbon falls into a great error about this paſſage. He writes thus: "When they "hunted the woods for prey, it is ſaid that they attacked the ſhep-"herd rather than his flock, and that they curiouſly ſelected the "moſt brawny parts both of males and females, which they pre-"pared for their horrid repaſts," II. 531. Now Mr. Gaches, late fellow of King's college, Cambridge, [and Vicar of Wotton Waven in Warwickſhire, where he died Sept. 10, 1805] *ſuo marte*, and without conſulting Jerome, conjectured that *paſtorum nates & fœminarum papillas* were uſed by Jerome, not of human beings, but of the *porcorum & armentorum pecudumque greges*, which the Attacotti found in the woods: and upon examining the context in Jerome we are convinced that his conjecture is juſt as well as ingenious. The general propoſition which Jerome lays down is this: "Quis ignoret unamquamque gentem non communi lege "naturæ ſed iis quorum apud ſe copia eſt veſci ſolitam?" If our readers will be pleaſed to look at the illuſtrations of this poſitions in c. vi. B. II. adv. Jovinianum, they will probably accede to the opinion of Mr. Gaches, when they find that Jerome mentioned *incidentally* the eating of human fleſh, and that he was led by his ſubject more immediately to ſpeak of the food which was found in *abundance* by the Attacotti in uncultivated foreſts.

Camden cites this paſſage from Jerome; but as his book was written originally in Latin, we cannot decide what ſenſe he affixed to the words. The old tranſlator of Camden, Ph. Holland, renders them according to the ſenſe given by Mr. Gibbon: but, on turning to p. xcix of Mr. Gough's tranſlation, we were ſurprized and pleaſed to find that his opinion coincides with that of Mr. Gaches; and we are happy to praiſe the ſagacity of both. Now Mr. Gough's Camden was publiſhed in 1789, but we underſtand the conjecture of Mr. Gaches to have been made not long after the appearance of Mr. Gibbon's ſecond volume in 1781. It is therefore clear that *his* conjecture was original, and doubtleſs Mr. Gough alſo was indebted to his own penetration only for an opinion, which he, like every other ſcholar, will be glad to have confirmed by ſuch authority as that of Mr. Gaches. Britiſh Critic, April, 1794, p. 418, 419.

(P) So Nennius (c. 65.) ſays Paulinus archbiſhop of York baptized "*omne genus* Ambronum, i. e. Ald Saxonum."

# ANGLO-SAXONS.

The Anglo-Saxons.

THE Roman empire being now under Valentinian the younger reduced to its loweſt decline, and Britain exhauſted of its youth by continual levies (A), and abandoned by the Roman troops, unable to bear up againſt the attacks of the Scots and Picts, Vortigern *, on whom the ſupreme command had been conferred by the Britans, or according to others who had aſſumed it, in order to eſtabliſh his power, and recover affairs from the confuſion into which they were fallen (B); "the Picts and Scots," ſays Ninnius[a], "keeping him in continual alarms on one ſide, and on others the Romans (C) and Aurelius Ambroſius;" called over the Saxons from Germany to his relief. They under the command of Hengiſt and Horſa (D) quickly croſſed over into Britain in their *Ciulæ* (E), as their broad flat-bottomed boats were called; fought ſeveral ſucceſsful battles againſt the Scots and Picts with great glory, and ſent for more forces from Germany, the Britans confiding abſolutely in their proweſs to guard the coaſt, and harraſs the enemy at ſea. "Vortigern," ſays Ninnius[b], "by the advice of Hengiſt invited over to his aſſiſtance Octha and Ebiſſa, "who with 40 Ciuls ſailed round the Pictiſh coaſt, ravaged the Orcades, and poſſeſſed themſelves of "ſeveral iſlands and countries beyond the Freſic ſea[c] to the frontiers of the Picts." At laſt, affecting the lands, manners, and plenty of Britain, encouraged by the weakneſs of the inhabitants, on pretence that their pay was withheld and proviſion not properly furniſhed, they made an alliance with the Picts, and ſtirred up a moſt deſtructive war againſt their Britiſh hoſts, ſlaughtering them in their diſtraction, ravaging their lands, deſtroying their cities, and after the doubtful events of war againſt thoſe two heroes, Aurelius Ambroſius † (who had aſſumed the government here which his parents who were ſlain had borne before him), and the brave Arthur, ſtripped the Britans of the richeſt part of the iſland and the poſſeſſions of their anceſtors. In ſhort, at this time the miſerable inhabitants ſuffered all that the conqueror could inflict, or the vanquiſhed dread. For auxiliary troops came over daily from Germany, and renewed the war againſt the weary Britans, ſuch as the SAXONS, IVTES (for ſo we muſt read, and not *Vitæ)* and ANGLES, who had all theſe ſeveral names, though they were comprehended under the common one of Angles and Saxons. But of theſe diſtinctly, and briefly, that if poſſible we may diſcover the origin of our nation.

Aurelius Ambroſius.

I ſhall firſt inſert what Witikind, a very antient Saxon writer, ſays of the arrival of the Saxons. "Britain, "which had been long before reduced by the emperor Veſpaſian in form of a province, and had long "enjoyed the protection of Rome, was now attacked by the neighbouring nations, who conſidered it as "abandoned by the Romans. For the Roman people, after the emperor Martialis ‡ had been murdered "by the ſoldiers, greatly harraſſed with foreign wars, were not in a condition to furniſh their allies with "the uſual aſſiſtance. After having raiſed an immenſe work to fortify the kingdom on the frontiers from "ſea to ſea, where they thought the enemy's force was likely to fall, the Romans quitted the country. "But an active and warlike enemy having to do with an enervated inactive nation found no difficulty in "deſtroying this work. Report having made the Britans acquainted with the ſucceſſes of the Saxons, "they ſent an humble embaſſy to beg their aſſiſtance. The deputies on their arrival addreſſed them thus: "'Moſt noble Saxons, the wretched Bretti §, harraſſed by the frequent inroads of their enemies, and quite "worn out, hearing of your many glorious victories, have ſent us to you to beg you will not refuſe them "your aſſiſtance. They offer to your rule an extenſive ſpacious territory abounding with plenty of all "things. We have hitherto lived at our eaſe under the protection and power of the Romans; we know "no nation next to them braver than yourſelves, and therefore wiſh to take refuge under the wings of "your valour. By your valour, your arms, we ſhall be ſuperior to our enemies; and whatever conditions "you impoſe upon us we cheerfully ſubmit to[d].' The Saxon chiefs briefly replied to this, that they "might depend on finding the Saxons faſt friends to the Bretti, ready to aſſiſt them in their diſtreſſes, and "to do them all the ſervice in their power. The deputies returned home with joy to communicate the "good tidings to their countrymen. The promiſed army was preſently ſent over to Britain, and wel-"comed by its friends. It ſoon delivered the country from invaders, and reſtored it to its inhabitants. Nor

* Or Guortigern. † Gildas calls him Ambroſius Aurelianus. ‡ Perhaps Martianus. § For Britanni.

[a] Hiſt. c. 28. [b] c. 37. [c] The Frith, *quod inter nos Scotoſque eſt*, adds Ninnius.
[d] Neither Bede nor Aethelwerd, both Saxons, make the leaſt mention of ſubmiſſion on the part of the Britans. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 320.

(A) It was moſt of all exhauſted by Maximus, who being ſet up for emperor by the ſoldiery in Britain, to ſecure himſelf againſt Gratian and Valentinian carried over the flower of the Britans, and would not let them return home. See Ninnius, c. 23. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 288. G. See before, p. cxlvii.

(B) He had moſt to fear from his own ſubjects, if we believe Gildas' account of them before cited, that they dethroned kings almoſt as ſoon as they had ſet them up. G.

(C) The Roman party left in the iſland, who might be ſuppoſed to have a greater reſpect for Ambroſius; for the inroads of the Northern barbarians into Italy effectually engaged the attention of the Romans at home. G.

(D) See Uſher, Antiq. Brit. p. 207, &c. G.

(E) Malmſbury, I. p. 3. b. gives this name to their *long ſhips*, which the Saxon Chronicle calls ſimply Scipar. Biſhop Gibſon therefore thinks it was a general name for their ſhips. See alſo Lye, Sax. Dict. v. Læle and Leol, which are explained *Canna* and *Celox*, q. d. light piratical veſſels. Ninnius calls them *Chiulæ*, c. 36. Stukeley ſays they are ſtill called *Yawls*.

"was

"was this a very difficult taſk; the enemy, who had before been terrified at the report of the Saxons, being "eaſily repulſed on their appearance. The nations at enmity with the Bretti were the Scots and Pehits *, "againſt whom the Saxons carried on the war, being furniſhed with all neceſſaries by the Bretti. They "continued in this kingdom ſome time, improving the friendly diſpoſitions of the Bretti. But when the "chiefs of the army ſaw that the country was extenſive and fruitful, and the inhabitants inactive in war, "and themſelves and the greateſt part of the Saxons without any certain ſettlement, they ſent for a "larger army over, and making peace with the Scots and Pehits, turned their united force againſt the "Bretti, and drove them out of the kingdom, which they reduced and parcelled out among themſelves." Thus Witikind.

The origin and etymology of the Saxons, like thoſe of other nations, have been involved in fable, not only by the monks unſkilled in learned antiquity, but by modern writers of correct judgment. Some derive them from Saxo, ſon of Negno, and brother of Vandal, others from their ſtoney [*ſaxea*] temper [e], others from the remains of the Macedonian army; others from daggers, whence that rhyme in Engelhuſius,

*Quippe brevis gladius apud illa* Saxa *vocatur,*
*Unde ſibi Saxo nomen traxiſſe putatur.*

The ſhorter ſword by them is *Saxa* called,
And thence ſome think the Saxon name derived.

The Saxons from the Sacæ in Aſia.

But Crantzius deduces them from the Catti in Germany, and the learned Capnio from the Phrygians. Each of theſe writers adopts the opinion moſt agreeable to them; I mean not to controvert any of them; but that of the moſt learned Germans ſeems moſt probable and worthy to be embraced, which makes the Saxons deſcend from the Sacæ, the moſt conſiderable people of Aſia, and to be ſo called *quaſi Sacaſones*, q. d. *Sons of the Sacæ* (F), and to have gradually overſpread Europe from Scythia or Sarmatia Aſiatica, with the Getæ, Suevi, Daci and others. Nor is this their opinion ill-founded, which brings the Saxons out of Aſia, in which the human race had both its riſe and increaſe. For beſides that Strabo † writes that the *Sacæ*, as before the Cimerians, invaded diſtant regions, and called part of Armenia after their name *Sacacena* (G); Ptolomy alſo places the Saſſones, Suevi, Maſſagetæ, and Dahi, in that part of Scythia; and Ciſnerus obſerves, that theſe people kept almoſt as near to one another in Europe as before in Aſia.

Nor is it leſs probable that our Saxons came from theſe Saci or Saſſones of Aſia than the Germans from the Germani of Perſia mentioned by Herodotus, which indeed themſelves in ſome meaſure aſſert from the correſpondence of language ‡. For the very learned Joſeph Scaliger tells us, *Fader*, *Muder*, *Broder*, *Tutchter*, *Band*, and the like, are ſtill to be found in the Perſian language for Father, Mother, Brother, Daughter, Band. But when the Saxons firſt became known in the world they lived in the Cimbric Cherſoneſus, now *Denmark*, where they are placed by Ptolomy, who firſt mentions them. Nor are we to read Saxones as ſome affirm, but Axones (H), in that line of Lucan [f],

The Axones a people of Gaul.

*Longiſque leves Axones in armis.*

Axones nimble with unwieldy ſpears. ROWE.

From this Cimbrica Cherſoneſus they and their neighbours the Franks infeſted our coaſts in the reign of Dioclefian, and the Romans appointed Carauſius to repulſe them. Afterwards croſſing the river Elbe they gradually migrated into the territories of the Suevi, where is now the duchy of Saxony, and partly poſſeſſed themſelves of Friſia and Batavia deſerted by the Franks. For the Franks who before inhabited thoſe fens in the heart of Friſeland (ſome of which have been waſhed away by floods into the ſea, now called the *Zuider-ſee*) and poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia, ſubmitting themſelves on terms to Conſtantius Chlorus, Conſtantine the Great and his ſons, and being tranſplanted to the waſte parts of Gaul, opened themſelves a way to richer countries by the ſword, or, according to Zoſimus, were driven out of Batavia by the Saxons. From this time all the inhabitants of that coaſt in Germany (I), who practiſed piracy, came to be comprehended under the general name of SAXONS, as before of Franks, viz. thoſe people who inhabited Jutland, Sleſwic, Holſatia, Ditmarſh, the biſhopric of Bremen, the county of

* Picts. † B. II. Melancthon. Ciſnerus. ‡ Michael Neander.

[e] Sheringham quotes many paſſages from Ovid de Ponto and de Triſtibus, to illuſtrate the character of the Saxons; indeed, as lively deſcriptions are given of them there as in Witichind or Saxo Grammaticus. See particularly de Triſt. v. 7.

Vox fera, trux vultus, veriſſima Martis imago,
Non coma non ullâ barba reſecta manu,
Dextra nec ſegnis *fixo* dare vulnere cultro,
Quem vinctum lateri Barbarus omnis habet.

See Sidonius Apollinaris, Ep. xx. deſcription of a Gothic Gentleman. See Diſſertatio ad J. Weſt. MS n. Dr. Lort.

[f] Pharſ. l. 432. Moſt copies read *Sueſſones*, others *Sexones*, whence Axones has been made by miſtake. Grotius in loc.

(F) See Selden on Polyolb. p. 27. G.—A reference nothing to the purpoſe.

(G) Biſhop Gibſon looks upon the deduction of the Saxons from the Sacæ of Aſia as a bare poſſibility, unſupported by hiſtorical evidence. Biſhop Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. 307, 308. inclines to admit the derivation of their name from their ſwords (*Saxea* or *Saxa*), as the Quirites from *Quiris*, a ſhort ſpear, and the Scythians from *Scytten*, to ſhoot with a bow. Tacitus ſays of ſome of the Northern Germans, that their common badges are round ſhields and ſhort ſwords, and Pontanus obſerves, the arms of Saxony to this day are two ſhort ſwords acroſs. G. The names of Germans and Saxons are ſome of the later appellations of the European Scythians: both, though poſſibly not of the ſame extraction, expreſs the ſame things, *warriors* and *ſwordſmen*, and aroſe from the ſame national character. But whether the later name came from the religious or military uſe of the ſword may be ſome queſtion. Herodot. IV. 62. tells us one clan of the antient Scythians worſhiped Mars under the ſymbol of a ſword. See alſo Mela II. 1. Clarke on Coins, 105. Their religion and morality, as well as their politics, in ſhort their whole ſyſtem, was founded in the *ſword*.

(H) Επι τον αυχενα της Κιμβρικης Χερρονησου ΣΑΞΟΝΕΣ. Ptol. l. II. p. 53. in Bertius and Mercator. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, a MS of him which belonged to Mr. Selden reads ΑΞΟΝΕΣ. Query where he had this.

(I) Whether the early piracies of the Saxons on that coaſt (mentioned by many authors) are to be underſtood as if they then dwelt between the Elbe and Rhine, or only drew down thither to carry on their piracies, whilſt ſtill their habitation was in Cimbri Cherſoneſe, is a queſtion among the learned. Camden here, and biſhop Stillingfleet, Or. Brit. p. 309, favour the former opinion, but Uſher (Primord. c. 12. p. 215. fol.) thinks they came down much later. G.

Oldenberg,

Oldenberg, both the Friezlands and Holland. For the Saxons, as we learn from Fabius Quæſtor Ethelward [g] (K), who was himſelf a Saxon of the blood-royal, "were entirely a maritime people from the river "Rhine to the city Donia, now commonly called Danemarc." This author was firſt brought to light by that polite ſcholar Thomas Allen (L) of Oxford, who kindly communicated it to me with many others.

From this coaſt the Saxons, encouraged by the frequent defeats they had given the Romans, often invaded their territories, and long infeſted this iſland, till at length Hengiſt himſelf arrived. The annals of Batavia make him ſet ſail from Batavia or Holland for Britain, and build the caſtle at Lugdunum Batavorum or Leyden; ſo ſays alſo that eminent genius and ſcholar Janus Douſa *, who ſings thus of that burgh or caſtle:

*Quem circinato mœnium ut ambitu,*
*Sic arcuatis fornicibus novum,*
*Putatur Hengiſtus Britanno*
*Orbe redux poſuiſſe victor.*

Which with the encircling compaſs of her walls,
And vaulted arches, for her builder boaſts
Hengiſt victorious from the Britiſh coaſts.

The Jutes. The JVTÆ, who are by many ſuppoſed to be named from the Gutæ, Getæ, or Goths (for a certain MS. reads *Geatun* (M)), are known to have inhabited the upper part of the Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, ſtill called by the Danes *Juitland*, deſcendants perhaps from the *Gutti*, whom Ptolomy places in Scandia, whoſe habitation is now called *Gothland*. We muſt take care however not to ſuppoſe this, as Jornandes does, the country of the Goths who conquered Europe; for the moſt antient and credible writers † ſay they lived beyond the Iſter, on the Pontus Euxinus, and were antiently called Getæ.

The Angles. Where the *Angles* were ſettled is a matter of diſpute, and the opinions about it are various. Many place them in *Weſtphalia*, where is now *Engern*, and where the *Suevi-Angli* mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolomy dwelt. I agree with theſe authors if they ſpeak only of Tacitus' time; but I ſuſpect they came from thence down to the ſea. Others look for them in Pomerania, where is a conſiderable town called *Anglaen*. But ſince theſe people extend themſelves further from the ſea into the interior parts of Germany, we muſt look for another ſettlement for our Angles; and Bede directs our ſearch among the Saxons and Jutes. "The Angles," ſays he ‡, "have their name from that country which is called *Angulus*, and is reported "to continue waſte from that time among the provinces of the Jutes § and Saxons." But ſince between Jutland and Holſatia, the antient country of the Saxons, is a ſmall province in the kingdom of Denmark ſtill called *Angel*, below the city of *Flemſburg*, which Lindebergius in his epiſtles calls *Little England*, I think I may venture to ſay I have at laſt diſcovered the reſidence of our anceſtors, and that the Angles came from thence into England. I am the more confident in my aſſertion from the authority of that antient writer Ethelward, whoſe words are as follow [h]: "Antient England lies between the Saxons and "Gioti, having a capital town called in the Saxon tongue Sleſwic, but by the Danes Haithby." Here alſo Ptolomy ſeems to place the Saxons; ſo that a poet of the middle age was not miſtaken in ſaying that

——*Saxonia protulit Anglos.*
*Hoc patet in lingua, niveoque colore.*

Their riſe to Saxony the Angles owe;
Their language this and their white colour ſhow.

Some part of theſe Angles migrating into the interior parts of Germany, and mixing with the Longobards and Suevi, came into Italy, and are ſuppoſed to have left traces of their name in *Engelheim*, the country of Charlemagne, *Ingolſtadt*, *Englburg*, *Englerute* in Germany, and *Angleria* in Italy. The etymology of the name I do not preſume to aſſign. As to Angulus, ſon of Humble and queen Angela, whom ſilly writers pretend to have been founders of our nation, I have nothing to do with them. Nor are we to ſuppoſe the name derived from *angulus*, as being a corner of the world, as that well-known line pretends:

*Anglia terra ferax, & fertilis angulus orbis;*
*Inſula prædives quæ toto vix eget orbe.*

* Od. 2. Lugdunenſis. † Spartian, Treb. Pollio, Capitolinus. ‡ I. 15.
§ So the MS. [and the printed edition] not *Vitæ*.
[g] l. 833. ed. Francf. 1601. [h] ubi ſup.

(K) Ethelward was a younger ſon of Alfred, celebrated by Roſs and Rudburne as a great ornament of Oxford, where he had his education. He wrote four books of Chronicles, dedicated to his couſin Maud. They reach to the reign of Edgar 973, and the author died about that time, and was buried in the new monaſtery at Hide. The Chronicle was publiſhed by Sir H. Savile inter X Script. 1596 and 1602. Mr. Camden calls him *abnepos Adulfi*, and ſays he flouriſhed about A. D. 950. Tann. B. B. p. 268 and aut. ibi. cit.

(L) Thomas Allen was a native of Staffordſhire, born at Uttoxeter 1542, admitted of Trinity College, Oxford, 1561, which he left for Glouceſter-hall 1570. There he led a retired ſtudious life, and became an eminent antiquary, mathematician and philoſopher. He was a great favourite of the earl of Leiceſter, inſomuch that the author of "Leiceſter's Commonwealth," aſperſes him for aſſociating with Dee in all that nobleman's unlawful deſigns. Selden on Eadmer, p. 200, pays him as high a compliment as our author. He wrote only notes on Ptolomy's Quadripartite Conſtructions, left in MS. and died 1632, and was buried in Trinity chapel. His library of incomparable MSS. he left to Sir Kenelm Digby, who next year gave them to the Bodleian library, where they yet remain. Ath. Ox. I. 575.

(M) Sir Henry Spelman (Gloſſ. v. Guti & Jutæ) conſiders the *Guti, Gotti, Gothi, Goti, Jutæ*, and *Jutones*, and Bede's *Vitæ* or *Witæ*, and Ethelward's *Gioti*, as one and the ſame people, called by the Romans *Getæ*, and by the Saxons Geatar, from the old Gothic word Jæt, a giant [by which no more is meant than a ſtout man, great warrior or hero.] They ſettled, as Bede ſays, in Kent and the Iſle of Wight, which laſt was ſo called from them, by the Saxons changing Gu into Ÿ. At the ſame time it ſeems not eaſy to account for the names of *Vectis*, *Ictis* and *Mictis*, given to the Iſle of Wight by Ptolomy, Diodorus, and Pliny, prior to theſe migrations, unleſs we ſuppoſe the Northern nations to have given them ſo early, and that theſe are only ſo many corruptions or variations from the *Guith* of Nennius. Thus *Guith*, *Gutia* and *Guitlandia* are *Gothia* and *Gothlandia*, the Eaſtern part of Denmark, as *Jutia* and *Jutland* are the Weſtern, and ſo the Saxon tranſlation of Bede renders *Vitæ* by Geatum.

Rich

Rich Anglia, fruitful corner of the world,
So ſelf-ſupplied as ſcarce the world to need.

The conjecture of Goropius is fitter to be laughed at than credited, who derives the *Angli* from *Angle*, a *fiſhing rod* or *hook*, becauſe, ſays he, they have hooked in every thing to themſelves, and were, as we ſay, *Good Anglers*. But whoever conjectures the etymology of Engelbert, Engelhard, and ſuch like German names, will probably likewiſe find the meaning of Angli. It may ſeem from Procopius * that the Friſones came along with them into Britain. But as the book is not extant [i], I ſhall not think my time mis-ſpent to inſert the paſſage here at large, as copied for me from the king's library at Paris by that worthy and complete antiquary Francis Pithæus. Βριτ[ιαν την νησον εθνη τρια τ̃ωολυανθρωπο]ταλα εχ̃ουσι. Βασιλευες τε εις αυ[τ̃ων εκαστ̃ω εφεστηκε, και ονομα κει]ται τοις εθνεσι τ̃ουτοις Αγ[γιλοι και Φρισσονες τ̃ε οι νησοι ομωνυμοι Βριτ]τωνες. Τοσαυ[τ̃η δε τ̃ων εθνων τ̃ωολυανθρωπ̃ια φαιν]εται ουσα, ωσε ανα τ̃ων ε[τ̃ος καθ̃α τ̃ωολλας ενθενδε με]ταναιζαμενοι ξυν γυναιξι και τ̃ασιν εις Φραγγους χ̃ωρουσι· οι δε αυ[τ̃ους ενοικιζουσι ες γης της σφε]τερας την ερημ[ο]τεραν δοκουσαν ειναι· και απ' αυ[τ̃ε την νησον προσποιεισθαι φασιν· ωσε ωμελει ε τ̃ωολλ̃ω πρ[ο]τερον ο Φραγγων βασιλευς επι τ̃ωρεσ̃βεια τ̃ων οι επι[τ̃ηδειων τινας π̃αρα βασιλεα Ιουστινιανον ες Βυζαν]τιον πεμψας ανδρας, αυ[τ̃οις εκ̃ων Αγγιλων ξυνεπεμπε φιλο]τιμουμενος, ως και η νησος ηδε τ̃ων αυ[τ̃ε αρχ̃ειαι: i. e. according to my indifferent tranſlation, "The iſland of Britain is inhabited by three very numerous nations, each "governed by their own king. They are called Angeli, Friſones, and from the iſland Britons. There "ſeems to be ſuch a number of inhabitants that they yearly paſs over from thence in large bodies with "their wives and children to the Franks, who receive them into their waſte lands. Hence they pretend "a claim to the iſland; and not long ſince, when a king of the Franks ſent ambaſſadors to Juſtinian at "Conſtantinople, he affected to ſend with them ſome of the Angeli, as if this iſland was ſubject to him (N)."

The Saxons, Angles and Jutes one people.

Theſe are the people of Germany who poſſeſſed themſelves of Britain, who appear to have been one nation comprehended under the common name of Saxons, Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe in Germany, as may be juſtly collected from Gildas, Bede, Boniface, Paulus Diaconus and others; but moſt frequently in Latin *Gens Anglorum*, and in their own language to the ſame effect *Engla-theod*.

When the Anglo-Saxons came into Britain.

As to the exact time in which Vortigern introduced them into Britain authors differ (O); but, paſſing by others, Bede, and thoſe who follow him, give the following account of thoſe very confuſed times.

In the twenty-third year of Theodoſius the younger, A. D. 430, the Britans oppreſſed by the Picts and Scots in vain implored aid from Ætius, then conſul for the third time.

Under Valentinian III. St. Germanus made more than one journey into Britain to oppoſe the Pelagians, and leading the Britans againſt the Picts and Saxons gained a victory for them by his prayers to God.

In the firſt year of Marcian, A. D. 449, the Anglo-Saxons came over to Britain.

But ſince it appears from the Faſti Conſulares that the third conſulſhip of Ætius falls in the thirty-ninth year of Theodoſius above-mentioned, and A. D. 446, and from authors of moſt approved credit that Germanus died A. D. 435 †, we may fairly ſuſpect the numbers in Bede are corrupted, and that the Saxons were introduced here before A. D. 449 (P). How elſe could Germanus, who died in 435, have led the Britans againſt the Saxons, when they were not yet arrived? For Ninnius writes, that St. Germanus "re-"turned home from Britain after the death of Vortigern," who received the Saxons in Britain, ſo that their arrival muſt needs have preceded the year 435, which was the laſt of Germanus' life. Farther; under the ſecond year after Leo the Great was advanced to the popedom, which was A. D. 443, Proſper Tiro, who then lived, writes, that "Britain after various calamities was reduced by the Saxons," ſo that they muſt undoubtedly have been here before that time, viz. A. D. 449. But the following calculation added in ſome copies of Ninnius appears deciſive, and will remove all difficulties.

"From the two Gemini, Rufus ‡ and Rubellius, to the conſulſhip of Stilico, 373 years.

"From Stilico to Valentinian, ſon of Placidia, and to the reign of Vortigern, 28 years.

"From the reign of Vortigern to the quarrel between Guitholin and Ambroſius 12 years, which is "Guoloppum, i. e. Cathguoloph. But Vortigern reigned in Britain during the conſulſhip of Theodoſius "and Valentinian, and in the fourth year of his reign the Saxons came to Britain, and were received by "Vortigern, in the conſulſhip of Fœlix and Taurus.

"From the year in which the Saxons arrived in Britain, and were received by Vortigern, to Decius "Valerianus §, 69 years."

According to this computation, therefore, the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain falls in the 21ſt year of Theodoſius the younger, which comes near Bede's calculation, A. D. 428, for then Fœlix and Taurus were conſuls; and ſo all circumſtances of perſons and time agree. I ſhall juſt obſerve here, without affecting the critic, that in ſeveral copies of Gildas, whence Bede had his account of Ætius, we

The ſucceſs of the Saxons.

* De Bello Gothico IV. † Baronius. ‡ Read *Fuſius*. § Elſewhere *Decius Paulinus*.

[i] Procopius was firſt printed at Paris 1662.

(N) Uſher (Primord. p. 216.) refers this paſſage to *Brittia*, which Procopius places between Britain and Thulè, which laſt in him is Scandinavia. Tzetzes is to be underſtood of the ſame, when he ſpeaks of the iſland of *Britain* (r. *Britia*) having Britain on the Weſt, and Thulè on the Eaſt. Procopius ſeems hardly to have known what he was talking about.

(O) See Boucher, Belg. Rom. p. 481, a. Uſher, de Brit. Eccles. Primord. p. 404. Lee, Antichriſti Excidium, p. 58.

(P) Moſt of our early hiſtorians concur in placing the arrival of the Saxons about the year 449, or not later than 453. It is therefore to be wondered that Mr. Camden ſhould ſo confidently affirm that it was before the firſt of theſe dates. But there are three things which he goes upon which are to be conſidered; 1. That Vortigern died before St. German's return; but of this the only evidence he produces is Nennius; whereas there are convincing proofs that German was living 444, and he ſat thirty years after his predeceſſor St. Amator, who died in 418 or 420. 2. Tiro's date plainly contradicts Gildas, who deſerves the greater credit, even ſuppoſing it the true Proſper Tiro, and Tiro's date precedes the third conſulſhip of Ætius five years. 3. Felix and Taurus were conſuls in 428, near twenty years before the third conſulſhip of Ætius, when the Britans continued to ſeek the aſſiſtance of the Romans. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. 316, 317.

find *Agitio III. cos.* in others without any number *Aegitio*, and in one *Aequitio cos.* But I meet with no conſul of that name in the Faſti at that time, unleſs we ſuppoſe him Conſul extraordinary (Q).

At whatever time they came, they ſhewed great bravery as well as prudence. For in a ſhort time they ſo accommodated themſelves to the natives[j], their manners and lands, that they became at once both proſperous and powerful, and their victory in a manner full and complete. For all the conquered incorporated with the nation, law, name, and language of the conquerors, except a few who defended themſelves in the uncultivated Weſtern parts. Not only beſides England, but the far greater part of Scotland was poſſeſſed by the Anglo-Saxons (ſtill called *Saſſones* by the wild and true Scots), and adopted the ſame language with us, except a ſmall variation in the dialect. This language we and they have now retained in a manner unaltered, as well as poſſeſſion of the kingdom, 1150 years, and this may prove the falſeneſs and fallacy of that prophecy[k] (as well as others) of the Saxon prophet when they ſet ſail for this iſland, that they ſhould kept poſſeſſion of it only 300 years, but frequently ravage it for 150 of them. It ſeems now a proper place to ſay ſomething of the antient manners of our Saxon anceſtors; and what I have obſerved I ſhall here inſert.

Their manners.

The whole nation of the Saxons was very warlike, being, as Zoſimus[l] tells us, "accounted the braveſt "of the Germans for greatneſs of ſpirit, ſtrength of body, patience of fatigue." "The Romans," ſays Marcellinus[m], "dreaded them moſt on account of the ſuddenneſs of their inroads." "Their valour and "activity rendered them very formidable," ſays Oroſius[n]. "Saxony is inacceſſible by marſhes, and ſur"rounded by impenetrable tracts; yet though theſe circumſtances ſeem to increaſe the hazard of war, "this nation frequently graced the Roman triumphs. They are ſaid to be a brave race of men, excelling "other nations in piracy, yet truſting more to their flat-bottomed boats than their ſtrength, more ready for "flight than fight." Thus Egeſippus[o]. Iſidorus[p], who follows him, ſays, "the Saxons dwelling on "the Ocean and among inacceſſible marſhes are of experienced valour and activity. Hence they have "their name, being a hardy and ſtout race of people, and excelling others in piracy." They were remarkable tall, well-made, and comely. Hence Witikind the monk ſays of them, "The Franks ad"mired theſe well-made ſpirited people, with their new dreſſes and arms, and their hair flowing on their "ſhoulders, and above all their great reſolution. They wore cloſe coats[q], carried long lances, reſted "themſelves on ſmall ſhields, and had great daggers at their ſides." Before this they uſed to ſhave their hair cloſe only on their crowns, and bind a plate round their heads, as we learn from theſe lines of Sidonius Apollinaris:

*Iſtic Saxona cærulum videmus*
*Adſuetum ante ſalo ſolum timere,*
*Cujus verticis extimas per oras,*
*Non contenta ſuos tenere morſus,*
*Altat lamina marginem comarum.*
*Et ſic crinibus ad cutem reſciſſis,*
*Decreſcit caput, additurque vultus.*

There the Saxons blue we ſee,
Long accuſtom'd to the ſea;
Fearful of the novel ſhore,
Round their head a border wore,
Which preſſing up on high the hair,
While all the reſt they cloſely ſhear,
Leſſens the head, and makes the face appear.

As to their dreſs, we learn from Paulus Diaconus' account of the Lombards, that their "garments were "looſe, and chiefly of linen, ſuch as are worn by the Anglo-Saxons, with broad trimmings[r] of various "colours."

The Saxon ſhores.

They were perfectly ſkilled in naval affairs, having ſo long followed piracy that they were ſo accuſtomed to the ſea as to fear the land, as the poet ſays; and they had ſo ravaged the coaſt of Britain and Gaul, as far as Spain, that officers and ſoldiers were ſtationed along the coaſts of each country to check their ravages, thence ſtyled *Counts of the Saxon ſhore through Britain and Gaul* (R). But notwithſtanding this they frequently plundered theſe coaſts in their wicker flat-bottomed boats. To this relate theſe lines of Sidonius Apollinaris:

*Quin & Aremoricus piratam Saxona tractus*
*Sperabat *, cui pelle ſalum ſulcare Britannum*
*Ludus, & aſſuto glaucum mare findere lembo.*

The Armoric coaſt the Saxon pirate feared,
Who oft in leathern boat on Britiſh ſea appeared,

* i. e. *timebat.*

[j] Compare Gibſon's tranſlation.
[k] Gildas, c. 23.
[l] III. p. 147. Ed. Ox. καρτερια περι τας μαχας, is rather *perſonal bravery*. Camden quotes the old Latin tranſlations.
[m] XXVIII. 2. Camden quotes this paſſage memoriter, though the ſenſe is the ſame.
[n] VII. c. 32.
[o] De Excid. Hieroſ. V. 15.
[p] Orig. IX. 2.
[q] *Saga.*
[r] *Inſtitis.*

(Q) See Thomas Saville's letter to Camden, Camd. Ep. p. 7. where Ætius appears to be a more modern reading, but the true one; for Ætius was a third time conſul with Symmachus, A. D. 446. (Reland. Faſti. Conſ. p. 620) ſo that Selden miſtook in ſuppoſing Ætius only a perſon of diſtinction and not a conſul. Agitius is a corruption in the MSS. See Stillingfleet, Or. Brit. p. 300.

(R) See more in Kent, and before p. civ. and Spelman's Iceniana.

Plowing

Plowing the azure main in wanton ſport
In well-ſtitched keel.

They alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of, and long held, a tract in Gaul near Armorica about Bayeux, as appears from Gregory of Tours, who calls them Saxones Baiocaſſinos, as they were commonly called *Seſnes Beſſins*. Saxones Baiocaſſini.

With what cruelty they ravaged theſe coaſts may be learnt from Sidonius himſelf*: "The meſſenger "whom I diſcourſed with about you aſſured me repeatedly that you lately charged the enemy at ſea, and "amid the various employments, one while in the character of a ſailor, another in that of a ſoldier, were "cruizing upon the winding ſhores of the Ocean againſt the broad flat-bottomed boats† of the Saxons. "You may conſider every one of their rowers as an arch pirate; all at once command and obey, teach "and learn to rob; ſo that there is now more reaſon than ever to warn you to be upon your guard. They "are the moſt ſavage of all enemies; they fall on by ſurprize, or, if they give you any warning, imme-"diately ſlip away, deſpiſe the danger of an attack, diſpatch thoſe whom they ſurprize. If they purſue, "they are ſure to take you; if they fly, are ſure to eſcape; ſhipwrecks harden inſtead of diſmaying them. "They are not only acquainted with, but familiarized to all the dangers of the ſea. A ſtorm ſecures "their eſcape, and prevents their purſuers from ſeeing them. They riſk themſelves among the waves and "craggy rocks in hopes of a good prize. Beſides, before they ſet ſail from the continent homewards, "and weigh their anchors from the enemy's coaſt, they have a cuſtom on their return to kill every tenth "priſoner by regular and horrid tortures, a cuſtom the more horrid as it is founded in ſuperſtition; and "after they have collected a number of wretches devoted to death, they pretend to counterbalance the "unfairneſs of the death by the equity of the lot. By ſuch vows they bind themſelves, and then by "ſacrifices releaſe themſelves; and being thus not ſo much purged by ſacrifices as polluted by ſacrileges, "they think it an act of religion for the perpetrators of ſuch dreadful murders rather to torture than ran-"ſom the captive." To this alſo may be referred this fragment of antient hiſtory in Iſidore[s]: "The "Saxon nation truſt more to their boats than their ſtrength, more equipped for flight than fight." And this paſſage of Salvian[t], a contemporary writer about the barbarous nations: "The Alans are lewd, but "not faithleſs; the Franks liars, but hoſpitable; the Saxons ſavage in their cruelty, but reſpectable for "their chaſtity." They were ſo ſtout-hearted (if I may ſo call it) that they would ſooner die, and throw away their lives, than be expoſed to contempt. So that when Symmachus had provided a number of them for a public exhibition, the day they were to be brought into the theatre they diſappointed the ſpectators by ſtrangling themſelves. Symmachus himſelf ſays of them‡, "Death has deprived me of many "of my Saxons; for the deſperate people not being ſeparately and cloſely guarded, twenty-nine of them "ſtrangled themſelves without halters on the firſt day of the ſhow of gladiators."

The Saxons were extremely addicted to ſuperſtition; and on this account, in their deliberations on affairs of moment, beſides ſoothſaying, they paid particular regard to the neighing of horſes[u], whence probably the dukes of Saxony antiently bore a horſe in their banners[x]. But why Hengiſt and Horſa ſhould take their names from horſes (both their names having that meaning in Saxon, I confeſs myſelf ignorant, unleſs as an omen of ſucceſs in war, agreeable to that line of Virgil[y], A horſe the banner of the Saxons.

*Bello armantur equi, bella hæc armenta minantur.*

Train'd to the fight theſe ſteeds denounce the war. PITT.

They alſo attended much to lots; for they cut a twig from a fruit tree, and ſplit it into ſmaller twigs, which they diſtinguiſhed by certain marks, and threw down at random upon a white cloth §. If there was a council on public affairs the prieſt, if on private ones the head of the family, after putting up prayers to the gods, and looking up to heaven, took up each twig three times, and interpreted them according to the mark put on them before. In order to inform themſelves about the iſſue of a war, they cauſed a priſoner of the nation with whom they were at war to fight with one of their own countrymen, each with the arms of their reſpective country, and from the victor they formed a conjecture which people would come off victorious. Their principal worſhip was paid to Mercury, whom they called *Woden*[z], to whom they offered human victims, and dedicated the fourth holy day in the week, whence our preſent *Wedneſday* has its name, as they did the ſixth to Venus, whom they called *Frea* and *Frico*[a], whence our *Friday*, as *Tueſday* from Tuiſco, the founder of the German nation. They had likewiſe a goddeſs named *Eoſter*, to whom they offered ſacrifices in April, whence Bede[b] ſays they called April *Eoſter Moneth*, and we ſtill call the paſchal feaſt *Eaſter*. "The Angles and other neighbouring nations concur in worſhiping *Herth*, i. e. "Mother Earth, who they ſuppoſe interpoſes in human affairs, and influences nations[c]." We to this day uſe that word for the earth, though the Germans have ſubſtituted *Arden* to it. Of theſe ſuperſtitious practices Ethelwerd before-mentioned writes concerning his time: "In ſuch error are the infidels of the "North ſunk, that to this day Woodan is worſhiped as the ſupreme Lord by the Danes, Normans, and "Swedes[d]:" and elſewhere[e], "the barbarians worſhip Woodan as a deity, and the Pagans offer ſacrifices "to him to obtain victory or valour." The gods of the Saxons. Wedneſday, Friday, Tueſday, Eaſter day. Herthus a goddeſs. Earth.

* Lib. VIII. Epiſt. ad Numantium. † Ciuli. ‡ B. ii. Ep. 46.
§ Adam Bremenſis aſcribes to the Saxons what Tacitus, ubi ſup. gives to the Suevi.
[s] From Hegeſippus, ubi ſup. [t] [u] Tacit. de mor. Ger. c. 10.
[x] See Wiſe's letter to Mead, 28, 29. and Further Obſervations on the White Horſe, p. 14. &c.
[y] Æn. III. 530. [z] From him *Wodenſdyke*, vulg. Wanſdyke and *Wodenſborough* in Wilts. G. See p. 129, 139.
[a] Malmſb. de geſt. reg. I. prin.
[b] In Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, the controverſy about the time of keeping Eaſter is thrice mentioned, II. c. 19. III. c. 25. V. c. 16.
[c] Tac. de mor. Ger. c. 40. [d] I. 833. Ed. Francf. 1701. [e] Ib.

But

But Adam Bremenſis expreſſes this more fully: "In the temple, called in the language of the country "Ubſola[f], intirely fitted up with gold, the nation worſhips the ſtatues of three gods. The chief of them "Thor has an altar[g] in the middle; and on each ſide are placed, Wodan and Tricco. The meaning[h] of "theſe names is as follows: Thor, they ſay, preſides in the air over thunder and lightning, wind and rain, "fair weather and the fruits of the earth: the ſecond deity Wodan, or the ſtrong, has the conduct of wars, "and inſpires men with courage againſt their enemies. Tricco, the third deity, confers peace and pleaſure "upon mankind, and his ſtatue is repreſented with an immenſe priapus. They repreſent Wodan armed "like our Mars: but Thor with a ſceptre like Jupiter." Theſe errors were at length diſpelled by Chriſtianity.

Monarchyal-ways obtained under the Saxon heptarchy.

A. D. 596. Auſtin the apoſtle of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Angles converted to Chriſtianity.

Aftet theſe people had eſtabliſhed themſelves in Britain, they divided it into ſeven kingdoms, and conſtituted an heptarchy, in which the moſt powerful monarch had the name of *King of the Angles*, according to Bede[i], ſo that there ſeems to have been a monarchy in the heptarchy. At length Auguſtine, commonly called the Apoſtle of the Engliſh, ſent hither by Gregory the Great, aboliſhing the monſters of heathen impiety, and moſt ſucceſsfully inculcating the doctrines of Chriſtianity in their minds, converted them to Chriſtianity. What gave riſe to ſuch an anxious concern for the ſalvation of the Angles in Gregory's mind is thus related by venerable Bede[k], from tradition: "It is ſaid, that on a certain day when a great com-"pany of merchants were aſſembled, and variety of goods expoſed to ſale, where many buyers were aſ-"ſembled, among the reſt came Gregory himſelf, who ſeeing among other articles certain boys offered "to ſale of extraordinary whiteneſs and beauty, with fine hair, after looking on them, he is ſaid to have "aſked from what country they were brought, and received for anſwer, that they came from the iſland of "Britain, all the inhabitants of which were like them. He next enquired, whether the people of that "iſland were Chriſtians, or ſtill bewildered in Paganiſm? Being told that they were Pagans, he fetched a "deep ſigh, and ſaid, Alas! that the father of darkneſs ſhould have poſſeſſion of ſuch bright countenances, "and that ſuch graceful perſons ſhould have minds without grace! He then proceeded to demand the "name of that nation, and being told they were called *Angli*; he replied, Not without reaſon, for they "have angelic countenances, and deſerve to be coheirs with the angels in heaven. What, continued he, "is the name of the province they came from? It was anſwered, the people of the province are named "DEIRI *. Then, ſaid he, theſe DEIRI are *de irâ Dei eruti*, delivered from the wrath of God, and called "to mercy through Chriſt. And what is the name of the king of that province? They anſwered, AELLE. "Upon which, alluding to the name, he ſaid, Alleluia ought to be ſung in thoſe parts to the glory of "God the Creator. He then went to the Pontiff (for he was not himſelf yet advanced to that dignity) "and deſired him to ſend ſome miniſters of the word to the nation of the Angles in Britain to con-"vert them to Chriſt, offering himſelf for that work, with divine aſſiſtance, provided the Pope approved "the deſign."

Of this converſion Gregory the Great himſelf gives the following account: "Behold it has reached the "hearts of almoſt all nations. Behold the bounds of Eaſt and Weſt united in one common faith. Behold "the Britiſh tongue, which ſcarce knew any thing but barbarous diſcords, begins now to utter Hebrew "Halleluias in divine praiſe." And in his epiſtle to Auſtin, "Who is able to relate here what joy over-"ſpread the hearts of all the faithful, that the Engliſh nation, by the grace of Almighty God and the labours "of our brother being delivered from the darkneſs of error, was illuminated with the light of our holy "faith, and with perfect devotion now tramples upon idols to whom a ſilly fear had before enſlaved them?" We read alſo in an antient fragment of the time, "Auguſtine on one Chriſtmas day, which will be for "ever celebrated with general glory to the Engliſh, regenerated by the baptiſm of life above 10,000 men, "beſides an innumerable multitude of women and children. What number of prieſts or rather ſacred "orders was ſufficient to baptize ſuch a multitude? The high prieſt †, therefore, bleſſed the river, called "by the Engliſh Swale ‡, and made proclamation by cryers and principal perſons[l], that all ſhould go in "boldly by two and two, and baptize one another in the name of the Trinity. Thus were they all born "again, by as great a miracle as antiently the people of Iſrael croſſed the divided ſea, and afterwards "Jordan driven backwards to the oppoſite ſhore. Thus placed in ſo deep a ſtream among ſuch crouds of "different ſexes and ages, which is ſcarce credible, not one was hurt. This was a great miracle; but "exceeded by a far greater; all weakneſs and infirmity was left behind in that river; every ſick and de-"formed perſon came out of it ſound and whole. Tranſporting ſight to angels and men, when ſo many "thouſand converts[m] came out of the channel of one river as out of the womb of one mother, and from "one ſtream ſuch an offspring was born for the city above in heaven. The holy father Gregory (and all "the heavenly choir) tranſported with joy could not conceal this tranſaction, but wrote to Eulogius the "holy patriarch of Alexandria, congratulating him on the baptizing of ſuch an hoſt on one Chriſtmas "day."

The religion of the Angles.

As ſoon as the name of Chriſt was preached, the Engliſh ſhewed ſo much eagerneſs to dedicate themſelves to his ſervice, that with incredible diligence in ſpreading his name they ſet about the ſeveral duties of piety, building and endowing churches, ſo that no part of the Chriſtian world could ſhew more or richer monaſteries. Some of their kings forſook their thrones for a religious life. And it produced ſo many holy men, who for their ſteadfaſt profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, unwearied perſeverance, and ſincere piety, were ranked among the ſaints, that in this reſpect it yielded to no other province in Chriſtendom;

* *Hol-deir-neſs.* † Bede relates this of Paulinus archbiſhop of York, and not of Auſtin. ‡ in Yorkſhire.

[f] Q. Upſal. [g] *triclinium*, a *throne* or *bed*. Holland. a *room*. Gibſon.

[h] *ſignificationes*. G. *emblems*. [i] II. c. 5. [k] B. II. c. 1.

[l] *magiſtros*. [m] *candidate gentis*.

and

and as Britain was called by the prophane writer Porphyry "a province productive of tyrants," ſo England might juſtly be called, "an iſland moſt fruitful of ſaints."

They alſo applied themſelves to revive the liberal arts and ſpread the ſeeds of the divine word, together with thoſe of learning, throughout Germany, by means of Winifrid, Willebrod, and others; which a German poet has thus expreſſed: The doctrine of the Angles.

*Hæc tamen Arctoïs laus eſt æterna Britannis*
*Quod poſt Pannonicis vaſtatum incurſibus orbem*
*Illa bonas artes & Graiæ munera linguæ,*
*Stellarumque vias & magna ſydera celi*
*Obſervans, iterum turbatis intulit oris.*
*Quin ſe religio multum debere Britannis*
*Servata, & latè circum diſperſa fatetur.*
*Quis nomen, Winfride tuum, quis munera neſcit?*
*Te duce Germanis pietas ſe vera, fideſque*
*Inſinuans cæpit ritus abolere prophanos.*
*Quid non Alcuino facundo Lutetia debes?*
*Inſtaurare bonas ibi qui feliciter artes,*
*Barbariemque procul ſolus depellere cæpit,*
*Quid? tibi divinumque Bedam, doctiſſimus olim*
*Tam varias unus bene qui cognoverat artes,*
*Debemus.* ——— ———

Let this to Northern Britain's praiſe be ſaid,
That when Pannonian troops the world o'erſpread,
She all good arts and literature reſtor'd,
The ſtarry courſes of the ſpheres explor'd.
New life and ſpread to her religion owes.
Who not thy name, thy duty, Winfred, knows!
With thee true piety and heavenly light
From Germany expell'd each heathen rite.
By learn'd Alcuin how is Paris grac'd,
Who arts alone reviv'd, and Barbariſm chac'd.
To thee we owe the venerable Bede
Deep vers'd in all the various arts.

Peter Ramus adds, that Britain had twice the honour of inſtructing Gaul by the Druids and by Alcuin, which laſt was of ſingular ſervice to Charlemagne in eſtabliſhing the univerſity of Paris. Britain twice inſtructreſs of Gaul.

They transferred their military diſcipline, together with learning and religion, into Germany, and, which is very extraordinary, thoſe Saxons who inhabit the duchy of Saxony are deſcended from them if we may believe theſe words of Eginhardus: "The Saxons, according to antient tradition, proceeding from the "Angles who inhabited Britain, ſailing acroſs the Ocean in queſt of a ſettlement, to which both inclination "and neceſſity led them, landed on the coaſt of Germany in a place called Haduloha[n], at the time that "Theodoric, king of the Franks, making war againſt his ſon-in-law Herminfrid duke of Thuringia, "cruelly ravaged the country with fire and ſword. After fighting two battles with doubtful ſucceſs and great "loſs, Theodoric, deſpairing of victory, ſent deputies to the Saxons, whoſe commander's name was Hadu-"gato[o], and as ſoon as he heard the occaſion of their coming, promiſed them a ſettlement if they gained "him the victory, and ſo engaged them to aſſiſt him. By their bravery, fighting as if for liberty and their "country, he overcame his enemies, and having laid waſte the countries neareſt to him, and almoſt de-"ſtroyed their inhabitants, beſtowing their lands agreeable to his promiſe on his victorious auxiliaries. "They parcelled them out by lot; but as many of them had fallen in battle, and the reduction of their "numbers put it out of their power to occupy the whole, they granted that part of it towards the Eaſt to "tenants[p] ſeverally paying a certain tribute: the reſt they inhabited themſelves. On the South they had "for neighbours the Franks and part of the Thuringians, whom the late ſtorm of war had not reached: "on the North the Normans, a very fierce people: on the Eaſt the Obotriti: on the Weſt the Friſians, "againſt whom they had conſtant employment to defend their borders by treaty or fighting." But to return to the Saxons among us. The Anglo-Saxons return to Germany.

The Saxon power long flouriſhed under the Heptarchy before-mentioned, till thoſe kingdoms conſumed by civil war fell at laſt under the power of the Weſt Saxons. For Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, making himſelf maſter of four of theſe kingdoms by conqueſt about the year 800, and being already poſſeſſed of the remaining two in proſpect, in order to unite under one name kingdoms which had fallen under one ſovereign, and to preſerve the memory of his own nation, iſſued an order for calling the Heptarchy, which the Saxons had held, Englelond, *i. e. Angle Land.* Hence in Latin it is called ANGLIA, a name formed from the Angles, who were moſt numerous and braveſt of theſe three people. For they had occupied Northumberland and Mercia, the largeſt countries, together with Eaſt Anglia, while the deſcendants of the Jutes held only Kent and the iſle of Wight, and the Saxons only Eaſt, South, and Weſt Saxony: a very ſmall tract compared with the extenſive territory of the Angles. They had been long England.

[n] in Urſperg. MS n. Gale. [o] Adam Bremenſis. Id. [p] *colonis.*

before called from theſe in general Angles, and in their own language *Englatheod**, *Anglcynne*, *Englcynne*, *Engliſcmon*, though each kingdom went by its own particular name. This appears among others from Bede, who intitles his work the *Hiſtory of the Engliſh Nation*; and in the Heptarchy thoſe princes who exerciſed ſovereignty over the reſt were called *Kings of the Engliſh Nation*. At that time the name of Britain was loſt among the inhabitants of this iſland, and preſerved only in books not in common uſe: whence this our country is called by Boniface biſhop of Mentz a native of it † *Tranſmarina Saxonia*. At laſt king Eadred, about A. D. 948, aſſumed the title of *king of Great Britain*, as did Eadgar, about 970, that of *Monarch of all Albion*, in ſome charters.

Upon its taking the name of England the Angles were in the height of their glory, and according to the revolutions of human affairs haſtening to their decline. For the Danes, who had for many years together infeſted our coaſts, at laſt began to deſolate this kingdom in a moſt miſerable manner.

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# ANGLO-SAXON NAMES.

I HAD intended to have annexed here a ſeries of ſucceſſion of Anglo-Saxon kings, both under the Heptarchy and Monarchy [R]; but as this does not ſeem a proper place, and a bare liſt of names would be very unentertaining, it may perhaps be more agreeable to ſubjoin ſome brief obſervations on the power, import, and meaning of their names, made in a courſe of reading, particularly of our grammarian Alfric. Not with a deſign to explain every one; that would be a laborious taſk, and it is no eaſy matter to tranſlate into another language ſuch barbarous names, which have great emphaſis, ſuccinct brevity, and no ſmall ambiguity ‡. But as moſt of them are compounded, and that of a few ſimple words, I ſhall explain thoſe ſimple words, that the ſignification of the compounds, which were all fortunate and lucky, may the better appear, and that we may ſee the ſame correctneſs, or as Plato calls it *Orthotes*, of names, prevailed among all nations.

*Aelf, Eal, Al.* AEL, EAL, and AL, in compoſition, like the Greek Παν, ſignifies *all* or *altogether*. Hence *Aelwin* altogether victorious, *Albert* altogether illuſtrious, *Aldred* all-reverend, *Alfred* all-peaceable. To theſe in ſome meaſure anſwer Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius, &c.

*Aelf, Ulf, &c.* AELF, pronounced in different dialects *Ulf* [a], *Wolph*, *Hulph*, *Hilp*, *Helfe*, and now *Helpe*, implies aſſiſtance, as *Aelfwin*, victorious help: *Aelfwold*, the helping governor: *Aelfgiva*, ſhe that gives help: to which correſpond Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c.

*Ard.* ARD implies natural diſpoſition or affection: as *Godard*, divine diſpoſition: *Reinard*, upright diſpoſition: *Giffard*, benevolent and liberal diſpoſition: *Bernard*, filial diſpoſition, &c.

*Athel* and *Ethel.* ATHEL, *Adel* and *Ethel*, noble. Thus *Æthelred*, noble in council: *Æthelard*, noble diſpoſition: *Ethelbert*, noble and illuſtrious: *Ethelward*, noble preſerver.

*Bert.* BERT is the ſame as *bright* with us, or *illuſtris* and *clarus* in Latin. Thus *Ecbert* ever illuſtrious: *Sigbert*, illuſtrious Conqueror, as Bertha in German, Eudoxia in Greek, according to Luitprand. And of the like import were Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampidius, Fulgentius, Illuſtrius.

*Bald.* BALD, according to Jornandes, is equivalent to the Latin *Audax*, and ſtill retains the ſame meaning. Thus *Baldwin*, and by inverſion *Winbald*, is bold Conqueror: *Ethelbald*, noble brave: *Eadbald*, fortunately brave: to which correſpond Thraſeas, Thraſimachus, Thraſibulus, &c.

*Ken* and *Kin.* KEN and *Kin* denotes conſanguinity: as *Kinulph*, kindred's help: *Kinhelm*, kindred's defender: *Kinburg*, kindred's fortreſs: *Kenric*, mighty in kindred.

*Cuth.* CVTH conveys an idea of knowledge and ſkill: as *Cuthwin*, ſkilful conqueror: *Cuthred*, ſkilful counſellor: *Cuthbert*, for ſkill renowned: to which correſpond Sophocles, Sophianus, &c.

*Ead.* EAD in compoſition, and alone *Eadig*, denotes felicity and happineſs. Thus *Eadward*, happy preſerver, *Eadulph*, happy help: *Eadgar*, happy power: *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; not very different from which are Macarius, Eupolemus, Fauſtus, Fortunatus, Fælicianus, &c.

*Fred.* FRED ſignifies peace, as places of refuge were called by our anceſtors *Fredſtole*, i. e. chairs of peace: ſo *Frederic*, powerful or rich in peace: *Winfred*, victorious peace: *Reinfred*, ſincere peace.

*Giſle.* GISLE [r] was the Anglo-Saxon term for an hoſtage; as *Fredgiſle*, hoſtage of peace: *Giſlebert*, illuſtrious hoſtage; as Homer among the Greeks.

*Hold.* HOLD, in antient Gloſſaries, as well as *Wold*, is to be tranſlated governor and chief magiſtrate; alſo in other places Love, as *Holdlie* lovely.

*Helm.* HELM implies defence; as *Eadhelm*, happy defence: *Sighelm*, victorious defence: *Berthelm*, illuſtrious defence: agreeable to the Greek names Amyntas, Boetius, &c.

* Deod. a nation. † Ep. to Pope Zachary. ‡ Porphyrius de theolog. Phœnicum.

[a] ULF *auxiliam*. Lye. where ſee theſe compounds. [r] Engel.

(R) The reader will find this ſupplied in the account of the Saxon *coins* hereafter.

HARE and *Here* differently pronounced ſignify Army and Lord: thus *Harhold*, commander of an army: *Hareman*, chief in the army: *Herebert*, diſtinguiſhed in the army: *Herwin*, victorious army: not unlike the Greek names Stratocles, Polemarchus, Hegeſiſtratus, &c. *Hare* and *Here.*

HILD, in Alfric's grammar, is explained Hero and Heroine[s]: thus *Hildebert*, illuſtrious hero: *Mathild*, heroic virgin: and *Wiga* occurs in the ſame ſenſe. *Hild.* *Wiga.*

LEOD, i. e. people: thus *Leodgar*, powerful among the people. *Leod.*

LEOF ſignifies love: thus *Leofwin*, gainer of love: *Leofſtan*, beſt beloved: as Agapetus, Eraſmus, Eraſtus, Philo, Amandus. *Leof.*

MVND, peace, whence our lawyers call *Mundbrech*, breach of peace: ſo *Eadmund*, happy peace: *Aethelmund*, noble peace: *Alemund*, all peace: nearly equivalent to which are Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Mund.*

RAD, *Red*, and *Rod*, in different dialects ſignify council; as *Conrad*, powerful or ſkilful council: *Ethelred*, noble counſellor: *Rodbert*, in council illuſtrious: ſimilar to which are Eubulus, Thraſibulus, &c. *Rad, Red.* and *Rod.*

RIC ſignifies powerful, rich, brave, as we learn from theſe lines of Fortunatus: *Ric.*

*Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit*
*Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.*

Hilperic potent, in barbarian tongue
Thy name implies the brave auxiliary.

As *Alfric* all brave: *Athelric*, noble hero: parallel to which are Polycrates, Crato, Plutarch, Opimius.

SIG[t] was uſed among them for victory; whence *Sigbert*, by victory renowned: *Sigward*, victorious preſerver: *Sigard*, victorious diſpoſition; and almoſt to the ſame effect Nicocles, Nicomachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Sig.*

STAN among this antient people was a termination of the ſuperlative degree: as *Athelſtan*, moſt noble: *Betſtan*, beſt: *Leofſtan*, deareſt: *Wiſtan*, wiſeſt: *Dunſtan*, higheſt. *Stan.*

WI[u] is holy. Thus *Wimund*, holy peace: *Wibert*, eminent for holineſs: *Alwi*, all holy: like Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Wi.*

WILLI and *Vili* among the Anglo-Saxons, as *Billi* at preſent among the Germans, ſignifies many. Thus *Willielm*, defender of many: *Wildred*, reverenced by many: *Wilfred*, peace to many: to which anſwer Polymachus, Polycrates, Polyphilus, &c. *Willi* and *Vili.*

WOLD and *Wald*[x] denoted a chief or governor: whence *Bertwold*, illuſtrious governor: *Ethelwold*, noble governor: *Herwald*, and by inverſion *Waldher*, commander of the army. *Wold.*

But enough of this ſubject; and more than enough for others as well as myſelf on ſo trifling a matter.

It will perhaps be more intereſting to inform poſterity (if theſe papers have the good fortune to reach them) of what I myſelf have ſeen; how as Egbert ordered this hithermoſt part of his kingdom to be called ENGLAND, ſo after near 800 years, while I was reviſing this work, king James, by the favour of heaven and hereditary right ſovereign of the whole iſland, with the applauſe of all good men, that this iſland lying within itſelf, ſurrounded by the Ocean, ſhould henceforth be united in his perſon, under one crown, in one common ſyſtem of language, religion, laws, and judicial proceſs, and for the advancement of laſting happineſs, and extinction of antient enmity, bear alſo one common name, did, by proclamation in the ſecond year of his reign, aſſume the name, title, and ſtyle of king of GREAT BRITAIN, in all forms except thoſe of law. The name of Britain reſumed.

[s] *Lord* and *Lady*. G. without authority. [t] Sige. [u] Wi.
[x] Wald only. Saxon Dict.

To

To theſe Etymologies of Saxon proper Names Biſhop Gibſon has added the following general Rules for deducing the Names of PLACES in England, which, with all due deference to his Lordſhip's ſkill in Saxon Literature, are here improved from Mr. Lye's Dictionary, publiſhed by Mr. Manning.

AB prefixed is frequently a contraction of *Abbod*, implying that the place had or belonged to a monaſtery.

AC, AK prefixed, ſignifies an *Oak*.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, ſeem corruptions of Æthel, ꝼƿel, *noble*, *famous*, as ALLING and ADLING are of ꝼƿelinʒ.

AL, ALD, from ealð, *antient*, and ſo is frequently the Norman *all*.

AL, HAL, from healle, *hall* or *place*.

ASK, ASH, AS, from æſc, an *aſh* tree.

BAM, BEAM, imply a *woody* ſituation, from beam or beom, as BARROW a grove from bearu or beorꝛ.

BRAD, from bꝛað, *broad*, *ſpacious*.

BRIG, and perhaps BRIX, from bꝛicʒ, bꝛiʒʒ, a *bridge*, ſtill pronounced in the northern counties *brig*.

BRVN, BRAN, BROWN, BOVRN, BVRN, are all derived from buꝛn, buꝛna, a *ſtream*, *river*, or *brook*.

BVRROW [BVRROVGH], BVRH, BVRG, [BVRGH], from buꝛʒ, buꝛh, bẏꝛiʒ, a *city*, *town*, *tower*, or *caſtle*.

BYE, BEE, from bye, a *dwelling*.

CAR, CHAR, perhaps from the Britiſh *Caer*, a *city*.

CASTOR, CHESTER, from ceaſtep, c pronounced as k, a *city*, *town*, or *caſtle*, from the Roman *Caſtrum*, the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure as the Romans had before built or fortified.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, from cẏppan, ceapan, to *buy*, imply a market.

COMB or COMP, from the Britiſh *cûm*, a *valley* or low ſituation.

COT, COTE, COAT, from coꝺ, a *cottage*.

CRAG, Britiſh, a *ſteep rock*, as ſtill uſed in the Northern counties.

DEN, from ðen, a *valley*.

DER, from ðeoꝛ, *wild beaſt*, or, if the place ſtand on a river, from *dwr*, Britiſh, water.

ER, in the middle of a name, may be contracted for ꝓaꝓa, *dwellers*.

ERNE, ERON, are to be derived from eꝛn, æꝛn, a *place*.

EY, EA, EE, from iʒ an *iſland*, or ea *water*, a river.

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, from ꝼleoꝺ, a *bay*, *æſtuary*, or *river*.

GRAVE, from ʒꝛæꝼ, a *grove*, *grave*, or *cave*.

HAM, from ham, a *houſe* or *abode*.

HOLME, HOWME, from holm, a *river iſland*, a plain ſurrounded by water; alſo a *hill* or *mountain* as Somner.

HOLT, from holꝺ, a *wood*.

HYRST, HVRST, HERST, from hẏꝛſꝺ, a *grove*.

INGE, from inʒ, a *meadow*.

LADE is the mouth of a river, from laðe, a *ſtream* or *channel*, or from laðian to *purge* or *diſcharge*.

LEY, LEE, LAY, from leaʒ, a *field* or *paſture*.

LOWE, from hlæꝼ, a *hill*, *heap*, or *barrow*, Gothic *hlaiw*.

MARSH, MERSE, from meꝛſc, a *fen*.

MER, MERE, from meꝛe, a *pool* or *lake*.

OVER; if the place be near a river it is derived from oꝼeꝛ or oꝼꝛe a *bank*; or it diſtinguiſhes two places, whereof the other has uſually the epithet of *Nether*, from uꝼeꝛ and niðeꝛ.

PRES, PREST, perhaps from ꝓꝛeoſꝺ, a *prieſt*.

RIG, RIDGE, the ſlope of a hill, from hꝛicc, hꝛicʒ, Iſlandic *hriggur*, a *back*.

STED, STEAD, from ſteð, ſteðe, ſtẏð, ſtiðe, a *place*, or, if on a river or harbour, from ſtaðe.

STOKE, STOCK, from ſtocce, the *trunk* of a tree.

STOW or STOWE, from ſtoꝛ, a *place*.

THORP, THROP, TROP, TRHREP, TREP, from ƿoꝛꝛe, a *village*.

TON, TVN, from tun, a *town*.

WEALD, WALD, WALT, from ꝓealð, a *wood* or *wold*.

WERTH, WEORTH, WYRTH, from ꝓeoꝛðiʒ, a *farm*, *court*, *village*, or *ſtreet*.

WIC, WICH, from ꝓic, a *village*, a *bay*, *creek*, or a *caſtle*.

WIN implies a *battle*, from ꝓin, *war*.

WOLD, from ꝓolð, a *plain* or place clear of wood, and ſometimes alſo a *wood*.

SAXON

# SAXON ENGLAND

according to the

*SAXON CHRONICLE*

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

56 55 54 53 52 51

FOR the better Illuſtration of the annexed Map of Saxon England, we ſhall give the Names of the Places, in alphabetical order, from Biſhop Gibſon's Liſt of them at the End of his Edition of the Saxon Chronicle, adding thoſe in Bede, &c.

A.

Abbandun, Abingdon, I. 213.
Acſbercuring, Bede, I. 12. IV. 26.
Acemanceaſtep, Akemanceſter, Bath, I. 84.
Aclea, Okeley, c. Surrey, I. 242. or, as Spelman, Acle, c. Durham.
Acſan-minſtep, Axminſter, I. *60.
Adgefren, Bede, I. 14. Yeverin, in Glendale.
S. Ædmundbyrig, St. Edmundſbury.
Æbeſcumming, Bede, I. 7.
Ædpineſcliff, Edwin's-cliffe, ſuppoſed Eggeſcliffe, c. Durham, on the banks of the Tees.
Ad Barvac, Bede, III. 3. Barton on Humber.
Ad Lapidem, Bede, III. 16. Stoneham, Hants. I. 167.
Æglesbyrig, Ayleſbury.
Ædtuifyrdi, Bede, IV. 28. Twyford, Northumberland.
Æglesford, Aylesford.
Æglesfordæ, Ecleſworth, in Nasſburgh Hundred, c. Northampton.
Æglea, Leigh, Wilts.
Ælm, Elm, in the iſle of Ely.
Æſcesdun, Aſhdown, c. Berks, I. 221.
Æſcton, Aſhton, } c. Northampton.
Æſtfeld, Eaſtfield, }
Æſton, Eaſton, }
Æteſingtoce, Taviſtock.
Æddandun, Eddington, near Weſtbury, Wilts. I. 129.
Ædelbrihtes minſtep, Hereford.
Ædelinga dene, Alton, c. Hants.
Ædelingaigge, Iſle of Athelney, I. 79.
Afene, Avon river.
Afene muð, Mouth of the Avon.
Agmundesham, Amerſham.
S. Albane, St. Alban's.
Alclud, Dumbarton.
Aldepingle, Aldwinkle, c. Northampton.
Aldby, Villa Regalis, Bede, II. 9.
Ambresbyri, Ambreſbury.
Ancaſtig, Thorney, c. Cambridge.
Andeſeſa, Andover, I. 167.
Andred, Newenden, I. 322.
Andredesleag.
Andredesceaſtep.
Andredsfald, The Weald of Suſſex, I. 276.
Angleſeye, Angleſea.
Apuldre, Appledore, I. 322.
Apoſſettan, people living on the river Arrow, I. 59.
Arundel, Arundel, I. 268.
Arran, Arrow river, c. Warwick.
Aſſaundune, Aſhdown, c. Eſſex.
S. Auguſtines minſtep, St. Auſtin's Monaſtery at Canterbury.
———— ace, St. Auſtin's Oak, c. Worceſter.

B.

Badonicus mons, Bede, I. 16. Bath, or Banneſdown. Smith.
Baccancelð, Beckingham.
Baðancesten, Bath, Þat Baðan, I. 84.
Baddanbyrig, Badbury.
Badecanwylla, Bakewell.
Bæbbanburh, Bamburg, c. Northumberland.
Banesbyrig, Banbury.
Barre, Barrow, c. Rutland.
Bancornaburg, Banchor, in Flintſhire, Bede, II. 2.
Barrac, } Berkſhire.
Beorrucscire, }
Basing, Baſing, Hampſhire, I. 171.
Baðancesten, Baðon, Baðe, Baðan, Bath.
Beamðnne, Bampton, c. Devon, I. 60.
Beamfleot, S. Bemfleete, Eſſex.
Beardanig, } Bardeney.
Berdanen, }
Bardanig, }
Bedanford, Bedford.
Bedanheaðe, Bedwin, c. Wilts, I. 158.
Bedericesworð, St. Edmundſbury.
Benesica, Bennington river, c. Hertford.
Benningtun, Bynsingtun, Benesingtun, Benſon, c. Oxford.
Beorcelic, Beverley.
Beorclea, } Berkley, c. Gloceſter, I. 382.
Beorkenlau, }
Beorghford, Burford, c. Oxford.
Bereking, Berking.
Beornicar, Bernicia.
Berrocscire, Berkſhire, I. 213.
Benanbyrig, Banbury Caſtle, Wilts, I. 162.
Bernaceaſtep, Burceſter.
Bolhidegeat, Bulldyke-gate, on the South ſide of the Abbey of Peterborough.
Borenham, Boſeham, c. Suſſex, I. 267.
Bradan æ, Broadwater, c. Kent.
Bradanelic, Steepholme, in the Severn.
Bradenford, Bradford, Wilts, I. 131.
Bramtun.
Brecenanmere, Brecknockmere, near Brecknock.
Brædene, Bredon-foreſt, Wilts, I. 129.
Brentford, Brentford, Middleſex.
Breodune, land near Peterborough.
Bretenlond, Brytenlond, Brittené, Britené, Bretene, Britain.
Brigstow, Bristow, Briſtol, I. 86.
Briadun, Bede, V. 23. Bredon.
Brigge, Bricge, Bridgenorth.
Britpalas, Britans.
Brunnaburh, Ford near Bromridge, in Northumberland; as Camden. Brunburh, c. Cheſhire.
Buccingaham, Buckingham.
———— scyre, ————ſhire.
Burh, Burch, Peterborough.
Burnéwudu, Bernwood-foreſt, Oxford.
Burenceaſtep, Burceſter.
Buttingtun, Butdingtun, Buttington on the Severn in Shropſhire.
Byferesstan, Beverſton, c. Gloceſter, I. 382.
Byrtune, Burton on Trent.

C.

Cære, Carehouſe, c. Northumberland.
Calne, Calne, I. 130.
Caelcacaeſter, Bede, IV. 23. Tadcaſter.
Caningamæreſcep, Cannington marſhes, c. Somerſet, or,
Cantingamæreſcep, Kentiſh marſhes.
Campodunum, Bede, II. 14. Aldmondbury.
Cant pana-burh, or byrig, Canterbury, I. 314.
Cant-pare, the people } of Kent.
Cant-pare-rice, the kingdom }
Carleol, Carliſle.
Carrum, Charmouth, Dorſet, I. 59.
Cattaracta, Bede, II. 14. Catteric.
Cartha, Caſtor, c. Northampton.
Cealchyde, the ſcene of a council called by Offa king of Mercia, A. D.
Ceaſtep, Cæſtep, Cheſter.
Cent, Centlond, Kent.
Centingar, Kentiſhmen.
Ceorder-ige, Chertſey, I. 241.

Leoncepne, Kefteven.
Lepdicepford, Charford, Hants. I. 165.
Lepdicepleaz, Chardfley.
Lepdicepopa, Yarmouth. or Southampton.
Lertpepcýpe, Cheſhire.
Lice, Chich, St. Oſyth, Eſſex.
Lingepdelf. Kingſdelf, a boundary between Ramſey and Peterborough abbies.
Lýngeptun, Lýningeptun, Kingſton.
Lirrepceaptep, Chicheſter, I. 267.
Lirtun, Clifton, c. Dorſet. I. 61.
Liteprn, Chiltern.
Live, Cliff, or King's Cliff, Northamptonſhire.
Lopephoo, Abingdon, c. Berks. I. 213.
Lnobbepprbunz, Bede III. 19. Burghcaſtle, Suffolk.
Lolne, Colne, Eſſex.
Lolneceaptep, Colcheſter.
Lolubepbunz, Coldingham.
Lonceaptep, Cheſter le Street.
Lorpeptzeate, Corfe caſtle, Dorſet. I. 60.
Coqued inſula, Bede, Cuthb. 24. Coquet river.
Lopnpealaf, Cornwall.
Lorham, Coſham, Wilts. I. 130.
Lortepford, Cosford.
Lotingham, Cottingham.
Loventpe, Coventry.
Lpæccilade, Lpeccazelade, } Cricklade, Wilts. I. 129.
Lpeccanford, Lpecganford, Lpeaganford, } Crayford, Kent. I. 310.
Lpidiantun, Crediton, Devon. I. 35.
Lpiftepcýric, Chriſt Church, Canterbury.
Lpocepn, Crookhern. I. 78.
Lpuland, Lnoýland, } Croyland.
Lpundal, Crundale, Hants.
Lumbpa, Lumeplanb, Cumberland.
Lantapic, Canterbury.
Lpatbpicze, Cambridge, c. Salop.
Lpichelmepleape, Cuckhamſley-hill, Berks. I. 225.
Lýmeneropa, near Wittering, Suſſex, I. 275.
Lýnemeperford, Cummerford, Wilts, I. 141.
Lýnet, Kennet, Wilts.
Lýningerclive, Kingscliffe, c. Northampton.
Lýppanham, Chippenham, I. 130.
Lýpenceptep, Cirenceſter, I. 383.
Lýpicbýrig, Cherbury, c. Salop.

D.

Dacore, fl. Bede, IV. 32. Dacre river, between Weſtmoreland and Cumberland.
Dæzrtan, Dæzrtan-rtan, } Dauſton, c. Cumberland.
Dælneodaf, Dalreudini of Bede, I. 1.
St. David, St. David's.
Deape rice, Depaf, } The kingdom of Deira.
Depenaf, Denaf, } The inhabitants of Depenarcýpe, Deprnanrcýpe, Depnarcýpe, Devonſhire.
Denifburna, Bede IV. 2. Dilſton.
Deomob, Demetia, the part of Wales comprehending the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.
Denapoba.
Deopaby, Derby.
Deopbirciпe, Derbyſhire.
Deopham, Derham, Norfolk, and Gloceſter.
Deophurrt, Deerhurſt, c. Gloceſter, I. 381.
Depapuba, the ſpot where Beverley monaſtery was founded.
Deruwentio, Derwentio, } fl. Bede, II. 13. Derwent river in Yorkſhire.
Depenopb, a place near Peterborough.
Dic, St. Edmund's Ditch, the boundary of Eaſt Anglia and Mercia.
Direlin, Durlin, } Dublin.
Dobefðorp, Doſtrop, c. Northampton.
Dorpe, Dover, I. 318.
Domuc, Dunmoc, } Dunwich.
Dorcepceartep, Dorcheſter, c. Oxford.
Dorcie, Bede III. 7.
Dore, Dore in Northumberland.
Dornrætaf, Dorrætaf, } Dorſetſhire.
Dorpitceartep, Canterbury.
Driffelda, Driffield.
Dunertaple, Dunſtaple.
Dunholm, Durham.

E.

Eaberbýrig, Eddeſbury, in the foreſt of Delamere, in Cheſhire.
Eadmunderbýrig, St. Edmundſbury.
Eadulfer nerre, the Neſs in Eſſex.
Ealfertun, Allerton.
Ealdminrtep, the old minſter at Wincheſter.
Ealnpic, Alnwick.
Eart Lentingaf, Eaſt Kent.
—— Engle-af-an, Eaſt Angles.
—— Seaxe, Sexaf, Eſſex.
—— Sexnaпice, the kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, comprehending Eſſex, Middleſex, and Herts.
Eaxlholme, Axholm.
Ecgbýrhtea rtan be eartan zealpuda, Brixton in Wilts, near Selwood, in Somerſet.
Eze, Eye, near Peterborough.
Ezoneſham, Enſham.
Ellanbun, Wilton, I. 131.
Elge, Bede IV. 19. Elig, } Ely.
Elmete, Bede II. 14. Berwick in Elmet.
Elmham, Elmham.
Enzlafelda, Englefield, c. Berks, I. 216.
Eofep, Eofop, Efep, Euop, Euep, } pic and rcýpe, York, and ſhire.
Ebopa, Erfpoc, } rcýpe.
Eoveſham, Eueſham, } Eveſham.
Erendic, Aſendyke, a drain or cut in Cambridgeſhire, belonging to Croyland abbey.
Ertun, Eaſton, c. Leiceſter.
Exan ceartep, Exeter, I. 35.
Exan muð, Exmouth.

F.

Faupefpelð, Feverſham.
Fearnðun, Farringdon.
Farne, Bede IV. 27. Farne iſland.
Fearnham, Farnham, I. 243.
Feðanleaz, Frethern, c. Gloceſter.
Fepcnmuð.
Fleambunz, Flamborough, c. Leiceſter.
Finchamrtede, Finchamſted, c. Berks.
Fleaðanbýrig, Fladbury.
Folcer-rtan, Folkſtone.
Fpome, Frome river.
Fno, Fnau } muð, Mouth of the river Frome, near Poole, I. 60.
Fullanham, Fulham.
Fernlaz, Hereford.
Fiſburzas.

G.

Gaetſhefeð, Gateſhead, Ad capræ caput, Bede III. 21.
Gafulford, Camelford, c. Cornwall.
Gapmuð, Yarmouth.
Gegnerburh, Gainſborough.
Geolinz, Gilling.

Gilbenburh,

Gildenburh, Peterborough, ſo called from the gilding beſtowed on the church by abbot Leofric. Sax. Chron. A. 1052.
Genlade, Bede V. 8. Yenlade in the iſle of Thanet.
Gillinga, Gillingham.
Glæſtingabyrig, Glaſſa, } Glaſſenbury, I. 80.
Gleapan, Gleape, Glep, Glou } ceaſtep, Gloceſter, I. 381.
Glevi, Bede II. 14. Bowent.
Godmundingaham, Godmanham.
Grantanbrycge and ſcyre, Cambridge and ſhire.
Grant, Gront } ceaſtep, Bede, III. 19. Cheſterford.
Grenapyc, Greenwich, I. 309.
Gruffinesgehealð, Griffin's caſtle, or Rhudlan, c. Flintſhire.
Guerf, Wharf river.
Gypeſwic, Ipſwich.
Guallingaford, Wallingford, I. 214.
Guldford, Guilford, I. 241.
Gydeſlepe, Iſlip, Oxfordſhire.
Gyrvum, Bede, V. 21. Jarrow.

## H.

Hæfe, Hæfeld, c. Northumberland.
Hacanos, Bede, IV. 23, a place on Whitby Strand, 13 miles from Whitby, 3 from Scarborough. Smith.
Hæſtingaceaſtep, Haſtings, I. 273.
Hagulſtald, Hagulſtaldeſham, } Hexham.
Hamtun, Southampton and Northampton, I. 166.
Haneric, Harwich.
Heamſtede, one of the three towns called Hamſted, in Berks.
Headlege, Hadleigh.
Heatfeld, Hedfeld, } Hatfield, c. Herts.
Heladyn, Ellerton, c. York.
Hengeſteſdun, Hengſton hill, in Cornwall. See I. 8.
Heort, Heorot } ford, Hertford.
Heortu, Herutu, } Bede, III. 24. Hartlepool.
Hereford, Hereford.
Herebottle, Harbottle.
Hedfelda, Hatfield, c. York.
Hexteldesham, Hexham.
Hibernia, Ireland.
Hidaford, Lidford river, Devon.
Hocneratun, Hokenortun.
Holme, Holmwood, Suſſex.
Homelea, Bede, III. 16. Hamble.
Hreopandum, Repton, c. Derby.
Hreodford, Bede, III. 15. Redford, Hants, I. 167.
Hripum, Ripon.
Hroferceaſtep, Rocheſter, I. 312.
Humber, Humber river.
Hundhoge, Huncot in Sparkenhoe hundred, c. Leiceſter.
Huntandune and ſcyre, Huntingdon and ſhire.
Hwallæge, Whaley, c. Lancaſter.
Hwerwille, Whorwell abbey, Hants.
Hwiccar, Wicci, in Worceſterſhire, near the Severn.
Hwitcirc, Whitchurch.
Hwiterne, Whithern in Galloway in Scotland.
Hwitsand, Witſan, near Calais.
Hyrtlinge beri, Irtlingborow, c. Northampton.
Hyde, Hithe.

## I.

Icanhoe, Boſton.
Idle, Idle river in Sherwood foreſt.
Incuneningum, Bede, V. 12. Cuningham in Scotland.
Igtea, Clayhill, between Brixton and Eddington, Wilts.
Ingetlingum, Bede, III. 14. Gillingham, Richmond, Yorkſhire.
Iermuð, Yarmouth.
Ii, Iu, Heiu, Icolmkill.
In ſeppingum, Reppington, or Heppingham, Bede, III. 23.
Inis bofinde, Bede, IV. 6. Bophin, Ireland.
Ipcingafeld, Irchinfeld, c. Hereford.
Iðanceaſtep, Bede, III. 22. Tillingham, Eſſex.

## K.

Kalcaceaſtep, Tadcaſter.
Keteping, Kettering.
Kyntlingtun, Kyrtlington, c. Oxford.

## L.

Lambhyðe, Lambeth, I. 245.
Læge, Leg, Lig, } ceaſtep, Cheſter.
Læſtingam, Leſtingham, near Whitby, Bede, III. 23.
Legeſ, Legra, Legora, Ligora, Lygra, } ceaſtep, Leiceſter.
Licetfeld, Lichfield.
Lige, Lee river.
Ligeceaſtre, Legionum urbs, Caerleon, Bede, I. 7.
Ligtun, Layton in Eſſex, or Leighton in Bedfordſhire.
Limene muð, the mouth of the river Rother, or New Romney, I. 321.
Lincolne, Lindcylne, Lincolla, Lindcyllan, } Lincoln, ſcire, ſhire.
Lindisfarna éé, Holy-iſland.
Lindeſig, Lindisſe, or ðerre, Lindisfarnas, } Lindſey, c. Lincoln, and its inhabitants.
Loðene, Lothian.
Lhyðes, Bede, II. 14. Leedes.
Lundene, Lund-one, Lund-une, Lund-denburh, Lund-denburh, Lundenic, } London.
Lygeanburh, Loughborrow, c. Leiceſter, as Camden, or Leighton, c. Bedford.

## M.

Maelmin, Bede, II. 14. Milfield.
Mageſetas.
Mældun, Maldon.
Mailros, Bede, IV. 27. Melros.
Mæuige, Mancye, Mann ie, } Angleſey.
Mæplebeorge, Marlborough.
Mærſige, Merſige, } Merſey iſland.
Malueiſin, Malvoiſin caſtle, built by the Conqueror, near Bamburgh.
Manigceaſtep, Mancheſter.
Maſenfeld, Oſweſtry.
Meadelmesbyrig, Malmeſbury.
Meapcnederbupnanſtede.
Meanvari, Bede, IV. 13, part of Hants among Eaſt and Weſt Meonſborough, &c.

Mederſ-

Mebeſhamſtede, Peterborough.
Mebepæge, Medway river.
Mebeleý, Medley.
Memepa, Mimeram river, c. Herts.
Mevaniæ inſulæ, Bede, II. 9. Angleſey and Man.
Mepantun, Mepetun, Mependun, Mepedune, Merton, c. Surrey, I. 244. or Oxford; or Merdon, Wilts, I. 159.
Mepſc, Merſcpape, } The marſhes of Kent about Romney, and their inhabitants, I. 321.
Michaelſtope, St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. See I. 4.
Middel Angla, the inhabitants of Middle England, or the counties of Warwick, Stafford, &c.
——— Seaxe, thoſe of Middleſex.
Middletun, Milton, in Eſſex, Kent, and Dorſet.
Muntgumepi, Montgomery.
Mýpce, the Mercians.
Mæpa, Mere, I. 148.

N.

Næſſe, the Neſs point in Kent.
Natanleag, Natley, c. Hants, I. 165.
Nen, Nyne river.
S. Neod, St. Neot's.
Niduari, people on the river Nid and Solway Frith, Bede vit. Cath. 611.
Nipe mýnſtep, New Minſter at Wincheſter, founded by Edward the Elder, A. D. 903.
Noſðbuph, Norburgh, near Peterborough, and North of it.
———folc, Norfolk.
———hamtun, Northampton.
———mannecnoſ hundpeð, Norman's croſs hundred in Huntingdonſhire.
———muð, Buoy of the Nore at the mouth of the Medway.
———apendon, Northampton.
———————ſcýne, ſhire.
Noſðan-hýmbpa, Noſðýmbpa, Noſðanhumbeplonð, } Northumberland, and its inhabitants.
Noſð-Wealla or Weal-cýn, North Welſhmen.
———poſðig, Derby.
Noſð, Noſþ, Nop } pic, Norwich.

O.

Olanege, the Eight, an iſland in the Severn, in Gloceſterſhire.
Ottan ford, Otford, I. 310.
Oxna, Oxene } ford, Oxford.
———ſcýne, ———ſhire.

P.

Paſſanham, Paſham, c. Northampton.
Paſtun, Paſton, c. Northampton.
Patpicſea, Batterſea, I. 245.
Peaclonð, the Peak in Derbyſhire.
Pedpiða, Parret river, c. Somerſet, on which ſtands Petherton.
Pedpiðan muð, mouth of the river Parret, near Huntſpill, where it empties itſelf into the ſea, I. 78.
Peanfahal, Pennultun, } Bede, I. 7.
Penpihtſteopt, the Land's-end. See I. 3.
Penta, Bede, III. 22. Pant, or Freſhwell, Eſſex.
Peohtas, Pihtas, Pýhtiſc, } the Picts.
Peonna, Peonho, Peonnum, } Pen, c. Somerſet.
Pepenesea, Pepenesea, Pepensea, } Pevenſey, I. 271.
Pepſcopa, Perſhore.
Pincanheal, Paegnalac, Bede, III. 27. Faghele, Sax. Chron. p. 46. } Finchale, c. Durham, on the Eaſt ſide of the river Were.
Pinenden.
Port, Portland, I. 59.
Portelaca, Portlock bay, c. Somerſet, I. 77.
Portesmuð, Portſmouth, I. 170.
Pruutefflod, Pryfeteſſlodan, Pryfeas, } Prevet, c. Hants.

R.

Rathmelſigi, Bede, III. 27. Mells or Mellfont.
Raculf, Bede, V. 8. Reculver, I. 313.
Rendlesham, Bede, III. 22. Rendleſham, Suffolk.
Reding, Reading, I. 216.
Rihala, Rihale, c. Rutland.
Riðenhampfeld, Rotherfield, I. 273.
Rokingaham, Rockingham, in Northampton.
Rugenope, Rowner, c. Hants.
Runcofa, Runkhorne, c. Cheſter.
Rumenea, Romney.
Rumesige, Romſey, I. 167.
Reptacestep, Richborough, I. 316.
Rotelonð, Rutland.

S.

Sæfenne, Severn river.
Sandpic, Sandwich.
Scæftesbýpig, Shaftſbury, I. 61.
Sceapige, Shepey iſland.
Sceobýpig, South Shobury, Eſſex.
Sceopſtan, Sherſtan, Wilts, I. 141.
Scienſtan, by Camden in his notes on the Saxon Chronicle, places it at the ſhire ſtone, parting the counties of Oxford, Gloceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick.
Scipaburn, Shirburn, I. 61.
Scopeham, Shoreham, I. 270.
Scotlanð, Scottas, Scottia, Bede, IV. 26. } Scotland and its inhabitants.
Scipýp ſcýne, Shropſhire.
Scpobbesbýpig, Shrewſbury.
Sealpuðu, Selwood, c. Somerſet, I. 83.
Sealsea, Selſey, Suſſex, I. 268.
Searbýpig, Searobýpig, Searebepi, Searesbepi, } Saliſbury, I. 132.
Sceapburg, Scarborough.
Seccanðun, Seckington, c. Warwick.
Seletun, Silton, c. York.
Selæſeu, Bede, IV. 13. V. 19. Selſey.
Sempingaham, Sempringham, c. Lincoln, or Empringham, c. Rutland.
Seoronburgar, the ſeven cities which Mr. Camden ſuppoſes to have been in Northumberland. See Fifburgar.
Sheoveſham, Abingdon, I. 213. *Seukeſham*, Leland, IV.
Shpobbescýne, Shropſhire.
Sliopaford, Sleaford.
Snapdun, Snowden hills.
Snatingaham and ſcýne, Nottingham and ſhire.
Soccabýpig, Socburne, c. Durham.
Solent, Bede, III. 16. the ſea between England and the Iſle of Wight.
Stæffopd, Stafford.
Statfopdſcýne, ———ſhire.
Stana, Stanes.
Stægfopdesbpycge, Stanford-bridge, c. York.
Stanepig, Stanwick, c. Northampton.
Stanford, Bede, V. 19. Stanford, } Stamford.
Steopt, Stert Point, I. 26.

Stpæcled,

Strælecd, Strælecd. } Wealas. { Inhabitants of Galloway, who to avoid the inroads of the Scots and Picts, returned into Wales, and settled near the Vale of Cluyd.
Streonesheale, Whitby.
Stretford, Stratford on Avon.
Stufemuð, Mouth of the river Stour at Harwich.
Sualva fl. Bede, II. 14. Swale r.
Sumursætas, Somersetshire.
Sumurtun, Somerton.
Suðberi, Sudbury.
Suðfolc, Suffolk.
Suðhymbras, inhabitants of the South side of the Humber.
Suðrihtas, Southern Picts.
Suðrige, Suðrie, Suðrea, } Surrey, I. 241.
Suð Seaxe, Sussex, I. 267.
Suðseusc, Southwark, I. 245.
Spanaric, Swanwich, in the isle of Purbeck.
Spinesheafed, Swineshead, c. Lincoln.

## T.

Tadencliff, Topcliffe.
Tamanweorðige, Tamaweorðige, } Tamworth.
Tame, Tame.
Temesmuð, Mouth of the Thames.
Tantun, Taunton, I. 79.
Teigndun, Teignton in Devon.
Temese, Tæmese, } Thames river.
Temesford, Tempsford.
Tenet, Thanet, I. 315.
Thælweale, Thelwel on the Mersey, Cheshire.
Theotenhall, Tettenhall.
Theodford, Thetford.
Thornei, Thorney, in Cambridgeshire.
Thorp, Thorp by Kettering.
Throkonholt, Trokenhole, Cambridge, near Lincolnshire.
Tina, Tine river.
Tilabury, Bede, III. 22. Tilbury.
Þuangceastre, Caster, Lincolnshire.
Tinanmuð, Tinemuð, } Tynmouth.
Tillaburgh, Tilbury.
Toweceastre, Towcester.
Tinus fl. Tine river in Lothian. Bede vit. Cuthb.
Tonebrigge, Tunbridge.
Treonta, Treanta, Bede, IV. 21. Trent river.
Turcesige, Torksey.
Tunnacestre, Bede, IV. 22. Tinmouth.
Tweonea, Tweoxnea, } Christ Church, Twinham.
Truðabrig, Trowbridge, I. 131.
Tiofulfingaceastre, Southwell.

## U.

Uetadem, Bede, V. 3. Watton in the E. Riding of Yorkshire.
Undale, Oundle.
Usa, Þusa, Ouse river.
Uttoceastre, Uttoxeter.

## W.

Walalegh, Whalley.
Wanating, Wantage.
Wæreham, Wareham, I. 61.
Wegernicc, Warwick.
———scyre, ——shire.
Wætlingaceastre, Verulam, Bede, I. vii.
Wætlingastrat, Watling street.
Waltun, Ad murum, Bede, III. 21. Walton, Suffolk.
Waldun, Walton, near Peterborough.
Wealh, the Saxon name for foreigners. See I. 1.
Weallas, Wales.
Welmesford, Walmsford.
Wealingaford, Wallingford, I. 214.
Weorg, Were river.
Wealðam, Waltham.
Werlamceastre, Verulam.
Weardbyrig, Warborough, c. Oxford.
West Centingas, people of West Kent.
Wecedport, Watchet, c. Somerset, I. 77.
Wenta, Bede, III. 15. Winchester.
Westminstre, Westminster.
——Seaxe, Wessex.
——Wealas, Cornwall. See I. 1.
Westanwudu, Westwoode, Wilts, I. 146.
Wetmor, Wedmore, c. Somerset.
Wibbandun, Wimbledon, I. 244.
Widringtun, Witherington.
Wigranbeorche, Wenbury, c. Devon.
Weogarnecestre, Weogernaceastre, Wigernaceastre, } Worcester.
Wipecestresscyre, ——shire.
Wiggwangemere, Wigmore.
Wiht, Wihtland, isle of Wight, I. 174.
Wihtgarabyrig, Caresbrook castle, I. 174, 175.
Wilnetta, Wiltshire, I. 129.
Wiltun, Wilton.
Wilfarnaerdun, Wolfnaeðdon, } Bede, III. 14. q. Ellerton.
Winchelsea, Winchelsea, I. 273.
Winburnham, Winburn Minster, I. 62.
Windlesora, Windlesora, } Windsor, I. 217.
Wintancestre, Winchester, I. 167.
Winwaðmere, Winander Meer.
Winbiefeld, near Leedes.
Winwæd, Bede, III. 25. Winwæd streame, Alfred. } Broadare river near Leedes.
Wirheale, Wirhall, Cheshire.
Wiran muð, Monks Weremouth.
Wirebec, Wisbeach.
Witham, Witham.
Wirringtun, Warrington, c. Northampton, near Peterborough.
Wite, Courtfield, Wilts, I. 146.
Witlermere, Witlesea mere.
Wocingas, Woking.
Woderesbeorge, Wodnesburgh, Wilts.
Wodenesdic, Wansdyke.
Wudestoke, Woodstock.
Wulfrunehamtun, Wolverhampton.
Wudiham, Odiam.
Wyppedesfleot, Wippedfleet, Kent, I. 316.
Wrecenceastre, Wroxceter.

## Y.

Yttingaford, somewhere in the New forest, Hampshire, antiently called *Itene*, I. 165. or perhaps *Ifforde*, near Christ Church.

THE following are from that handſome edition of King Alfred's genuine Will, diſcovered in a regiſter of Hyde abbey, formerly in Mr. Aſtle's library, and printed at Oxford, with a tranſlation and notes by Mr. Manning.

Æſcenʒ, Eſhing, near Godalming.
Æſetun, Aſheton, Wilts.
Angmeſinʒ, Angmering, Suſſex.
Apeltýne, Alton, Wilts.
Axanmouð, Axmouth.

Beaðinʒ, Beden, Suſſex.
Beaðinʒhamme, Bedingham, Suſſex.
Beccaulen, Beckley, Suſſex.
Beðeſinð, Bedwin.
Bſancescumbe, Branſcomb, Devon.
Buſnhamme, Burnham, c. Somerſet.
Buſnham, Barnham, Suſſex.

Cantuctune, Quantock, Somerſet.
Caſumtune, Carhampton, Somerſet.
Cendeſeſ, Condover, Hants.
Ceoðe, Chedder, Somerſet.
Cippanhamme, Chippenham.
Ciptune, Chewton, Somerſet.
Cleaſe, King's Clear, Hants.
Columptune, Columbton.
Cſuæſn, Crewkhern.
Cſuðell, Crundal.
Cumtune, Compton, Suſſex.
Cýſelðene, Cheſelden, Wilts.

Dene, } Down in Dorſet or Devon.
Deone, }
Diceliʒ, Ditchling, Suſſex.

Eaðsinʒtune, Adrington, Suſſex.
Eſandune, Edingdon, Wilts.
Exanmýnſteſ, Axminſter.

Felham, Felpham, Suſſex.
Ciſle, Gidley, Devon.

Godelminʒ, Godelming.
Gyldeſoſð, Guildford.

Heoptiztune, Hardington, Somerſet.
Hýſſebuſne, Huſborn, Hants.

Kilſantune, Chilhampton, Wilts.

Lambouſn, Lambourn, Berks.
Leaðide, Leatherhead.
Leptune, Letton, Dorſet or Somerſet.
Lullinʒminſteſ, Lullington, Suſſex.

Meon, Eaſt and Weſt Meon, Hants.
Mylenbuſn, Milbourn, Dorſet.

Peſeſſize, Pewſey.

Ryðeſfeld, Rotherfield, Suſſex.

Stenýnʒ, Steyning.
Stuſemýnſteſ, Sturminſter, Dorſet.
Suſeppýſh.
Suttune, } Sutton.
Suſeune, }

Tpiſoſð, Twyford.
Thuſcreſfeld, Thunderfield in Herley, Surrey, where was a large caſtle.

Vanetinʒ, Wantage, where Alfred was born.
Veal, the Weſt of England.
Vedmoſe, Wedmore.
Velepe, Wellow.
Veliʒ, Willy, Wilts.
Vitceoſce, Whitchurch, Hants.

# SAXON COINS.

IN imitation of the Roman coins ſubjoined by Mr. Camden to the hiſtory of that people in Britain, biſhop Gibſon annexed five [a] tables of Saxon coins, with notes by Mr. Walker, who ſeems to have underſtood very little about them, and Mr. Thoreſby, who read the legends with as little truth or certainty as Mr. Thwaites or even ſir Andrew Fountaine. As this branch of our numiſmatic ſcience has been more fully underſtood ſince Mr. Walker, Mr. Thoreſby, or Dr. Wotton commented on thoſe tables, in order that this edition may not want any of the improvements adopted in preceding ones, it has been thought not amiſs to annex a ſeries of ſuch Saxon coins whoſe genuineneſs may be depended upon, in the order of ſucceſſion both of kings and prelates, in the ſeveral diviſions of the Heptarchy, and after the Heptarchy to the Conqueſt, comprehending a period of above 300 years, from A. D. 758 to A. D. 1096. Many more coins might have been added; but theſe may ſuffice as a ſpecimen of our early coinage both by princes and prelates, which may ſerve to trace the progreſs of the mint-maſter's art among us, as well as to illuſtrate ſeveral hiſtoric facts. Many of ſir A. Fountaine's are only duplicates of the ſame kings, and too many in biſhop Gibſon have no relation to the time. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with giving a few ſpecimens of the moſt remarkable of each of the kings, aſcertained by later and more experienced numiſmatic antiquaries, with a ſhort illuſtration. Still leſs ſhall I enter the liſts with Mr. Salmon or Mr. Wiſe, who on ſuch miſtaken grounds contend that the coins commonly aſcribed to the Britans belong to the Saxons.

"It is highly probable the Saxons were too much engaged in ſubduing their enemies, eſtabliſhing "themſelves in their new acquiſitions, and other more neceſſary employments, to turn their thoughts to "the mint very ſoon after their arrival in Britain. There was ſome ſpecie ſtill remaining in the iſland, "and perhaps ſufficient for their uſe at firſt. It might poſſibly be a century or two before they bent their "thoughts this way, or had occaſion to do it; and they might begin in ſome kingdoms ſooner than in "others, and in none very early. Hence it may ariſe that nobody has ever ſeen any money of thoſe il-"luſtrious princes of the Weſtern kingdom, Ceaulin, Ceadwalla, nor even of Ina, the predeceſſor of "Ethelweard [b]." The princes of Kent living on the coaſt might be the firſt to coin money for the purpoſe of commerce with the Continent.

Mr. Pegge is of opinion that we have not a ſingle Saxon penny older than Ethelweard, king of Weſſex, who acceded 727 or 728 [c]; nor one piece of Saxon coinage that does not preſent us with the mint-maſter's name, or the place of coinage, or both [d]. The coins of the kingdom of Kent, if rightly appropriated, are older by nearly two centuries.

"Mr. Thoreſby's famous unique of Edwin king of Northumberland, who died A. D. 631, the coin in-"ſcribed PENDRED, ſince loſt from the Cotton collection, that aſcribed by Selden and Speed to Adulph "king of the Eaſt Angles, who died 680, or ſoon after, and two others by them referred to Sighard and "Offa kings of the Eaſt Saxons 694 and 709, and a fourth to Aelfred king of Northumberland 705, are "all of dubious authority. Not to inſiſt on the neatneſs of the Anglo-Saxon letters, the title of *Rex "Anglorum* on the firſt is by no means applicable to a ſingle heptarch, however ſo applied in Bede, who "lived a century after the times he treats of, and in ſome charters which are thereby proved ſpurious: "and it is farther to be obſerved, that the place of coinage appears on no [e] coins, except on ſome prela-"tical, till after Athelſtan's time, nor does the particle ON, without the word *Monetarius* or ſome ab-"breviation thereof, appear till after that. The ſecond bearing the name of ADVLFVS PRISIN or "FRISIN, q. d. Friſingenſis. Rev. VICTVRIA ADVLFO is to be referred to Adulph duke of Guel-"derland 1467 [f]."

"We have no Saxon coins remaining for almoſt a century after the lateſt laws of their firſt legiſlators, "which were not enacted till almoſt 150 years after their firſt ſettlement in this kingdom. The next are "all of the eighth century; none older than Eadberht of Northumberland, or Offa of Mercia, when all "the little appearance of a Roman taſte was entirely loſt. The engravers, inſtead of raiſing a relief for "the head, were ſcarce able to cut a few letters for a legend. Theſe approaches to the laſt ſtages of "barbariſm began as early, and made an equally rapid and effectual progreſs in France. The very "thoughts of exhibiting any figures upon their coins, or preſerving the leaſt remains of their former taſte,

[a] In the firſt edition there were only *four* tables; a *fifth* was added from Mr. Thoreſby in the ſecond. The coins in theſe tables have been incorrectly copied and irregularly claſſed, and ſeveral German and other coins have got in among Saxon.

[b] Mr. Pegge's MS view of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Cottonian library before cited, p. lxv.

[c] Aſſemblage of coins, p. 47. 123.

[d] Pegge's MS. ubi ſup. Aſſemb. p. 21. 48.

[e] Mr. Pegge ſhould have ſaid a *few* coins, as it does appear on ſome of the Mercian kingdom; and alſo on ſome of the coins of the ſole monarchs prior to Athelſtan.

[f] MS. Ib. Aſſemb. p. 21. Mr. Clarke (Connexion of Coins, p. 417) thinks that PRISIN ſignifies PRINCEPS SIGEBERTI NEPOS; and attempts very learnedly to ſhew that *nepos* is ſometimes uſed for couſin-german's ſon (as Menage maintains that it is uſed for couſin-german, Menagiana, tom. II. p. 198; and Caſaubon, ad Hiſtoriam Auguſtam, p. 11, explains how it came to ſignify nephew; ſee alſo Pere Mabillon's Muſeum Italicum, vol. I. part 2, p. 52, 215; and Brencmann's Hiſtor. Amalphitana, prefixed to his Hiſtoria Pandectarum, p. 12, note *b)*; but it is improbable that this was known to the Saxons, or that they ſhould expreſs a degree of relationſhip, unlikely to be mentioned on a coin, in a word which could not be univerſally intelligible.

"were

" were entirely given up. Charles the Bald, grandſon of Charlemagne, thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh " this deſpicable practice by a law. In an aſſembly of the eſtates of France held at Piſtes A. D. 854, not " long after the union of the Saxon kingdoms, it was thought worthy the care of a great monarch to " enact, 'Ut in denariis novæ noſtræ monetæ ex una parte nomen noſtrum habeatur in gyro & in medio " nominis noſtri monogramma, ex altera vero parte nomen civitatis, & in medio crux[g].' This was all " the little ornament which theſe princes required on their coins, and ſure none of the French edicts were " ever more readily or univerſally obſerved. It is no wonder that their neighbours the Saxons, who did " not make ſo conſiderable a figure, ſhould ſoon fall into the ſame way of coining: not but ſome obſcure " traces of a better manner were ſtill preſerved among them. We ſee from almoſt the beginning of the " ninth century ſome rude remains of that original from which their coins were taken. We have there " the imperial coronet the ſame as upon the Byzantine coins, the ſceptre and mund, the helmet and " diadem, the Roman habits, as the imperial robe and fibula upon the ſhoulder, the ſymbols of public " Peace and Serenity, the pontifical ornaments, as the pall upon the archbiſhop's coins, and the mono- " grams ſuch as were frequently uſed on the Byzantine. One of them where the head is adorned with an " imperial diadem, and round it ALFRED REX, has a monogram or cypher on the reverſe[h], which " Mr. Thwaites explains *Civitas Nordwic* or Norwich[i], and is a proof that the coin belongs to Alfred the " Great, and not to Alfred of Northumberland as Mr. Walker and ſir A. Fountaine had conjectured. " The ſeries ends with a penny of Harold, the laſt of our Saxon kings[k]."

The queſtion whether the Saxon kings coined any gold is yet undetermined. The lateſt controverſy on this ſubject, between Mr. Pegge and Mr. North, was not ſo much on the general queſtion, as whether the coins produced by the former were genuine, which Mr. North argued they could not be, on account of the great deficiency of weight. Mr. Clarke's chief argument to prove that the Mancus was a real coin, is that it was frequently ordered to be paid by weight. But if this argument be admitted, it will prove that the Pound was a real coin at the time when Domeſday Book was compiled; for *Libras penſatas* occur in that Record, where it unqueſtionably means ſo many pennies, of full weight, as the pound then contained.

The gold coins ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck by the Saxons are called Mancuſi, or Mancs[l]. One in the Pembroke cabinet is by Mr. Pegge referred to the Daniſh kings of Northumberland, as is another, in the hands of Mr. Simpſon of Lincoln, which he firſt engraved. It is of little conſequence whether this laſt was a Daniſh or Saxon coin. If it was either of them it proves the ſame thing, the real utterance of ſuch coins from the mints of this kingdom[m].

The ſilver coins are extremely thin, the better to prevent *counterfeiting*[n]. Their value is equal to three-pence Engliſh, and they were called *Pennings*. Their weights differ according to the value of ſilver at different times. The legal weight and eſtimate of the Saxon penny continued the ſame invariably through the whole period of their government, though often very irregularly minted. It was always the 240th part of their pound, and the true weight ſhould have been about 22½ Troy grains[o].

The Saxon penny was called *Nummus* by the Anglo-Norman hiſtorians. They had alſo a *haefling* or halfpenny, and a farthing; both of them moſt probably of ſilver[p]. Sir A. Fountaine's Tab. VIII. 1. and 4. may be of the firſt ſort: the farthings would not weigh above five grains and an half[q].

Another coin was a *Sceatta* (Sceatta), twenty of which made a *Scilling* or five-pence, conſequently it was a quarter of a penny[r].

Their copper coin was the *Styca* or half a farthing[s]. Of theſe ſome few remain. They are ſuppoſed to be peculiar to the Northumbrian kingdom, and found only within it. A ſpecimen is inſerted at bottom of our plate from Hickes's 10th plate.

Mr. Clarke has clearly deduced the conformity of the Saxon coinage to the Greek and Roman.

The ſeveral kings of the Heptarchy expreſſed their kingdoms after their own names: thoſe of the Monarchy ſtyle themſelves *Rex Anglorum*, and Athelſtan and Edgar *Rex totius Britanniæ*[t].

The uſual ſtyle of the Saxon coinage is to exhibit on the head ſide the name of the king round a buſt or croſs, and on the reverſe the monetarius or mintmaſter's[u].

[g] Baluzii Capitularia, II. 177.
[h] See our fig. 49.
[i] Mr. Thwaites miſread the monogram, which undoubtedly is LONDONIA. This, however, does not affect Mr. Clarke's argument.
[k] Mr. Clarke's Connexion of Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh Coins, p. 416. 424.
[l] Ibid. p. 273. 280. 353. 354.
[m] Ibid. p. 371.
[n] It is difficult to underſtand how thinneſs can prevent counterfeiting, except by the mode of plating.
[o] Clarke's Connexion, p. 425.
[p] An halfpenny of Edward the Elder is engraved in plate I. N° 63.
[q] Clarke's Connexion, 424—427.
[r] Ibid. 429.
[s] Ibid. 432, 433.
[t] Wiſe, ibid. p. 231.
[u] "The Saxon mintmaſters (Mynetepe, *Monetarii)* being perſons reſponſable for their reſpective performances, their names are generally expreſſed on the ſpecie; ſometimes alone, as univerſally on the ſticas, and ſometimes along with the place of coinage. Our beſt antiquaries of the laſt age have frequently miſtaken the name of the mintmaſter for ſaints, biſhops, abbots, kings, earls, and other great perſons, for places or offices, and I know not what; and among other errors imagined that the parties coined money for themſelves, and in their own right, than which nothing can be more falſe; and this they have farther conceited by miſreading M. MO. M̄O. MON. MONE. MONET. and MONETA *Moneta* inſtead of *Monetarius*." Pegge's Aſſembl. 68, 69.
The few ſpecimens here given of our Saxon coinage, may ſerve to enforce the expediency of a reviſal of ſir A. Fountaine's plates, with a new and enlarged Commentary, ſo ſtrongly inculcated by Mr. Pegge (ib. 77.) and a continuation of ſir Andrew's ten plates, with many more containing the coins of that ſeries diſcovered ſince 1705, with an account of the mints and mintmaſters, each coin properly authenticated to be placed at the head of the reſpective reign.

Explanations

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# Explanations of the Two Tables of SAXON COINS.

## PLATE I.

### Kent.

1. EDILᴎ∃ЯE.

The reverſe has no legend, and the deſign is unintelligible. It has been ſuppoſed the rude repreſentation of a bird.

*Ethelbert* I. reigned from 560 to 616. This Sceatta is in Dr. Hunter's collection.

2. EⅭGBERHT.
EOTBEREHTVT. *Eotberetus*, probably the moneyer's name. In the Britiſh Muſeum.

3. EHOBEREHTVI. *Ehoberehtus*, as before. In Dr. Hunter's collection.

*Ecgberht* reigned from 664 to 673.

4. EƉILBERHT . . . .
REX.

*Ethelbert*, ſon of Withred king of Kent, ſucceeded his brother Edbert in the throne of Kent 725, and reigned till 760, when he died [a]. The reverſe ſeems borrowed from the Roman coins of the lower empire frequently diſcovered at Canterbury, where the mint was [b].

This rare coin is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Its genuineneſs has been ſuſpected on account of the reverſe. But Sceattæ occur with the ſame rude repreſentation of Romulus and Remus.

5. EADBEARHT REX.
TIDHEAH. In Dr. Hunter's collection

*Eadbert* reigned from 786 to 794.

6. ⅬVƉRED REX ⅬANT
VERNEARDI MONETA.

*Cuthred* began to reign 798, became tributary to Mercia, and died 805; when he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Baldred* or Beldred, whoſe coin follows, and who was depoſed 823 by Egbert who conquered Kent.

7. BELDRED REX Ⅼ.
DIORↀOD ↀONE.

8. BELDRED REX ⅬAN.
OBA.

9. ÆƉLSTAN REX.
ⅬINARD MONETA. This coin, though uſually appropriated to Kent, more probably belongs to Æthelſtan, ſole monarch.

*Athelſtan* is ſuppoſed to have died 851 or 2. His illegitimate father Ethelwulf ceded this kingdom with Eſſex, Surrey, and Suſſex to him 841, and at his death reſumed them.

### Wessex.

10. EƉELVIERED.
MANNA MONETA. This coin is placed here upon the authority of lord Pembroke's plates.

11. EƉELƴARD REX. In the centre A.
DVDDA ↀONE.

*Ethelard*, *Ethelward*, or *Ethelvierd*, was brother-in-law and immediate ſucceſſor to Ina 727, and died 740 [c].

12. ⅬVƉRED REX.
DVDA.

*Cuthred* was relation and immediate ſucceſſor to Ethelard 741, and died 753, or, as Mr. North [d], 805. Mr. Pegge doubts if this be juſtly aſſigned [e]. It more probably belongs to Cuthred king of Kent.

13. SYCERDNI. In the centre A.
EVVRAM HO. This coin is placed here upon the authority of Sir Andrew Fountaine, but it is very doubtful whether it is rightly appropriated.

14. BEORHTRIⅭ REX. In the centre A.
I + ⅭⅭHARD.

*Beormiric*, or *Brithric*, ſucceeded his father Cynewulf 789, was poiſoned by his wife 800, and buried at Wareham [f].

### Mercia.

5. EADVAIƉ REX.
EADNOↅ. *Eadnoth.*

*Eadwald* began to reign 719.

[a] Saxon Chron. p. 52. 56. 60 [b] Pegge's Aſſemb. p. 123, 124. [c] Saxon Chron.
[d] MS account of Saxon and Engliſh coins, with drawings by Mr. Hodſol, pen. Edit.
[e] MS. ſup. cit. [f] Saxon Chron.

16. OFFA REX ᗰ.
BEANEARD.
17. OFFA REX. E.
OTR ᗰ.
18. IBBA. Probably the moneyer's name.
OF R. ᗰ.
19. OFFA REX.
BABBA.

*Offa* began his reign 756, and died 796.

Another coin of this prince; OFFA REX ᗰ. Rev. EᵹELNO ᵹ; found at St. Alban's, and lately in the collection of Mr. Weſt, is engraved in vol. II. Pl. XX.

20. ·E· O·BA.
ᒪENEᵹREᵹ REGINA. ϒ in the centre.
21. ᒪENE ᵹREᵹ R· E·ᒪI·N· A ᗰ in the centre.
OBA.

*Quindrida*, queen of Offa. Theſe inſtances of a queen appearing on the Saxon coins may be accounted for by ſuppoſing that Charlemain, Offa's intimate friend, appriſed him of the Roman cuſtom of putting empreſſes on their coins, and ſhe was ambitious enough to adopt it. The ϒ in the centre appropriates the coin to this kingdom. EOBA and OBA alſo occur on coins of Coenvulf and Ceolvulf.

22. EᒪᒪBERHT. In the centre R.
BABBA.

This coin is ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck by *Egbert*, the ſon of Offa, on account of its reſemblance in type to No. 19. The ſame moneyer appears on the reverſe of both coins.

23. ᒪOENVVLF REX ᗰ.
LVDOᗰAN.
24. ᒪOENVVLF REX ᗰ.
DIORᗰOD ᗰONETA.

*Cenulf* aſcended the throne of Mercia 796, and died 819.

25. ᒪIOLVVLF· REX.
DEALIHᒪ MON.

*Ceolulf* ſucceeded his nephew Cenelm 819, but was two years after depoſed by Bernulf.

26. BEORNVLF RE ᗰ.
VᒪSA ᗰOREᴄ ᔕ.

*Bernulf*, who was a nobleman of Mercia, uſurped the throne 821, and two years after was defeated and ſlain in battle with the Eaſt Angles.

27. LVDIᒪA REX ME
VERBALD MONE.

*Ludecan* another nobleman aſſumed the government 824, but was ſlain in battle or aſſaſſinated by the Eaſt Angles the next year[s].

28. VYIᒪᒪAF RE᛭ ᗰ.
REDᗰᐱHD. This coin is copied from Bellamy's plates, who does not mention his authority; but appears to have taken it from Sir A. Fountaine.

*Witglaf* another nobleman aſcended the throne 825. His reign was much interrupted, and the period of it is uncertain.

29. BERHTYLF REX.
BYRNVVALD.

*Bertulf* another nobleman ſucceeded his brother Witglaf, and died 850 or 851.

30. BVRᒪRED REX.
DVDEᒪIL MONETA.
31. BVRᒪRED REX.
ᒪIALLAF MONETA.

*Burgred* became king 850, and after a reign of twenty-two years fled from the Danes to Rome, where he died, and was buried. With him ended the kingdom of Northumberland which had ſubſiſted 292 years.

32. ᒪEOLVVLF REX ᗰ.
OBA ᗰONETA.

Reigned from 874 to 920.

## East Anglia.

33. BEONNA REX.
EFE.

*Beonna* reigned from 690 to 749.

34. EADMVND REX. In the centre A.
EADϷOLD MON.

*Edmund* reigned from 859 to 870.

35. EþELSTANI. In the centre A.
EADNOþ MON. *Eadnoth Monetarius.*

[s] Saxon Chron.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

36. ERIC REX. A ſword.
ALVLF HON.

This was appropriated to the Eaſt Angle kingdom till Mr. Pegge tranſferred it to Northumberland, there being one of theſe coins mentioned at York, and another whoſe legend is ERIC REX. N. This is the *Yric* of the Saxon Chronicle, ſon of Harold, ſet up king of Northumberland 952, and driven out two years after.

37. REGNALD LVNVC.
AVRAHONITRE.

38. ZIHTRC REX ÞYFLNIM.
BYRHTIODMORINI. This poſſibly may belong to the Iriſh ſeries.

39. A·NL·A·F C·VNVNCI.
AÐELFERD MINETI.

40. ANLAFCVNVNC.
RAÐVLF MONETI.

A. D. 944 king Edmund reduced all Northumberland, and drove out two kings, *Anlaf*, ſon of *Sithric*, and *Regenald* or *Rægnold*, ſon of Guthferth [h]. Upon Edmund's death 946, Anlaf returned to Northumberland 949, but 952 the people drove him out, and ſet up in his room *Yric*, ſon of Harold [i]. This is the *Eric* whoſe coin is given No. 36. Anlaf had joined Conſtantine king of Scotland to invade Northumberland, but the two kings were defeated by Athelſtan at Brunaburgh 938. Mr. North does not make the diſtinction between the two Anlafs. He ſuppoſes the triangle was the Cpiſm or white linen cloth put over the face immediately after baptiſm, and worn for eight days [k]. Query if not an emblem of the Trinity, which is equally appoſite on the coin of a new convert.

41. EGBEART REX.
OSMVND MONETA.

42. EGBERHT REX.
BEORNEHART.

This coin belongs to *Egbert*, king of Weſſex, who gradually reduced the heptarchy to a monarchy 828; after it had ſubſiſted from the coming of Hengiſt 378 years, and from the foundation of Mercia, the laſt of the ſeven kingdoms, 243 years [l]. Egbert began his reign 819, and died 838, and was buried at Wincheſter. "The work of this monarch's coins is ſo bad and rude as juſtly to be wondered at, eſpecially as the money of Offa, who died 50 years before him, expreſſes a degree of elegancy. It may in general be obſerved, that what coins we have remaining of the Weſt Saxon kings are inferior to the reſt of the Saxon money [m]."

43. AEÐELVVLF REX.
HVNRED MONETA.

44. EÐELVVLF RE CEX. In the centre CANT.
HER BEVLD MONETA. In the centre DORIBI. Canterbury.

*Ethelwulf* ſucceeded his father Egbert, but finding himſelf not a match for the Danes gave up Kent, Eſſex, and Suſſex, with the title of king of Kent to his natural ſon Athelſtan, and afterwards had Weſſex forced from him by his legitimate ſon Ethelbald. He died 857, and was buried at Wincheſter.

45. AEÐELBALD::REX.
BEAHMVND MONETA. This is copied from Bellamy's plates. The coin was once in Mr. Auſtin's collection, but is now loſt.

*Ethelbald* held the kingdom of Weſſex till his death 860, when he was ſucceeded by his brother Ethelbert.

46. AEÐELBEARHT REX.
SIGENRE MONETA.

*Ethelbert* held the crown of Kent from 857 to 866, when he died, and was buried at Sherborn.

47. AEÐELDRED REX.
TORHTMVND MONETA. A.

48. EDRED REX SAXORY.
REGÐERES MOT.

*Ethelred*, his younger brother, ſucceeded by virtue of his father's will. He died 872 of a mortal wound received in battle with the Danes at Merdon, c. Wilts [n]; and was buried at Winburn minſter, where ſee his epitaph, p. 73.

49. AELFRED REX.
VVIEAIL MONETA.

50. ÆLFRED REX.
TILEVINE MONETA. Monogram LOND.

51. ÆLFRED REX.
BREELE MO. This coin, which is in the Britiſh Muſeum, is ſuppoſed to be falſe.

52. ÆLFRED REX.
CVDBERHT.

[h] Saxon Chron. p. 115. [i] Id. ibid. [k] MS. ſup. cit.
[l] Rapin, I. 221. [m] North, MS. [n] See p. 159.

53. ÆLFRED

53. ÆLFRED ORSNAFORDA. Oxford.
BERNVVSD MO. Theſe coins belong to the Great *Alfred*, who reigned from 872 to 900.
54. EADVVEARD REX.
FRANVVIS MO.
55. EADVREVRD REX.
II DRIIRIM.
56. EADVVEARD REX.
EILMVND MON.
57. EADVVEARD REX.
AEƉELSTAN MO.
58. This and the four following have the ſame obverſe as No. 57.
ALHSTAN.
59. AƉVLFM.
60. HEREMOD.
61. EADY NN D.
62. VVLFLAR.
63. EADVVEARD REX.
LIOLVLFMO. An halfpenny from the collection in the Bodleian Library.
*Edward the Elder*, ſon of Alfred, ſucceeded his father, and died 925.

## PLATE II.

1. ÆƉELSTAN REX.
BVRDELIIONORƉƤIE. Norwich.
2. ÆƉELSTAN REX.
ISNELOENOE. York.
3. ÆƉELSTAN REX.
PINELE MO.
4. EDLSTAN REX TO BRIT.
REGNALD MO EFORƤIL. York.
5. AEDELSTAN REX.
REGNALD MON.
EBORAL AL. Eboracenſis Eccleſia.
6. ÆƉELSTAN REX.
ƉEGN MON.

*Athelſtan* ſucceeded his father Edward, and dying 941 was buried at Malmſbury.

In the plate of coins in the Hiſtory of Thetford are two inſcribed EƉELSTANI. Reverſe, EADHDTH MON. and EƉELSTAN. Reverſe, EADNDD MO. but whether they belong to *Athelſtan*, natural ſon of Egberht, or to *Ethelſtan* the Dane, ſo named by Alfred at his baptiſm 878, is uncertain. Mr. North inclines to aſcribe them to the firſt of theſe two princes. Athelſtan, ſon of Edward, was the firſt we read of who attempted a regulation of the money and the coinage of it, enacting by law that there ſhould be but one ſort of money throughout his whole kingdom, ⁊ nan man ne mynetiȝe butan porte, that no man ſhould have right of coinage but towns. From which laſt particular we may conclude, that every great lord or thane did before coin as he pleaſed, in the ſame manner as William of Newburgh tells us the barons and biſhops did during the civil war between Stephen and Maud. All coins that have the *place of mintage* on the reverſe are undoubtedly not ſo antient as this king's reign. The archbiſhop of Canterbury's right of coinage did not as commonly ſuggeſted commence from this king's law [o].

7. EADHVHD REX.
ERLVHBALT MONETA.
8. EADMVND REX. I.
INGELLAR MO.

*Edmund*, brother of Athelſtan, reigned eight years, and was murdered by a notorious robber 948, and buried at Glaſtonbury. Sir A. Fountaine has given one (Tab. V. 13.) with OTIL, whom we find on a coin of Athelſtan: from both which circumſtances the pennies without the head do not, as that learned knight conjectures, belong to Edmund the Martyr king of the Eaſt Angles. Theſe obſervations, minute as they may ſeem, are the only means we have to aſcertain the coins of kings of the ſame name [p].

In the Hiſtory of Thetford this coin is aſcribed to Edmund the *Martyr*.

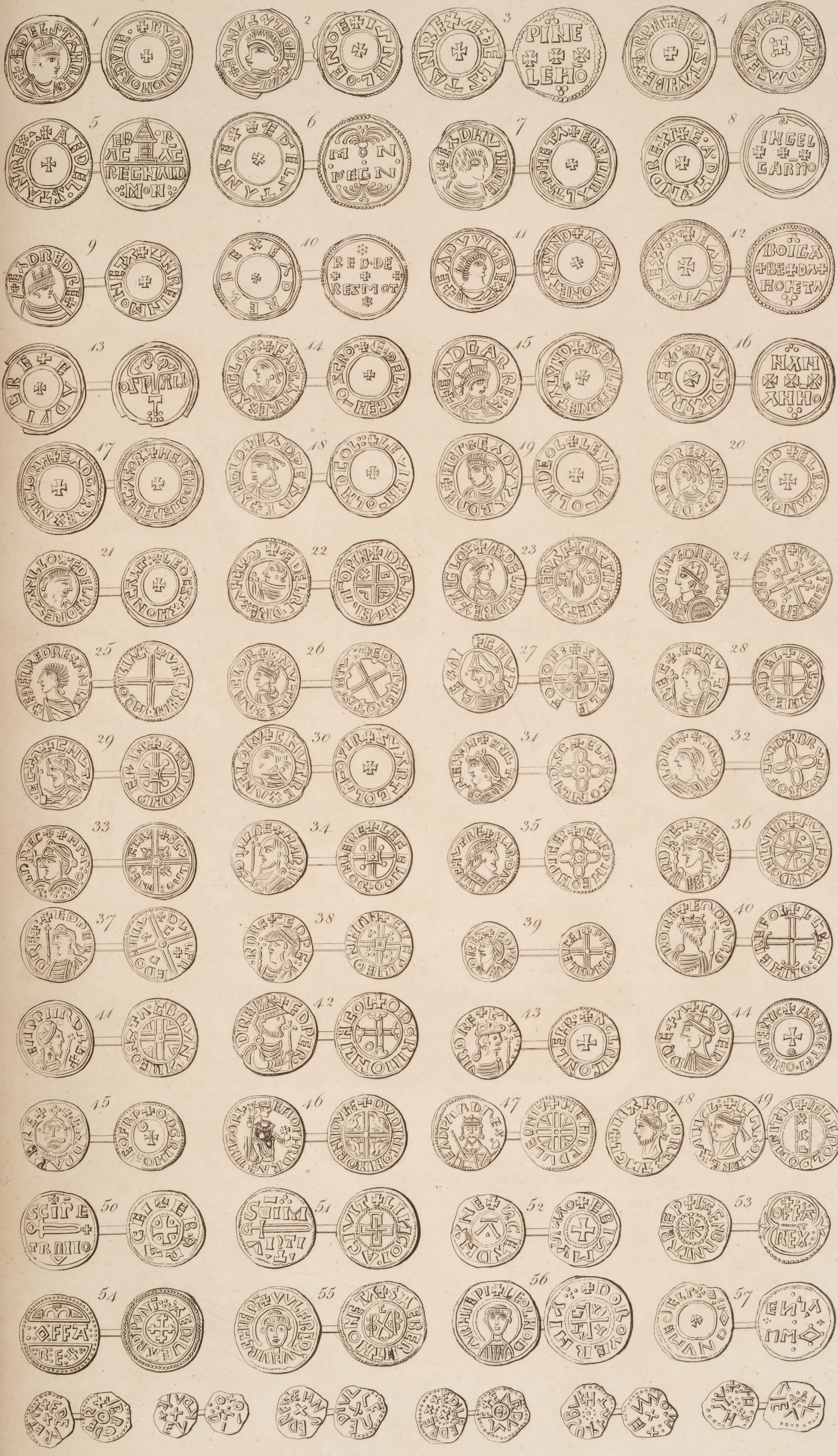
9. EADRED REX.
VNBEIN MONETA.
10. EADRED REX.
REGƉERES MOT.

*Edred* ſucceeded his brother Edmund, and dying 955 was buried at Wincheſter.

11. EADVVIL REX.
AƉVLF MONETA LVND. London.

[o] North. MS. [p] Id.

12. EADVVIL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PINE
LEHO
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8
INGEL
GARNO
9
10
REDDE
RESMOT
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BOICA
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OFFA
REX
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12. EADVVIG REX.
BOIGA MONETA. BEDA. Bedford.
13. EADƿIG REX.
OSƿALD.

*Edwy*, ſon of Edred's elder brother Edmund, ſucceeded, and died after a reign of four years 959, and was buried at Wincheſter.

14. EADGAR REX ANGLOR.
ÆÐELSIGE AAO SGRO. Shrewſbury.
15. EADGAR REX.
AÐVLF MONETA LVND. London.
16. EADGAR REX.
NANAN MO.
17. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM.
HEREMOD MO PELEGAFOR. Wallingford.

*Edgar* having, at the inſtigation of the monks, partizans of Dunſtan, torn from his brother the kingdom of Mercia, ſucceeded him as ſole monarch of England, reigned ſixteen years, and dying 975, was buried at Glaſtenbury. Mr. North very learnedly points out the difference in this monarch's coins as king of Mercia and king of England. "The Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 956, tell us, that the ſame year Eadgar æðelinz ȝeȝ to Myncnapice, *took the kingdom of Mercia*, which was the year before his brother Edwy's death, at which time the coins with REX only on the Obverſe, and no place of Mintage on the Rev. might be minted. The next year he ſucceeded his brother in the kingdoms of Weſſex and Northumbria: and then the ſame Chronicle ſays he was king ouer eal Bryttene, or *Rex totius Britanniæ*, or *Anglor*, as is expreſſed on the laſt coin. This one inſtance out of many of the great agreement of thoſe annals and the Saxon coins."

18. EADƿEA REX ANGLO.
LEVIG MO LNDCOL. Lincoln.
19. EADVVARD REX NGT.
LEVIG MO LNDCOL. Lincoln.

*Edward*, the eldeſt but illegitimate ſon of Edgar, ſucceeded his father; but after a ſhort reign of not four years was aſſaſſinated by the contrivance of his mother-in-law Elfrida at Corfe, and buried at Wareham, and thence removed to Sherborn.

20. ÆÐELRED REX ANGL.
ELESTAN ON RAID. If theſe letters mean Reading, a Mint was eſtabliſhed there much earlier than has generally been ſuppoſed.
21. ÆÐELRED REX ANGLO.
LEOFSTAN ON CANT. Canterbury.
22. ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR.
DVRHTMÆR MO ƿIN. Wincheſter. In the centre CRVX.
23. ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR.
OSƿI MONETA BEDAF. The hand of Providence, with Alpha and Omega. Struck at Bedford.
24. EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO.
ƿVLFSIGE MO EOFR. York.
25. EÐELRED REX ANGLO.
VNBEIN MO LINC. Lincoln.

*Ethelred* ſucceeded his murdered brother, and died A. D. 1016. His whole reign, which laſted thirty-ſeven years, in which he was in a manner depoſed for a year by Swene king of Denmark, was a ſeries of vexation and conflict with the Danes, who laid his kingdom under annual contribution of a tax known by the name of *Danegelt*. Mr. North has an ingenious conjecture, that "in the coins made for the payment of this tax, which was firſt paid A. D. 1007, 29 Aethelred, amounting to £.30,000. the Alpha and Omega, the hand of Providence, and the word CRVX, *ſignum fiduciæ in Chriſto ſalvatore*, as ſir A. Fountaine expreſſes it, are quite omitted, as more agreeable to the Pagan Danes, and Keder on the Anglo-Daniſh coins has ſome other obſervations in confirmation of this opinion." One of this prince's coins, ſtruck at Stamford, was minted by the abbot of Peterborough, to whom Edgar granted a mint there [q].

26. CNVT REX ANGLOR.
EDRIC O TANTV. Taunton.
27. CNVT REX A.
SVNOLF OEOF. York.
28. CNVT RECX.
EGELPINE ON ƿEL. Wallingford.
29. CNVT RECX A.
LEOƿA ON ƿERIN. Worceſter.
30. CNVT REX ANGLORV.
SVARTCOL MO ƿIR. Worceſter.
31. CNVT REX A.
ELFRIC ON LYDAC.

[q] Saxon Chron. p. 119.

A Daniſh medalliſt[r] has obſerved, that no coins of *Canute* are to be met with of any other than *Engliſh* mints, notwithſtanding he reigned two years longer in his own country than over England, which he governed nineteen years. This obſervation ſeems to be confirmed by the diſcovery of ſome of his coins of Engliſh mintage with others of our king Ethelred in a barrow in Zeland[s]. England might be his favourite reſidence, as he had made it ſo conſiderable an acceſſion to his patrimony by compact and ſucceſſion, and he affected to court the good will of his new ſubjects by taking the title of *Rex Anglorum*, and ſinking his other title[t]. Mr. North obſerves, that "no king that ever reigned in England coined in more different "places than Canute. Keder gives 26 cities and towns. Whether this proceeded from the pride of the "Dane, and was granted to many towns to procure their affection, cannot be determined. The privilege "of coining was not quite free and unpaid for." The greateſt number of coins of Canute extant in any cabinet was believed to be thoſe enumerated by Keder, amounting to 70, ſince added to Dr. Hunter's collection. In the ſummer of 1774 above 300 came to light, with many ſilver fibulæ, in two cow horns, in a great moſs about two miles from Kirkwall, at the foot of Whitford-hill, in Orkney. The bulk of them became the property of Thomas Dundas, eſq. of Caſtlecary, ſon to Sir Laurence Dundas, and 42 ſpecimens of the varieties as to place were engraved in a "Catalogue of Coins of Canute," publiſhed on that occaſion, 1777, 4°.

Canute died 1039, and was buried at Wincheſter.

32. HAROLD REX,
BRVNLAR ON LVND. London.

33. HAROLD RELX.
SLVLM ON EOFER. York.

*Harold*, ſurnamed *Harefoot*, ſon of Canute by his firſt wife, ſucceeded his father, but died the fourth year of his reign, and was buried at Wincheſter or Weſtminſter.

34. HARÐLNV REX.
LEFENOOÐ ON NERE. For LERE, Leiceſter.

35. HARÐALNVT REX.
ELFƿINE ON ƿICE. Worceſter.

*Hardicanute*, ſon of Canute by Emma of Normandy, and widow of Ethelred, who had been prejudiced in his right to the crown of England by his brother Harold, ſucceeded him, but died ſuddenly of a debauch at Lambeth.

36. EDƿARD REX.
ƿVLFƿARD ON LVND. London.

37. EDƿERD REX.
ƿVLFRED ON LV. London. PALX between the limbs of the Croſs.

38. EDƿERD REX.
ELFƿINE ON HAN. Southampton.

39. EDƿERD REX.
PIRTIN ON LEILEI. Leiceſter.

40. EADƿARD RD REX.
ELRIL ON HEREFOI. Hereford.

41. EADƿARD REX.
BRVNVINE ON STA. Stamford.

42. EDƿERD REI.
OÐLRIM ON LINLOL. Lincoln.

43. EADƿARD REX.
AGLRIL ON LEHR. Leiceſter.

44. EDƿERD REXA.
ARNCETEL ON EOFERƿIC. York.

45. EADƿARD REX.
OÐLRIM NO EOFRP. York.

46. EADƿERD RAX ANLORV.
DVDINL ON HGRNIDVNE. Horndon?

47. EADƿARD REX.
HENDEDVLE ON IT.

*Edward*, ſurnamed *The Confeſſor*, ſon of Ethelred and Emma, was reſtored to his paternal dominions on the death of Canute's two ſons, and reigned twenty-four years. He died 1065, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

"The great variety of this king's coins has never yet been, I believe, attempted to be accounted for. "Hiſtorians inform us he was bred in Normandy, from whence he brought ſeveral cuſtoms which grew "into uſe here, particularly that of ſeals, and likewiſe that of often varying the money, and every time "getting a profit or fine, called *Monetagium*, mentioned in the Grand Cuſtumier de Normandie; of "which, though not by that name, frequent mention is made in Domeſday book. The following is one

[r] Broder, p. 39. He ſhould have ſaid but few.
[s] Wormii Mon. Dan. p. 47. Mr. Berch, a learned Swediſh antiquary, obſerves, that coins of Ethelred, Edward, and Canute, are found in large quantities in the earth in Sweden; a certain proof of commerce between the two kingdoms. Letter to Mr. Valtravers 1762, in Ant. Soc. min.
[t] Malmſb. De geſt. reg. II. p. 41.

"inſtance

" inſtance out of many: *In civitate Wireceſtre habebat rex Edwardus hanc conſuetudinem*; quando moneta " vertebatur, *quiſquis monetarius dabat* xx *ſol. ad Lundoniam pro cuneis monetæ accipiendis.* This fine or " *monetagium* continually increaſing after the Conqueſt, and being looked upon as a great grievance, was " reſtrained, and in great meaſure taken away by Henry I. This will account for the great variety of " coins of this king, and of the two firſt Williams *."

" The ſpecie of the Confeſſor is very plentiful. Mr. Walker obſerved a great many more than he was " aware of; for as he no where fluctuates more than in this reign, he every now and then wrongs the " prince by giving his money away from him. He had ſeen more however than he has engraved. Sir " A. Fountaine has adjudged 47 to this Edward, and I think is right in every ſingle piece; and, indeed, " now we are come down ſo near the Norman conqueſt, one may reaſonably expect the greater clearneſs; " ſuch notes and marks as may aſcertain the coins to their reſpective owners with a good degree of cer- " tainty. The Confeſſor's money is of nine ſorts. The general marks that run through them all are a " modern way of ſpelling, either in the firſt or ſecond, and ſometimes in both the ſyllables of his name; " *Eadward*, *Edwaerd*, *Edward*, *Edwerd*, according to biſhop Gibſon's obſervations in his preface to the " Saxon Chronicle, where, obſerving that the hiſtory of the tranſactions in theſe annals from the death of " Alfred to the Confeſſor's age was penned by perſons who had an exact knowledge of them, and conſe- " quently were living at the time, he adds, ' *rem eandem confirmant virorum nomina, quæ non alio modo in* " *Chronico Saxonico ſcribuntur quam inciſa in numiſmatis conſpicimus. Quod vero idioma Saxonicum in ea parte* " *quæ vitas tradit Hardacnuti ac Edwardi Confeſſoris haud parum immutari incipit, ac rejectis vocalibus, ſyllabis* " *item quibuſdam ad noſtrum efferendi morem paullatim vergere, id etiam pro nobis facit. Iis enim temporibus* " *revera mutari cæpiſſe teſtem habemus Edwardi Confeſſoris numiſma in quo regis iſtius nomen* EDƿARD *exaratur,* " *cum tamen nominis origo & antiqua ſcriptio* EADƿEARD *poſtulent. Ejuſdem numiſmatis pars adverſa in qua* " LEFƿINE *ſcriptum conſpicitur pro* LEOFƿINE *idem teſtatur.*' The coin his lordſhip refers to is in " Camden, tab. II. 18, where the reverſe has LEFƿINE, and we ſhall attempt to reſtore the ſame name " with the ſame orthography to Sir A. Fountaine, tab. VI. Edward I. where at preſent it is read REFƿINE. " It is not to be ſuppoſed that the old way of writing was left off univerſally in an inſtant. It is ſufficient " for the preſent purpoſe to ſay, that they began to innovate; otherwiſe we have LEOFENOÐ and " LEFNOD, and LEOFRIC in this reign, and LEOFƿINE and LEOFRIC in the next. But the king's " name on the face ſide of the coin cited by his lordſhip is EADƿARD, as it is on the Confeſſor's broad " ſeal. But the argument and obſervation is not leſs juſt, ſince the latter ſyllable, though not the former, " is modern, and upon other pennies we have EDƿARD and EDƿERD. Theſe approaches to the preſent " method of ſpelling being found agreeable to that part of the Saxon Chronicle which the right reverend " editor with great reaſon eſteems to have been penned in the Confeſſor's own age, will go a great way in " appropriating theſe coins to him. Before we have it always without variation EADƿIL and EADGAR, " and in thoſe twenty-five pieces which ought to be attributed to Edward the elder, and carry a quite " different aſpect from theſe in every reſpect, the name is invariably written EADVVEARD, and ſo the " Saxon Chronicle. We muſt expect to find it written in the ſame manner whenever we have the pleaſure " of handling any money of Edward the Martyr the ſucceſſor of Edgar, for the Chronicle always calls " him *Eadweard*. As for the termination VVEARD, which is the moſt antient and genuine, and offers " itſelf on all the coins of Edward I. we have ſomething like it in Fountaine, table IV. 5, and Camden, " table II. 2, but in the other pennies the run is ſo general in the more modern way, and that not only in " the king's name, but in the mintmaſters ELFERD, that they are not to be accounted of. The broad " ſeal has it alſo on both ſides VVARD. The next general mark is the Saxon ƿ, which occurs but once " in the whole reign of Edward the elder, viz. Camden IV. 17, but on the Confeſſor's univerſally, except " the reverſe of Fountaine VII. 44, and the broad ſeal. This character, which is nothing but the V cloſed " at top ▽, and afterwards rounded for expedition and neatneſs, came not into common uſe on coins " till the age of Ethelred I. the brother and ſucceſſor of Edward II. and conſequently all the Edwards' " coins impreſſed with it muſt belong to Edward III. or the Confeſſor. The king's ſtyle is *Edward Rex* " *Anglorum*, which appearing on many of theſe coins aſſures both them and all the reſt of the ſame mark " to the Confeſſor. The broad ſeal has on both ſides *Anglorum Baſileus*, and not one penny of Edward the " elder preſents us with this full ſtyle. The reverſes have moſt of them a croſs with double lines of ſome " ſort or other, for the better directing of the ſheers in dividing the penny into two or four parts to make " halfpennies and farthings. This double-lined croſs was firſt uſed in Ethelwerd the Second's time. Thoſe " pieces that want it are confined to this prince by other marks; as the fameneſs of the mintmaſters, the " full face which is in a manner peculiar to this reign, or ſome other diſcriminating ſingularity. Thoſe " that have the croſs belong to the Confeſſor's mint, there being no ſuch on the coins of the other Edward " or of Edgar, the type of whoſe money would moſt probably be imitated by the workmanſhip of his ſon " Edward the Martyr. The inſcription on the reverſe runs uniformly ÐORR ON EOFERƿIL, or to that " effect, which is conſtant in this, the ſubſequent, and ſome reigns after the Norman conqueſt. I cannot " ſee reaſon to admit that antiquated word *Monetarius* in any one inſtance. How different then is this " legend from thoſe of Edward the elder, where we have the mintmaſter's name alone, or only ſome ab- " breviation of the word *monetarius* to it. This mark may alſo diſtinguiſh the Confeſſor's money from that " of Edward II. for it was far from being the general vogue either in Ethelred II. or even Cauute's reign. " Laſtly, the place of coinage is never omitted; whereas it is hardly ever inſcribed on the coins of

* North MS.

" Edward the elder, nor often on the pennies of Edward the Martyr, which much reſemble thoſe of his " father Edgar. The pennies of the three Edwards before the Conqueſt are with far more certainty " diſtinguiſhable from one another than thoſe of the three firſt after the Conqueſt; which is chiefly owing " to the firſt three having reigned not in ſucceſſion as the others[x]."

48. HAROLD REX ANGL.

Type as No. 49. PVLFI ON COLEÆST. Colcheſter. PAX acroſs the field.

49. HAROLD REX ANGL.

ÆLFƿOLD ON ƿITV. Wilton? PAX as before.

On the death of Edward the Confeſſor Harold was elected king, but loſt his crown and life at the battle of Haſtings, and as with him ended the SAXON line we ſhall with him cloſe the ſeries of Saxon coins.

" Though this king reigned but a few months he ſeems to have been ſtudious to perpetuate the re- " membrance of his reign by frequent coinage. That theſe coins, which are all alike [on the obverſe] " belong to this Harold, is certain from the name of the Monetarius ƿVLMÆR, which is found on " great numbers of the coins of William the Conqueror, lately dug up together with thoſe of Harold in " Romney marſh. Sir A. Fountaine, finding theſe coins moſt numerous, aſcribes them for that ſole reaſon " I conceive to Harold I. ſon of Canute, who reigned above three years, whereas this laſt Harold was " king but nine months. Yet this is by no means a proof in theſe caſes; for the coins of Hardicnut who " reigned near three years, and ſince Harold I. are as ſcarce as almoſt any of the Saxon kings. There are " many reaſons to believe that the Saxon kings were always attended by Monetarii, who frequently coined " money for preſent exigencies in towns where the king reſted; which will account for our finding money " minted at obſcure places, and that perhaps only once. Upon that ſuppoſition I imagine that one of " this king's was minted at Rumney in Kent (ON RVMEI) when he went to meet William the Norman. " The word PAX being to be found only on the coins of the Confeſſor, Harold, and William, intimates " it aroſe from ſomething that had particular reference to them. I apprehend it was firſt on the account " of the peace between Godwin Harold's father and king Edward A. D. 1052, when he granted his ƿriþ " or *pax* to the earls, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us. The particular articles of that peace hiſtorians do " not give us, but it ſeems as if the promiſe of ſucceeding to the crown was part of the ſame. The " Chronicle, ſpeaking of Harold's taking the kingdom, ſays it was as the king (Edward) had granted or " agreed with him[y]. Upon this ſuppoſition the *Pax* upon Harold's coin pointed to the agreement which " was the foundation of his title, and William the Norman having a like promiſe from the Confeſſor when " he was in France, might with equal reaſon ſtamp the word on his coin to remind the people on what " footing his title ſtood[z]."

[x] Pegge's Aſſemblage, p. 110—114. for nine ſorts, Mr. Pegge ſhould have ſaid twelve ſorts or more; for *haraly ever*, read *never*; and for *nor often*, read *but always*.

[y] ƿra ƿra re cyng hit him geuðe. Sax. Chron. p. 172.

[z] North, MS.

The

## The Eight following Numbers are Specimens of Ecclesiastical Coins.

## With the Names of Saints.

50. SCI ÞETR MO.
EBORACEI. Struck at York, but when and by whom uncertain.
51. SCI MARTI.
LINCOIA CIVIT. Struck at Lincoln.
52. SCEADMVNE. In the centre A. Probably ſtruck at St. Edmunſbury.
ELISMVS MO.

## Coins of Archbishops of Canterbury.

53. OFFA REX.
IAENBRHT AR EP.
54. OFFA REX ꝏ.
AEDILHEARD PONTI.
55. VVLFRED ARCHIEPI.
SAEBERHT MONETA. Monogram DOROVCIV. Dorovernia Civitas.
56. CEOLNOÐ ARHIEPI.
DOROVERNIA. Monogram CIVITAS.
57. PLEGMVNDORO.
ENSAM MO.

No. 53 is the moſt antient of our Prelatical Coins. Jaenberht filled the See of Canterbury from 763 to 793; during the whole of which period Offa ſat on the Throne of Mercia.

*Athelard* filled the ſee of Canterbury from 793 to 806. The inſcription on the obverſe is to be read *Offa rex Merciorum.* The croſs croſlet is a device of great antiquity. The name of Offa, who died 796, aſcertains the date of this coin between 793 and 796. Offa had fixed an archiepiſcopal ſee in his own dominions at Lichfield, and was ſo powerful in Kent that the primates at Canterbury were forced to ſubmit to him[a]. No. 6. belongs to archbiſhop *Wulfred*, who ſat from 806 to 830 or 832[b]. No. 7. is of *Ceolnoth*, archbiſhop from 832 to 870 or 872[c]. No. 8. comes from the mint of *Plegmund*, archbiſhop from 889 to 915[d].

The archbiſhops of Canterbury enjoyed this privilege of coinage by the ſtatute of king Athelſtan A. D. 928. who allowed them two moneyers at Canterbury, and the abbot of St. Auguſtin there another. He alſo granted one to the biſhop of Rocheſter. This indulgence ſeems to have been continued to them on account of their having enjoyed it immemorially, and therefore they were not to be *totally* diveſted of their right[e]. The archbiſhops of York appear to have had the ſame excluſive privilege at leaſt till the law of Athelſtan; and ſo Mr. Pegge[f] underſtands *S. Petri moneta* and *Vigmund arep*[g] [A. D. 831—854] and *Wulſtan* [A. D. 1022, 1023.]

[a] Pegge's Aſſemblage, p. 1—4. [b] Ib. p. 9. [c] Ib. p. 13. [d] Ib. p. 16.
[e] Ib. p. 55. [f] Ib. p. 57, 58. [g] Pegge's Diſſertation on ſome Anglo-Saxon Remains, p. 16, 17.

The following BRASS COINS are copied from Dr. HICKES's THESAURUS, and are all of the Kingdom of Northumberland, to which the Coinage in that Metal ſeems to have been confined. At leaſt none of any other Kingdom has yet been diſcovered.

STICAS.

1. *Ethelbert* or Ethelbred, ſon of Mollon Athelward, was ſet up 774, driven out 778 [h].

2. *Eardwulf* 795 or 796 [i], driven out by Alſwald 806 [k].

3. *Eanred* 810, died 841. Carte ſays he reigned 33 years, and died 843.

4. *Ethelred* 841 or 843. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, next year oppoſed by a faction who ſet up his ſon Redwald, but he being ſlain in battle by the Danes, Ethelred was reſtored, and three years after aſſaſſinated 848.

5. *Oſbright* or Oſbert, a northern nobleman, was next ſet up, but having violated the wife of earl Bruern, her huſband raiſed a rebellion, and ſet up Alla or Ella 862, who after five years war called in the Danes, who ſlew Oſbern in battle near York 867, after an unfortunate and ſhort reign.

6. *Alla.*

[h] Saxon Chron. [i] Ib. [k] Ib.

# D A N E S.

THE origin of the Danes is not known with certainty by the Danes themſelves *. DANVS the giant, ſon of Humble, and Goropius's derivation from a *hen* †, have been long ſince juſtly diſcarded by antiquaries. Andreas Velleius, a very learned Dane, derives them from the Dahae, a Scythian nation, and *Marc*, which ſignifies not a border but a country (A). Our countrymen Ethelwerd ſuppoſes the name derived from the city *Donia*. I always conceived them deſcended from the Danciones, placed by Ptolemy in Scandia, and by a ſmall alteration of one letter called in ſome copies Dauciones, and thence to have poured themſelves into the deſerted ſettlements of the Angles, the Cimbric Cherſoneſus; till the very learned and judicious antiquary Jonas Jacobus Venuſinus ‡, by his penetrating genius, diſcovered clear traces of the Danes in the ſinus *Codanus* and *Codanonia*, mentioned in theſe parts by Pomponius Mela. Theſe names in the thick ſpeech of the Northern people pronounced *Cdan* and *Cdanonum*, Mela agreeable to the Latin accent altered into *Codanus* and *Codanonia*, as poſterity ſoftened *Gdanum* into *Danſk*, *Clodovæus* into *Lodowic*, *Knute* into *Canute*. Nor was their name known to the world before the reign of the emperor Juſtinian about A. D. 750. At that time they began to ravage Gaul, and in the Latin writers of Engliſh hiſtory are called *Wiccingi* from their piracies; Wiccinga ſignifying in Saxon a pirate according to Alfric; and *Pagans* as not yet converted to Chriſtianity. But the Angles in their language called them *Deniſcan*, and frequently *Heathen-mon* or Heathens. Concerning theſe take this account from Dudo de St. Quintin, a very antiemt author, in the library of John Stowe, the induſtrious London antiquary, to which I have always free acceſs. "The Danes poured out from Scanza (i. e. Scandia) like a ſwarm of Bees out of a hive, and a "ſword out of a ſheath, a motley mixture affecting the faſhion of the barbarians, and pampered with luxu- "rious living, produced an innumerable offſpring. Theſe were no ſooner grown up than they began to "quarrel with their fathers and grandfathers about their poſſeſſions, and frequently with one another in a "furious manner, the country they inhabited not being ſufficient to contain their numbers. At laſt aſ- "ſembling a number of youth by lot, they were, according to the antient cuſtom of the nation, turned "out to poſſeſs themſelves by the ſword of foreign countries, where they might ſettle. In ſetting out "theſe emigrants and fighting men they uſed antiently to offer a ſacrifice to their ſovereign deity THVR §, "not of cattle or ſheep, but of human creatures, conſidering them as the moſt precious of all burnt offer- "ings, becauſe after the prieſt had appointed them by lot, they received one terrible ſtroke on the head "with ox yokes, and after the brains of each perſon thus allotted were beat out at a ſingle blow, which "felled them to the ground, they examined a particular fibre of the heart on the left ſide, and draining "it of the blood, according to their cuſtom, ſmeared their heads with it, and immediately unfurled their "ſails, and vigorouſly applied their oars, ſuppoſing the gods rendered propitious by this proceeding." There was another method, or rather moſt abominable ſuperſtition, by which the Danes rendered the gods propitious, of which biſhop Ditmar, a ſomewhat older writer than Dudo, gives this account ‖. "Since I "have heard wonderful accounts of the antient ſacrifices of the Normans and Danes, I cannot paſs them "by unnoticed. In theſe parts is a certain place the capital of this kingdom, named Lederun in a "village [a] called Selon, where every nine years, in the month of January, a little after our twelfthday, "they all aſſemble, and there ſacrifice to their gods ninety-nine men and as many horſes, with dogs and "cocks inſtead of hawks, in the certain aſſurance, as I before obſerved, that theſe victims are ac- "ceptable."

Wiccinga.

The religion of the Danes.

They firſt infeſted our coaſts about the time of Egbert, A. D. 800. Afterwards making havock of every thing they ravaged England many years, deſtroying cities, burning churches, and laying waſte the fields with a barbarian cruelty, deſolating, carrying of, and ruining every thing. After maſſacreing the kings of Mercia and Eaſt Anglia, they ſeized upon their dominions with great part of Northumberland. A tribute called *Danegelt* was impoſed upon the miſerable people to repell their ravages, to give the reader an idea of which I ſhall preſent him with this ſhort extract out of our antient laws. "The payment of Danigeld "was firſt ordained on account of the pirates. For in their ravages of our country they did all they could "to deſolate it. To check their inſolence *Danigeld* was levied annually, 12*d.* on every hide throughout "the country to hire men to oppoſe the pirates. From this tax every church and every eſtate held in "property by the church whereſoever it lay was exempted, contributing nothing towards this payment, "becauſe more dependance was placed on the prayers of the church than on the defence of arms."

The Daniſh inroads.

Danegelt.

But when they made their attacks upon Alfred king of the Eaſt Saxons, he ſometimes by retiring before ſometimes by facing them, not only drove them out of his territories, but ſlew the Daniſh king of Mercia, and drove them almoſt entirely out of Mercia; and his ſon Edward the Elder purſuing his father's victories reduced Eaſt Anglia to his obedience, driving out the Danes, as his baſtard ſon Athelſtan in the full

* They are frequently but falſely called by our writers *Daci*.
† *Da-hen*.
‡ In his Theſes about fable miſtaken for hiſtory.
§ From him our *Thurſday* ſeems to take its name.
‖ B. 1.
[a] *Pagus*, province. G.
(A) Biſhop Gibſon affirms the contrary.

career of victory conquered Northumberland with great ſlaughter of the Danes, whom he ſtruck with ſuch a panic that they either quitted the kingdom, or made their ſubmiſſion. By the valour of theſe princes England recovered itſelf out of this abyſs of calamities, and had reſt from that bloody war fifty years. But upon the acceſſion of Ethelred, a weak-ſpirited prince, the Danes emboldened by his inactivity renewed their alarms;
1012. ravaged the kingdom, obliged the Engliſh to purchaſe peace annually by large contributions, and behaved themſelves with ſo much inſolence that the Engliſh conſpired together, and in one night maſſacred all the Danes throughout the kingdom, flattering themſelves by this torrent of blood to quench the flames of Daniſh war, which however only blazed out with great fury. For Sueno king of the Danes, provoked by this ſlaughter of his ſubjects, invaded England with a great army, and in the height of his fury deſtroying all before him, routed Ethelred, and ſubdued the whole kingdom, and left it to his ſon Canute *, who after ſeveral bloody battles and various turns of fortune with Ethelred now returned, and his ſon Edmund, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, left two ſons to ſucceed him, Harald, illegitimate, and Hardi Canute †. On their death the Daniſh yoke was again ſhaken off, and the government reverted to the Engliſh. For Edward, ſurnamed for his piety *Confeſſor*, ſon of Ethelred by a ſecond wife, recovered the royal dignity. England now began to recover breath: but preſently, as the poet ſays,

*Mores rebus ceſſere ſecundis.*

Proſperity debauched them. The clergy became indolent and ignorant, the people wallowing in luxury ſunk into idleneſs, diſcipline was neglected, the ſtate languiſhed a prey to many vices, particularly pride, on which ruin is a never-failing attendant. And as Gervaſe of Canterbury expreſſes himſelf about thoſe times, "men made ſuch haſte to be wicked that it ſeems a crime to be a ſtranger to crimes [b]." All theſe were ſo many evident forerunners of deſtruction. The Engliſh at that time, as William of Malmſbury [c] informs us, "wore garments that reached only to their knees, their hair cut cloſe, their beards ſhaved, "except the upper lip which was covered with thick hair, their arms loaded with golden bracelets, their "fleſh beautified with painted marks, immoderate in their indulgence of the pleaſures of the table; the "clergy contented themſelves with a ſmattering of learning, ſcarce able to mutter out the words of the "ſervice, &c."

# NORMANS.

AS in the earlier ages, from the Northern, but with reſpect of us Eaſtern, coaſt of Germany, firſt the Franks, then the Saxons had over-run Gaul and Britain, and afterwards the former poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul and the latter of Britain, ſo in ſucceeding ages firſt the Danes, afterwards the Normans taking their place, did the ſame on the ſame coaſt: as if thoſe coaſts were ordained by Providence to produce and pour out nations to harraſs Gaul and Britain, and eſtabliſh new kingdoms therein.

Nord-manni. Nord-Leudi. Theſe laſt invaders had their name from the Northern parts whence they came, *Nordmanni* ſignifying nothing but *Northern men*, in which ſenſe they are alſo called ‡ *Nord-leudi* [d], or *Northern people*, being a mixture of the braveſt Norvegians, Swedes, and Danes. In the time of Charlemagne they practiſed their piracies with ſo much barbarity in Friſeland, Holland, England, Ireland, and Gaul, that when that prince ſaw their veſſels in the Mediterranean, he burſt into tears, and with a ſigh ſaid, "How am I grieved to "ſee them dare to attack the coaſt in my life-time. I foreſee what miſchief they will do to my poſterity §;" and in the public prayers or Litany of the church was afterwards added, "From the fury of the Normans, "good Lord, deliver us." They drove the Franks to ſuch diſtreſs that Charles the Bald gave Haſtings the Norman archpirate the earldom of Chartres to buy him off, and Charles the Fat beſtowed part of Neuſtria with his daughter in marriage on Godfrey the Norman. At laſt by force of arms they gained
Neuſtria. themſelves a ſettlement near the mouth of the Seine in a country before corruptly called *Neuſtria*, which had been part of Weſtraſia; for ſo the writers of the middle age call what the Germans called *Weſtenriich* or the *Weſtern kingdom*, comprehending all the country between the Loire and Seine on the ſea. It was afterwards named after them *Normannia*, q. d. *the country of the Northern men*, when Charles the Simple confirmed it to their prince Rollo at his baptiſm to hold of him in fee, and gave him his daughter to wife. At this time as we read in an antient MS. of the monaſtery of Angiers, "when Charles the Simple gave "Normandy to Rollo with his daughter Giſla, he would not deign to kiſs Charles's foot: and upon his "attendants adviſing him to make this acknowledgment for ſo great a favour, he replied in the Engliſh "language, *Ne ſe by God*: Not ſo, by God. The king and his courtiers laughing, and miſtaking his
Bigod. "words, called him *Bigod*: from whence the Normans are to this day called *Bigods*." Hence perhaps the French ſtill term hypocritical ſuperſtitious people *Bigods* (A).

* Called on his coins *Cnut*.
† The Danes harraſſed England 200 years, and governed it about 20.
‡ Helmoldus.
§ Liber San Gallenſis de Geſtis Car. M.
[b] [c] De Geſt. Reg. Ang. III. 101, 102. Ed. I. 601.
[d] From the Saxon leod, *people*.

(A) This ſtory is taken from an old chronicle, tom. III. Hiſt. Franc. whoſe author adds, hence the Normans are ſtill called *Bigoths*. Du Cange v. *Bigotus*, who quotes alſo an old French Romance in MS. which ſays the Normans were called *Bigots* and *Draſchiers*.—Bigoth, mot Normand qui ſignifie *par Dieu*: ce jurement vient du Saxon ou de l'Anglois, parceque Bi ou By ſignifie *par* & Goth *Dieu* en Anglois *God* & on prononce *Gade*. Lacombe Dict. du Vieux Langue Francois, I. 69.

Some

Some will have it that this Rollo, who after baptiſm took the name of Robert, was not ſincere in his embracing Chriſtianity; others, that he did it with a ſerious view, and they add that he was warned in a dream ſo to do, which I may be allowed to mention upon the authority of contemporary writers, without the imputation of fooliſh credulity, for I lay no ſtreſs upon dreams. They relate that when he was at ſea he ſaw himſelf in his ſleep ſtruck with the leproſy, but cleanſed by waſhing in a clear ſpring at the foot of a high hill, to whoſe top he afterwards mounted. Upon telling this dream, a Chriſtian captive on board interpreted it thus; that the leproſy was the impious worſhip of idols to which he was attached, the ſpring the holy laver of regeneration, after he was purified in which he aſcended the mountain, *i. e.* to glory and heaven. Dukes of Normandy.

This Rollo had a ſon named William, ſurnamed *Longſpee*, from his long ſword: and William had Richard I. of that name, who had a ſon and grandſon of the ſame name. But Richard III. dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother Robert, who by a concubine had William, whom we commonly call the *Conqueror* and *Baſtard*. Each of theſe princes diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their exploits both at home and abroad. This William being now at age, and governing Normandy, the holy Edward, ſurnamed CONFESSOR, the laſt king of England of the Saxon race, departed to his heavenly home to the great grief of his ſubjects. He was ſon of Emma, couſin of William, and daughter of Richard firſt of that name, duke of Normandy, who had during his exile in Normandy promiſed to appoint him his ſucceſſor. But Harold, ſon of Godwin, the mayor of the king's palace, ſeized upon the throne, his brother Toſti on one hand, and all the Normans on the other, exerting their utmoſt efforts to diſlodge him. But he had boldly in a pitched and bloody battle near *Stamford bridge* in Yorkſhire, defeated and ſlain his brother Toſti and Harold king of Norway, whom Toſti had called to his aſſiſtance, when behold nine days after WILLIAM (ſurnamed the *Baſtard)* duke of Normandy, relying on the promiſes, adoption, and affinity, of Edward lately deceaſed, raiſing a great army, landed in England among the South Saxons, Harold immediately turned his forces againſt him, though his troops were fatigued, and his affairs greatly impaired by the former war. Both armies met near *Haſtings*, when Harold expoſing himſelf in the heat of action, fell fighting bravely among heaps of Engliſh, whoſe numbers it is ſcarce poſſible to judge of with exactneſs. WILLIAM after his victory marched full ſpeed by Wallingford to London, where upon his admiſſion he was crowned king, as the perſon to whom, as himſelf expreſſes it *, "the crown was decreed by the Pro-" vidence of God, and by the grant of our lord and couſin the glorious king Edward:" and a few lines after he adds, "that the moſt gracious king Edward had appointed him by adoption heir to the kingdom "of England." Although if we believe the hiſtory of St. Stephen of Caen, the laſt words he uttered were as follow: "I have obtained the royal crown which none of my anceſtors wore, merely by divine favour "and not by right of inheritance:" and preſently after, "I appoint no heir to the kingdom of England, "but reſign it to the ſovereign Creator, whoſe I am, and in whoſe hands are all things. For I did not "hold this honour by an hereditary right, but at a dear purchaſe, and by the effuſion of much human "blood I took it from the perjured king Harold, and made it mine by the death or baniſhment of his "partizans." Normans 1066.

But not ſo lightly to paſs over this greateſt revolution in the Britiſh empire. With the reader's leave I ſhall here ſubjoin an account of it which I drew up rather inaccurately and inattentively, yet agreeable to the truth of hiſtory, when in the inexperience of youth, unequal to ſuch a taſk, I formed a deſign of writing a hiſtory of England in Latin.

"Edward the Confeſſor being now deceaſed without iſſue, the nobility and people were diſtracted with "anxiety about the choice of a ſucceſſor. Edgar, ſurnamed *Etheling*, Edmund *Ironſide's* ſon's grandſon, "was the only ſurviving male of the Saxon blood royal, to whom the crown belonged by right of inhe-"ritance. But he being judged too young to undertake the government, and corrupted by foreign "manners, being born in Pannonia, of Agatha daughter of the emperor Henry III. whoſe dominions were "too far off for him to aſſiſt the young prince by his army or advice, was not agreeable to the Engliſh, "who deſired to have a king as it were out of their own body. The eyes of all were therefore turned "on Harold, ſon of Godwin, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed character both in peace and war. For though "he was nobly deſcended only on one ſide, and his father had for ever forfeited his character by treaſon "and robbery, his winning addreſs, affability, generoſity, and bravery, had gained him the affections of "the people. No one poſſeſſed greater intrepidity in facing danger, or conducted himſelf with greater "prudence in the midſt of it. His valour and good fortune had eminently appeared in the courſe of "the Welſh war, which he had lately moſt happily concluded. So that he ſeemed admirably fur-"niſhed with all the qualifications for government, and born to recover the Engliſh ſtate. It was hoped "the Danes, who were the only people that created any apprehenſions to this kingdom, would have the "more reſpect for him, as his mother Gytha was ſiſter of Suene king of Denmark. If any other diſtur-"bance foreign or domeſtic aroſe, he ſeemed ſufficiently ſecured by the affection of the citizens, and the "alliance and affinity of the nobles. He had married the ſiſter of Edwin and Morcar, two brothers, who "bore far the greateſt ſway at that time, and Edric Sylvaticus, a man of great ſpirit and extenſive influence "was very nearly related to him. It happened alſo very opportunely that at this very time Suene the "Dane was engaged in a Swediſh war, and William the Norman upon ill terms with Philip king of "France. For to this William Edward the Confeſſor, while in exile in Normandy, had ſolemnly pro-"miſed the kingdom if he died without iſſue, and Harold when he was kept priſoner in Normandy, had The Norman Conqueſt. Harold's character.

* Charter of William the Conqueror.

"in

" in a manner pledged himſelf by oath as ſecurity for the performance of that promiſe, with this farther " condition, that he ſhould marry the daughter of the Norman prince. On this account many thought it " adviſeable to confer the crown on the latter, both that by keeping their engagements they might ward " off the impending war and the deſtruction which always attends purjury, as alſo by uniting Normandy " to England to ſtrengthen the kingdom under ſuch a ſovereign, and derive great advantages to the ſtate. " But Harold cut ſhort all their deliberations, and without loſs of time the very day that Edward was " buried ſeized upon the government contrary to the general expectation, and with his own hands put " the crown on his head without the ceremonies of a coronation, the aſſiſtants applauding and proclaiming " him king. This action diſguſted the whole body of the clergy, who conſidered him as a contemner of " religion. He, ſenſible how difficult it would be for a new king to ſupport his authority without the " reputation of piety and virtue, in order to remove that ſcandal, and eſtabliſh himſelf on the throne, applied " himſelf to advance the church, and endow ſeveral monaſteries. He ſhewed all imaginable reſpect to " Edgar *Ætheling* earl of Oxford, and the reſt of the nobility, eaſed the people of a great part of the " taxes, gave away immenſe ſums to the poor, and by his affable addreſs, courteous attention, and impar- " tial deciſions, procured to himſelf extraordinary love and authority. No ſooner had William the Nor- " man certain advice of this, but he affected great concern for the death of king Edward, though all the " while he was vexed to ſee England, which he had already enjoyed in proſpect, ſnatched away from him. " He immediately, therefore, diſpatched ſome of his council to Harold, to remind him of his promiſe and " engagement, and demand the crown. Harold upon mature deliberation returned for anſwer, that as to " Edward's promiſes, the crown of England could not be given away by promiſes, nor was he himſelf " bound by them, the kingdom having been conferred on him by election, and not by hereditary right. " As to his own engagement it had been extorted from him while a priſoner by violence, ſurprize, and the " fear of perpetual impriſonment to the detriment of the realm of England and the prejudice of the ſtate, " and conſequently was of no effect, ſince he ought not to have made it if he could, nor could he if he " would, as it was entered into without the privity of the king or conſent of the people. That it ſeemed a " very unjuſt demand that he ſhould cede to a foreign prince of Norman extraction the crown which he " accepted by the general concurrence of the ſtates. This anſwer was by no means agreeable to the Nor- " man, who conſidered Harold as ſeeking excuſes for his perjury. He ſent therefore a ſecond deputation " on the ſame ſubject to remind him by what a ſolemn oath he was bound, and that deſtruction from God " and infamy among men was reſerved for the perjured. But William's daughter, who had been engaged " to Harold, and had been a kind of confirmation to the engagement, being now dead, the deputies were " received with leſs civility than before, and met with the ſame anſwer. Every thing was now ready " for an open war. Harold equipped a fleet, levied ſoldiers, planted garriſons in proper places along the " coaſt, and made all the neceſſary preparations to repulſe the Normans. But the firſt ſtorm of war aroſe " from a quarter where it was leaſt expected, from Harold's own brother Toſti. He was a man of a high " and fierce ſpirit, and had for ſome time held the government of Northumberland, but with ſo much " cruelty towards his inferiors, haughtineſs towards his ſovereign, and hatred to his brothers, that Edward " the Confeſſor cauſed him to be outlawed, and he retired to France, and now at the inſtigation of Bald- " win earl of Flanders, and by the advice of William the Conqueror, as ſeems highly probable, (William " and Toſti having married the two daughters of Baldwin earl of Flanders) he began to make open war " upon his brother, againſt whom he had long cheriſhed an inveterate hatred. He ſailed from Flanders " with a fleet of ſixty pirate ſhips, ravaged the iſle of Wight, and gave an alarm on the coaſt of Kent, but " upon the approach of the king's fleet, he quickly ſailed away to the remoter parts of England, and made " a deſcent in Lincolnſhire in order to plunder. Here he was warmly received by Edwin and Morcar, " and being routed made for Scotland in order to renew the war from thence. The expectation of a double " war from Scotland and Normandy occaſioned a general ſuſpence, which was not a little heightened by " the appearance of a comet at Eaſter for near ſeven days, which, as is commonly the caſe in troubleſome " times, inſpired anxious minds with melancholy preſages. Harold ſhewed the greateſt attention to every " part of the kingdom, and placed ſtrong garriſons on the South coaſt. He had leſs apprehenſion from " Scotland, as Malcolm, king of Scots, had a civil war upon his hands. Mean while William was con- " certing meaſures for the conqueſt of England, and held frequent conſultations with his officers, whom he " found in high ſpirits and eager with hope. The greateſt difficulty was how to raiſe money for ſuch an " expedition. For when he demanded a ſubſidy of the ſtates of Normandy at their laſt aſſembly, he was " anſwered, that the late war with France had ſo exhauſted them that if a new war aroſe they ſhould ſcarce " be able to defend their own property, which was a matter of more conſequence than to invade that of " others; that ſuch a war however juſt was by no means neceſſary, and was beſides extremely hazardous: " and that the Normans were not bound to ſerve out of their own country. Nor could they by any argu- " ments be prevailed on to furniſh money; though William Fitz Oſbert, a man in high eſteem both " with the duke and the people, exerted all his abilities to this purpoſe, and to encourage others pro- " miſed forty ſhips for this war at his own expence. The duke diſappointed in a public application took " another method. He ſent for the wealthieſt men in the country, and ſpoke kindly to them, perſuading " them to contribute the ſmalleſt ſum to this expedition. They vying with each other in a ſpirit of emu- " lation to aſſiſt their prince promiſed largely, and their promiſes being immediately regiſtered, a greater " ſum than could have been expected was preſently raiſed. Matters being thus advanced he ſolicited " aſſiſtance of the neighbouring princes, the earls of Anjou, Poitou, Mayne, and Boulogne, promiſing them " lands in England. He alſo went to Philip king of France, offering, if he would aſſiſt him, to take an

" oath

" oath of fealty to him to hold England of him in fee. But as it was by no means for the intereſt of France " that their Norman neighbour, already with difficulty kept within bounds, ſhould receive an acceſſion " from England (as princes are always jealous of the growing power of their neighbours) he was ſo far " from offering him aſſiſtance that he did all in his power to diſſuade him from the attempt. But Wil- " liam was not ſo eaſily prevailed on to renounce his deſign of invading England. On the contrary, " being more encouraged and animated by the authority of Pope Alexander (who about this time began " to uſurp authority over princes) who approved his cauſe, and ſent him a conſecrated banner as an omen " of victory and dominion, and excommunicated all who oppoſed him, he aſſembled as large an army " as he could and a numerous fleet at *St. Valeri*, a little town at the mouth of the Some, where he lay " ſome time waiting for a favourable wind, to obtain which he ſpared neither prayers nor offerings to the " patron ſaint of the place. Harold, who with his troops had long in vain expected his arrival, reſolved " to diſband his army, lay up his fleet, and leave the coaſt, both for want of proviſion, and becauſe the " earl of Flanders had written to him that William would attempt nothing that year. This he the " more readily believed, as he ſuppoſed the ſeaſon too dangerous for his fleet to take the ſea, when the " equinox was juſt at hand. While he was revolving this in his mind, an unexpected new war obliged " him to recall his troops. For Harold, ſurnamed *Hardy* and *Harfager*, king of Norway, (who had prac- " tiſed piracies on the North coaſt of England, and had already reduced the Orcades) invited by Toſti " with hopes of the crown of England, came up the Tine with about 500 flat-bottomed veſſels, where he " was joined by Toſti's fleet. After waſting the country a little, they weighed anchor, and coaſting along " Yorkſhire entered the Humber, carrying on their ravages with all the fury of war. Edwin and Mor- " car led on a body of ſoldiers got together in haſte to ſtop their progreſs; but, being overpowered by the " Norwegians, moſt of them diſperſed, ſeeking their ſafety in flight, together with the two earls; but the " greater part were drowned in croſſing the Ouſe. The Norwegians then laid ſiege to York, which ſoon " ſurrendered to them, both ſides giving hoſtages. A few days after Harold aſſembling all his forces " marched to York, and thence againſt the Norwegians, who had entrenched themſelves in a very ſecure " place, having the Ocean behind them, on the left Humber mouth where their fleet rode, and on the " right and in front the river Derwent. Notwithſtanding this, Harold attacked them vigorouſly. The firſt " onſet was at the bridge * over the Derwent, on which a ſingle Norwegian ſoldier is ſaid to have ſtood the " ſhock of the whole Engliſh army till he was ſlain. The fight was maintained with equal bravery and " ſucceſs on both ſides to the very camp, till at laſt the Norwegians were routed, and Harold king of " Norway himſelf, and Toſti, with the greateſt part of the army ſlain. A very rich booty fell into the " hands of the victorious Harold, conſiſting of a great quantity of gold and ſilver, and that numerous fleet " except twenty ſloops, which he granted to Paul earl of Orkney, and Olaf ſon of the deceaſed Harold, to " carry off the wounded, having firſt taken an oath of them to make no future attempts on England. " This victory gave Harold great ſpirits, and he began to think he had frightened away the Normans; " when, by not making a proper diſtribution of the booty among the ſoldiery, he ſuddenly rendered himſelf " odious to them. He applied himſelf, however, entirely to ſettle the nation, which in theſe parts was " fallen into miſerable diſorder. In the mean time William the Norman having found a convenient op- " portunity, ſet ſail about the end of September, and by favour of a gentle gale arrived with his whole " fleet at *Pevenſey* in Suſſex. Having preſently made himſelf maſter of the defenceleſs ſhore, to cut off " all hope of flight from his followers, he ſet fire to the ſhips, and throwing up entrenchments as a retreat " for his army, proceeded to *Haſtinges*, where he threw up more lines, and left a garriſon. He next de- " clared the grounds of the war, to avenge the death of his kinſman Alfred, who with ſeveral other Nor- " mans had been murdered by Harold's father Godwin, to puniſh the injuſtice of Harold, who had baniſhed " Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and in contempt of his oath poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown of " England, which was his right. At the ſame time he iſſued out an order that his people ſhould commit " no hoſtilities upon the Engliſh. The news of this ſoon reached Harold, who finding diſpatch abſolutely " neceſſary to be ready for the Normans, ſent meſſengers all round to intreat his ſubjects to perſevere in " their allegiance, collected all his troops from every ſide, and haſtened by forced marches to London, " where he was met by a deputy from William, who demanding the crown in a long ſpeech, Harold could " hardly contain himſelf from offering him violence; ſo difficult was it for him to check the haughti- " neſs and flattering expectations inſpired by ſucceſs. He immediately diſpatched ſome of his friends to " William with haughty menaces if he did not forthwith return to Normandy. William diſmiſſed them " with a ſhort anſwer and great civility. Meanwhile Harold continued his levies at London, and found " his treaſury much exhauſted in the late war with the Norwegians; but formed a very conſiderable army " by the confluence of the nobles and others whom an affection for their country called forth to repell the " common danger. He now, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of his mother, advanced into Suſſex, and " without ſuffering himſelf to be in the leaſt diſheartened, pitched his camp in a plain ſcarce ſeven miles " from the Normans. William preſently brought up all his army. Scouts were ſent out by both ſides: " the Engliſh, either from ignorance or deſign, magnified the numbers, preparations, and diſcipline of the " Normans, inſomuch that Harold's youngeſt brother Gyth, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, con- " cluding the affair could not be decided by one battle, repreſented to the king the uncertain chances of " war, that victories were oftener owing to fortune than courage, that mature delay was the principal part " of military diſcipline, that if he had bound himſelf to William in regard to the crown, he ought to retire, " ſince no army could defend him againſt Conſcience; that God would take vengeance on perjury, and that

* Stanforde bridge near York.



" nothing

" nothing would ſtrike ſuch a terror into the Normans as his raiſing a new army to engage them afreſh. " He further promiſed, that if the conduct of that day was left to him, he would diſcharge the duty of a " good brother and gallant officer, relying on a good conſcience, either to rout the enemy with eaſe, or loſe " his life in defence of his country. The king could not brook theſe repreſentations, which ſeemed to " reflect upon himſelf, being leſs concerned for the iſſue of a battle than the leaſt inſinuation of fear. He " therefore deſpiſed the magnified accounts of the Normans, thinking it inconſiſtent with his honour or " former bravery, now on the very eve of danger to draw back like a coward, and incur eternal infamy. " Thus Heaven infatuates thoſe whom it determines to deſtroy. In the mean time William, from a pious " concern for the intereſt of Chriſtendom, and to prevent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, ſent a monk with " a propoſal to Harold, either to renounce the crown directly, or hold it under the Norman in fee, or decide " his right by ſingle combat with William, or at leaſt ſubmit the claim to the Engliſh crown to the Pope. " But Harold unable to contain himſelf rejected all theſe conditions, referring his cauſe entirely to the " Divine tribunal, adding that he would meet him in the field next day, which was the 14th of October, " which he had weakly flattered himſelf would prove fortunate to him, becauſe it was his birth-day. The " Engliſh ſpent the night following in diſſoluteneſs, revelling, and noiſe: the Normans in prayers for the " army and ſupplications for victory. Both armies drew up at break of day: Harold placed in front the " Kentiſhmen with their battle-axes, the foremoſt rank being aſſigned to them by antient cuſtom; in the " rear he placed himſelf with his two brothers, the Midland Engliſh and the Londoners. The van of the " Normans was commanded by Roger Montgomery and William Fitz Oſborne, conſiſting of cavalry from " Anjou, Perche, Maine, and Bretagne, many of whom ſerved under Fergant a Breton. The centre com- " poſed of Poictevins and Germans was commanded by Geoffrey Martel and a German officer in the Nor- " man pay. In the rear was the duke himſelf with the flower of the Normans and his nobility. Troops " of archers were intermixed. The Normans, ſetting up a regular ſhout * as a ſignal for battle, advanced, " and the archers immediately diſcharged a ſhower of arrows. This method of fighting being new to the " Engliſh terrified them exceedingly, the arrows falling ſo thick that the enemy ſeemed to be in the midſt " of them. They then made a furious charge on the foremoſt ranks of the Engliſh, who being reſolved " rather to die on the ſpot than quit their ground, united, and repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter. " The latter renewed the attack, and both armies met with a horrible ſhock. For a long time they fought " in cloſe quarters. But the Engliſh ſuſtained the ſhock in a body, inſomuch that the enemy covered " with wounds were on the point of retiring, had not William, who performed the part both of a general " and common ſoldier, prevented it. The fight continued uncertain, and though the Norman horſe charged " with great fury, and the Engliſh were almoſt overwhelmed with ſhowers of arrows, their ranks remained " unbroken. For Harold, diſcharging the duties of an intrepid commander, was every where. Nor was " William wanting in his duty, but after one or two horſes had been killed under him, finding he could " not ſucceed by courage, he had recourſe to artifice. He ordered the retreat to be ſounded and made in an " orderly manner. The Engliſh ſuppoſing the enemy were giving ground, and that the victory was their " own, broke their ranks, and in a diſordered manner purſued the enemy as if ſure of victory; when they, " rallying as had been concerted, attacked, and ſurrounded the ſtraggling Engliſh, making great ſlaughter " of them: numbers were ſlain, deliberating whether to fly or fight; but the major part gaining an emi- " nence formed themſelves into a body, and animating one another, made a ſtand for a conſiderable time, " as if they had choſen a ſpot whereon to die with honour. Harold at laſt being ſhot in the head with an " arrow fell, with his brothers Gith and Leofwin. Then Edwin and Morcar, and the few that ſurvived the " battle, ſought ſecurity in flight, yielding to Providence and the preſent circumſtances, after fighting " without intermiſſion from ſeven in the morning to evening. The Normans loſt on this occaſion near " 6000 men; but the Engliſh a far greater number. The victorious William in this general joy com- " manded a thankſgiving to the Almighty, and pitching his tent in the midſt of the ſlain paſſed the night " on the field. Next day, after burying his dead, and allowing the Engliſh to do the ſame office to theirs, " he returned to *Haſtings* to concert meaſures for improving his victory, and give ſome refreſhment to his " troops. As ſoon as the news of this defeat reached London and the other cities of England, the whole " kingdom was thunderſtruck and diſpirited. Githa, the king's mother, gave herſelf up ſo compleatly to " grief, that ſhe would receive no conſolation, and by the moſt ſubmiſſive intreaties obtained of the Con- " queror the bodies of her ſons, whom ſhe interred in the monaſtery of Waltham. Edwin ſent off his " ſiſter Algitha the queen to the remoteſt parts of the kingdom. The nobles, however, encouraged the " people not to deſpair, and began to deliberate about the government. The archbiſhop of York, the " citizens of London, and the ſeamen called Boꝛꝛercapleꝛ, propoſed to crown Edgar king, and carry on " the war againſt William. Edwin and Morcar were ſecretly contriving to ſecure the crown to themſelves; " but the biſhops, prelates, and others, who dreaded the papal anathema, thought it the moſt prudent " meaſure to make their ſubmiſſion, and not by uncertain war exaſperate the Conqueror, but ſubmit to " God, who had as it were given up England to the Normans for her ſins. Mean time William leaving " a good garriſon in Haſtings, made forced marches to London. But in order to ſpread the greater terror, " and leave all ſecure behind him, he divided his forces, marched through part of Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, " the counties of Hants and Berks, burning villages and houſes, and carrying off booty, to Wallingford " acroſs the Thames, and thus ſtriking terror every where. The nobility were ſtill in doubt what courſe " to take, nor could they be prevailed upon to lay aſide their private reſentments, and conſult the common

* The Song of Roland.

" welfare

" welfare of the ſtate. For in order to obtain abſolution from eccleſiaſtical curſes, and the cenſures of the " Pope (who had already thereby uſurped an authority over the minds of men and over kingdoms) as affairs " were not abſolutely deſperate, they perſiſted in their reſolution of ſubmitting; inſomuch that many con- " ſulting their ſafety left the city. But Alfred archbiſhop of York, Wolſtan biſhop of Wincheſter, and " other prelates, with Eadgar Etheling, Edwin, and Morcar, went to Berkhamſted to meet the Norman " Conqueror, who made them large promiſes, and after giving hoſtages they ſwore allegiance, and ſub- " mitted to him. He immediately haſtened to London, where he was received with great joy and accla- " mations as king, and made the neceſſary preparations for his coronation, which he had appointed on " Chriſtmas day; turning his whole thoughts and attention to the ſettling of the kingdom.

" Thus ended the Saxon government in Britain, after it had ſubſiſted 607 years, and a remarkable revo- " lution was brought about in England; which ſome aſcribe to the corruption of the magiſtrates and ſuper- " ſtitious ignorance of the higher clergy; others to the comet and the influence of the planets; others to " the Almighty, who diſpoſes of kingdoms according to his ſecret, but ever righteous, decrees. Others, " who viewed the affair more cloſely, charged it on the imprudence of king Edward, who, under the ſpe- " cious pretence of religious chaſtity neglecting the ſucceſſion, left the kingdom a prey to every ambi- " tious claimant."

The monks loudly complain of the inſolent and cruel uſe made of this victory; nor is it to be doubted but on this as on every ſuch occaſion a great deal of injuſtice was practiſed. William the Conqueror as a trophy of his victory abrogated the greateſt part of the Engliſh laws, introduced the Norman cuſtoms, and cauſed the law pleadings to be held in the French language. He deprived the Engliſh of their antient property, and diſtributed the lands and eſtates among his ſoldiers, yet ſo as to reſerve to himſelf the original right, and oblige them to do homage to him and his ſucceſſors, that is, to hold in fee immediately of the king in chief, and be themſelves feudatory lords and in actual poſſeſſion. He cauſed to be made a ſeal, on one ſide of which was, *Hoc Normannorum Gulielmum eſſe patronum:* " By this know William to be the " patron of the Normans:" and on the other, *Hoc Anglis ſigno Regem fatearis eundem:* " By this acknow- " ledge the ſame perſon king of England." " In imitation (ſays William of Malmeſbury [e]) of Cæſar, who " employed not his own ſubjects but the Gauls his allies to drive the Germans from their faſtneſſes in " the foreſt of Ardenne, whence they continually ſallied out upon their army, that while ſtrangers were " employed in ſlaughtering one another, he might make his triumph without loſs of blood. William did " the ſame in regard to the Engliſh. For againſt certain perſons who after the firſt unſucceſsful battle had " taken refuge in Denmark and Ireland, and three years after returned with a great force, he oppoſed an " Engliſh army and general, giving the Normans reſt. Thus providing for himſelf a great relief which- " ever ſide got the better. Nor was he diſappointed in his aim. For the Engliſh on both ſides deſtroying " one another for ſome time, gave the king an eaſy victory." In another place our author obſerves [f], " After weakening the authority of the laity, he ordained, by a poſitive decree, that no monk or clerk of " Engliſh extraction ſhould be advanced to any poſt; in this widely differing from the affability of king " Cnut, who left the way to honours open to the vanquiſhed. In conſequence of this the natives eaſily " turned out the ſtrangers, and recovered their antient rights."

Seal of William the Conqueror

When theſe matters were ſettled, he turned his thoughts to avert the Daniſh war which threatened him, and to eſtabliſh tranquillity and a revenue, in which he employed Adelbert archbiſhop of Hamburgh. For Adam of Bremen writes, " the diſpute between Suen and the Baſtard about England ſtill ſubſiſted, not- " withſtanding our archbiſhop endeavoured to bring about peace between the two kings, being bribed " thereto by William." And this ſeems to have been at laſt eſtabliſhed; the Engliſh having no farther alarms from the Danes. He next applied himſelf to maintain his power, and enact the beſt laws. For Gervaſe of Tilbury writes, " After the famous Conqueror of England, king William, had reduced the moſt " diſtant to his obedience, and ſubdued the rebels by terrible examples, to prevent any diſturbances in " future he determined to govern the people ſubject to him by written cuſtoms and laws. Accordingly, " reviſing the Engliſh laws according to their threefold diviſion of *Merchanlage*, *Danelage*, and *Weſſaxon-* " *lage*, he annulled ſeveral of them, and confirmed others, adding to them ſuch of the foreign laws of " Neuſtria as ſeemed moſt conducive to maintain peace." Ingulfus, a contemporary hiſtorian, farther tells us [g], " he obliged every inhabitant of England to do homage and allegiance to him againſt every other " ſovereign, and took a ſurvey of the whole kingdom, ſo that there was not a ſingle hide in England whoſe " value and owner he was not acquainted with, nor any piece of water or ſpot of land which is not entered " in the king's roll, with its revenues, produce, tenure, and owner, which were all returned to the king by " the report of certain taxers choſen out of every county to deſcribe the reſpective property. This roll is " called the roll of Wincheſter, and by the Engliſh Domeſday, from its compriſing an exact account of all " the eſtates throughout the kingdom." This book I the rather mention as I ſhall have frequent occaſion to refer to it by the name of *William's tax book*, *the Survey of England*, *the Regiſter of the taxation of England*, *the Public Accounts*, and *the Survey of England*. Gervaſe of Tilbury calls it *Liber Judiciarius* (B).

Domeſday book.

As to what Polydore Vergil [h] ſays, that William the Conqueror firſt introduced the trial by twelve jurors; nothing is more falſe; for it is certain from the laws of Ethelred, that this obtained many years before.

Jury of twelve.

[e] III. p. 104. Ed. 1601. [f] Ib. [g] P. 908. Ed. 1601.

[h] p. 203. edit. Elzev. I doubt, however, whether Polydore is not rather ſpeaking of the antient form eſtabliſhed before the Conqueſt. His words are " Modus autem judicandi *erat* talis, &c. intimating that it was more antient."

(B) There had been a ſimilar ſurvey made in the reign of the Confeſſor. See Vet. Naturæ brevium, fol. 15. Cowel.

Nor

Nor need he have called this a terrible method of trial. For twelve freeholders qualified by law are chosen out of the neighbourhood, and sworn to give a true report concerning the fact, after hearing counsel and witnesses on both sides in court. They take the depositions on both sides, and are shut up without meat, drink, or fire (unless there is reason to apprehend the want of these articles may endanger their lives), till they agree, and upon declaring their agreement before the judge, he passes sentence according to law. Our wise ancestors accounted this the best method of coming at truth, as well as of guarding against bribery and partiality (C).

The valour of the Normans.

The military exploits of the Normans I leave to be related by others, and shall content myself with observing, that though surrounded by the most warlike nations, their arms, and not submission, were their security; and that the most considerable kingdoms in England and Sicily were founded by them. For Tancred, nephew of Richard second duke of Normandy, and his posterity, distinguished themselves in Italy, and after driving the Saracens out of Sicily founded a kingdom there. Hence a Sicilian writer* freely acknowledges that his countrymen are indebted to the Normans for their continuance in their own country, their liberty, and their being Christians. Their valour was remarkably conspicuous in the Holy Land. Whence Roger Hoveden[i] says, "Haughty France submitted to Norman valour, fierce England "sunk under their yoke, rich Apulia parcelled out among them revived, renowned Jerusalem and famous "Antioch both submitted." From this time England figured foremost among the most flourishing nations of Christendom, as much for military renown as for the improvements of humanity, insomuch that the English were sent for even to serve as body-guards to the emperor of Constantinople. For John, son of Alexius Comenus, according to our countryman Malmesbury, "had such an opinion of their fidelity that "he placed them about his person, recommending them to his son's particular regard," and they were for a long time the guards of those emperors. Nicetas Choniates calls them *Inglini bipenniferi*, or English axe-bearers, and Curopolata, *Barangi* (D). "They attended the emperor every where, bearing on their "shoulders axes, which they lifted up when the emperor came out of his chapel[k], wishing him long life, "and clattering their axes according to the English fashion." The reflection thrown upon our countrymen by Chalcondylas about the community of wives has been sufficiently removed, and proved to be only the tittle-tattle of a silly Greek (E): for, as my learned friend Ortelius observed upon this subject, what every body says is not always true.

The English guards to the emperors of Constantinople.

Such are the people who have in their turns possessed Britain; of whom remain the Britans, the Saxons, or English, and the Normans mixed with them, and to the North the Scots, whence the two separate kingdoms in this island, ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, long divided, are now most happily united under one crown by the most potent sovereign king James.

Of the Flemings who came over hither about 400 years ago, and were by our kings settled in Wales[l], I need say nothing here, as I shall speak of them elsewhere.

I conclude with a passage from Seneca[m]. Hence "it appears that nothing has continued in the place "where it was first produced. Mankind are perpetually removing. Revolutions are daily happening in "this great globe. New cities are founded. New names of nations take place of the antient ones, or are "altered upon the coming in of a more powerful nation." And as all these nations which invaded Britain came from the North as well as the rest, which about the same time overspread all Europe, and afterwards Asia, Nicephorus with great truth, and on the authority of Scripture, writes, "As God frequently gives "warnings to mankind from Heaven, by lightning, fire, and storms of rain, frequently from earth by "cracks and earthquakes, frequently from the air by whirlwinds and tempests; so these Northern and "Hyperborean terrors are reserved by the Almighty to be employed as punishments when and in what "manner his providence sees fit."

* Fazellus Dec. last. b. vi.

[i] Hoveden (from Huntington) p. 277.

[k] *Oratorium*. They seem to have answered to our gentlemen-pensioners.

[l] In Pembrokeshire.

[m] De Consol. ad Helviam matrem, c. 6.

(C) See Lambarde's Explicat. rer. et verb. in his Archaionomia, p. 4. Sheringham de Anglor. Origine, p. 272. Woden is said to have associated with him 12 of his nobles, and assigned them power of administering justice, whence probably our 12 sworn, or jury men, are derived, to whom the determination of causes is assigned.

(D) Cantacuzenus, I. 1. calls these *Barangi* officers who kept the keys of the cities where the emperors resided. Curopalata says it is an English word of that age given to the English guards armed with axes. Anna Comnena says they used to be sent for from the island Thule. Domitianus Macer, in Hierolexicon, says, their captain was called *Acoluthus*. Hoffm. Lex. in v.

Quære whether this word is derived from the Saxons Beapan, *to bear*; Beapangeꝛ, q. d. Bearers simply, or Beapaceꝛ, Axe-bearers, or Beap Angleꝛ, q. d. English bearers, answering to Nicetas' *Inglini bipenniferi*. "Codinus, where he says, that all the guards at Constantinople make their acclamations to the Greek emperor in their native dialect, adds, that the Barangi or Wæhringers paid their compliments in the English tongue, Ιγκλισι. These men were not, I apprehend, from England (though a party of Anglo-Saxons, flying from the defeat of Harold, at the battle of Hastings, entered into the service of the Eastern empire, Gibbon—Andrews's Anecdotes, p. 226), but from Holstein, the seat of the Angles in Germany (who are joined with the Wæhringers in Lindebrog's great collection of the laws of the Barbarians, "Leges Anglorum et Werinorum;" and see Brotier in Tacit. German. cap. 20, &c. 2): this may be collected from their name, which is evidently of the same origin as that of the German, i. e. war, *guerra*; for the appellative German signifies no more than a warrior, in like manner as that of Saxon, according to Mr. Clarke (Connexion of Coins, p. 195): and Mr. Forster, in his Northern Discoveries, informs us, that the Cimbri receive their name from the German *kempfen*, to fight, whence our word *camp*. Berengarius, the last Longobardick king, Raymond-Berenger, Count of Provence, and Berengaria, the Queen of our Richard I. seem to have taken their names from our Wæhringers: and there is now, I believe, a family of Berenger in Ireland." Gent. Mag. LX. 314.

(E) "Mr. Baker (Reflexions upon Learning, p. 112, 245), thinks that Chalcocondylas (or Chalcondylas, as he is rightly called by Menage, Anti-Baillet, chap. 121), by the word ΚΥΣσολα, meant only to express "our way of KISSing our neighbours' wives, *which might as well be let alone*," reported to him by *some wandering Greek* (Chalcondylas was himself in England, with the Greek Emperor, in the reign of Edward III.); but Mr. Gibbon (History of the Decline and Fall, chap. 66, note 77), justly observes that, "though the double sense of κυω may be equivocal, yet that the context, and the horror expressed by Chalcondylas, can leave no doubt of the meaning and mistake." Perhaps the account of the Agathyrsi (Herodotus, lib. δ. chap ξγ'), and of the society called Areoi in Otaheite, consisting of about 100 men and as many women, "who form one promiscuous marriage," may stand upon no better foundation; but it is so peculiarly difficult for a stranger to elicit the truth, that this error of a voyager does not entitle Mr. Camden to use the petulant expression, "the tittle-tattle of a silly Greek." Gent. Mag. ut supra.

THE

# THE DIVISION OF BRITAIN.

I COME now to the Diviſion of Britain. Geographers divide countries either phyſically by rivers and mountains, or nationally by the people who inhabit them, or variouſly and politically according to the pleaſure and territories of ſovereigns. But as the two firſt of theſe diviſions will be treated of occaſionally throughout this work, the third, or political, ſeems the proper ſubject of this place. Time has however involved it in ſo much darkneſs, that it is much eaſier to detect error on this head than to diſcover truth. Diviſion of countries.

Our hiſtorians make the oldeſt diviſion of Britain to have been that which diſtinguiſhes it into *Loegria*, *Cambria*, and *Albania*, or, to expreſs myſelf more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland. But I take this to be of much later date, both becauſe it is threefold, ariſing from the three people the Angles, Cambrians and Scots, who afterwards divided the iſland between them, and becauſe no ſuch diviſion appears in claſſic writers before Geoffrey of Monmouth. For the ſtory cannot ſupport itſelf (as the critics of the preſent age think) unleſs that writer had given Brutus three ſons, Locrine, Camber, and Albanact, anſwering to the three nations here in his time, as he had before created Brutus himſelf, becauſe this iſland was named Britain. Nor do they doubt but he would have given Brutus many more children, if there had been more nations at the time in Britain.

The majority of learned men ſuppoſe that to be the oldeſt diviſion of Britain which occurs in the ſecond book of Ptolomy's Mathematical Conſtructions, where, treating of parallels, he divides it into GREAT and LITTLE. But with due ſubmiſſion to their judgements, he there ſeems to call our iſland GREAT Britain, and Ireland LITTLE, which they alſo muſt allow, if they conſider attentively the diſtance from the equator in that place, and compare it with his geography. Some later writers, however, have called the hither and Southern part of this iſland *Great*, and the farther, or Northern part, *Little*, whoſe inhabitants were antiently divided into MAIATÆ and CALEDONII, i. e. Lowlanders and Highlanders, as the Scots at preſent. But when the Romans ſlighted the farther part, becauſe, as Appian obſerves, "it "was of no uſe to them, nor produced any thing (A)," ſetting their bound not far from Edenburg, they divided the hither part, already reduced into a province, for the firſt time into INFERIOR and SUPERIOR, as we learn from Dio [a]. He calls the hither part of England with Wales SUPERIOR; the farther and Northern part INFERIOR. This is farther proved by the ſtations of the legions in Dio. He places the *2d Legio Auguſta*, which lay at *Caerleon* in Wales, and the *20th Victrix*, which lay at Cheſter or Deva, in Britannia Superior; but the *6th Legio Victrix*, which lay at York, in Britannia Inferior. This diviſion I ſhould aſcribe to the emperor Severus, becauſe Herodian [b] tells us, that after defeating Albinus (who had commanded the army in Britain, and aſſumed the ſovereignty), he ſettled the affairs of Britain, and diſtributed the government of the whole province into two præfectures. Britannia Magna & Parva. Britannia Inferior & Superior.

The Romans afterwards, as appears from a MS. of Sextus Rufus, divided the province of Britain into three parts: MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA PRIMA, and BRITANNIA SECUNDA [c] (B). Theſe I traced by the biſhops and antient dioceſes. Pope Lucian in Gratian [d] inſinuates that the eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions of the Chriſtians were imitations of the juriſdictions of the Roman magiſtrates, and that the archbiſhops fixed their ſees in thoſe cities where the Roman governors had their reſidence before. "The cities and places," ſays he, "where the primates are to reſide, are not a late ſettlement, "but were fixed many ages before the coming of Chriſt. In thoſe cities, after the coming of Chriſt, "the apoſtles and their ſucceſſors ordained patriarchs or primates, to whom the cauſes of the biſhops, and "other more weighty cauſes, are to be referred." Now as Britain had antiently three archbiſhops, of Threefold diviſion of Britain.

[a] Lib. LV. c. 23. p. 564.

[b] III. 24.

(A) In proœmio. p. 4. Ed. Tollii. Ουδεν της αλλης δεομενος. ουτε γαρ εμφορος ουδοις εδε ηνεχθη. It produced nothing, nor indeed could it be ſaid to be theirs. This paſſage very much favours Caſaubon and Olivarius' reading of Victor's (c. 22.) account of Severus' wall. *Britanniam* quoad *utilis erat muro munivit*, where the books have *quod adea*, which is not ſenſe. See Horſley, Brit. Rom. 65. Gildas (Hiſt. c. 4.) ſays they left the kingdom *ob inopiam ceſpitis*. Query if not ſome miſtake?

[c] Uſſer's Antiq. Brit. p. 51. G.

[d] Diſt. 8. c. 1.

(B) Of theſe three diviſions ſee the Eſſay on the Notitia in Horſley, p. 479, 480.

London, York, and Caerleon, I conclude the province of Canterbury, as now called upon the removal of the ſee of London thither, compoſed the BRITANNIA PRIMA; Wales, which was ſubject to the archbiſhop of Caerleon, BRITANNIA SECUNDA; and the province of York, which then reached to the frontier or wall, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS.

Britain divided into five parts.

In the next age, when the form of the Roman government was continually changing, either by the ambition to multiply the number of officers, or by the policy of the emperors to curb the exceſſive power of the preſidents, they divided Britain into five parts, BRITANNIA PRIMA, SECUNDA, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, VALENTIA and FLAVIA, CÆSARIENSIS*. VALENTIA ſeems to have been the North part of Maxima Cæſarienſis, which Theodoſius, general to the emperor Valens, recovered from the Picts and Scots, and called in honour of his maſter *Valentia*. This is evident from Marcellinus[e], who ſays, "He recovered the provinces which had fallen into the emperor's hands, and reſtored it to its former "ſtate, ſo that on his repreſentation it had a governor of its own, and was thenceforth named VA-"LENTIA, by appointment of the emperor." The ſon of this Theodoſius (who upon his being created emperor aſſumed the name of Flavius Theodoſius, and made many alterations in the empire) may be ſuppoſed to have added Flavia, becauſe we never read of Britannia Flavia before the time of this Flavius. In ſhort BRITANNIA PRIMA was the name of the whole Southern tract between the Britiſh ocean, the Thames and the Severn. BRITANNIA SECUNDA was our preſent Wales. FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS extended from the Thames to the Humber; MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS from the Humber to the Tine or Severus' wall; VALENTIA from the Tine to the wall near Edinburgh, called by the Scots *Grameſdike*, which was the utmoſt bound of the Roman empire.

Britannia Prima.
Secunda.
Flavia Cæſarienſis.
Maxima Cæſarienſis.
Valentia.

I cannot but wonder here at the inattention of ſome very able writers, who rank Scotland in this number, ſome making it Maxima Cæſarienſis, others Britannia Secunda, as if the Romans had not totally neglected that country condemned to an inclement ſky, and included in this number only thoſe provinces which were governed by perſons of conſular rank and preſidents. For Maxima Cæſarienſis and Valentia were governed by conſulars; the other three, Britannia Prima, Secunda, and Flavia, by preſidents.

If any aſk my authority for this diviſion, and charge me with marking out the bounds erroneouſly, I ſhall give them the following brief reaſon for my opinion. As I obſerved the Romans always gave the name of *Prima* to thoſe provinces which lay neareſt to Rome, as *Germania Prima*, *Belgia Prima*, *Lugdunenſis Prima*, *Aquitania Prima*, *Pannonia Prima*, which were all nearer to Rome than thoſe called *Secundæ*, and theſe *Primæ* are named in correcter writers *Superiores*, as the *Secundæ* are ſtyled *Inferiores*, I conſidered the Southern part of our iſland as neareſt to Rome, and therefore called *Britannia Prima*. For the ſame reaſon as the provinces called *Secundæ* were farther from Rome, I concluded Wales to be *Britannia Secunda*. When alſo on the decline of the empire I obſerved thoſe provinces only to be governed by conſulars which lay moſt expoſed to the enemy, as appears from the Notitia, not only in Gaul but likewiſe in Africa, and among us *Valentia* and *Maxima Cæſarienſis* are accounted in that regiſter *conſular* provinces, I ſuppoſed them neareſt the Picts and Scots, and moſt expoſed to them, and therefore lying in the ſituation I aſſigned them[f]. But that *Flavia Cæſarienſis* here lay in the midſt of the reſt, and in the centre of England, I inferred with the more certainty as that antient writer Giraldus Cambrenſis is of the ſame opinion. Such were the diviſions of Britain under the Romans.

Afterwards, when every part was overrun by barbarians, and civil wars raged more and more every day among the Britans, it lay for ſome time drained of its blood and ſpirit, without the leaſt appearance of government. At laſt that part which faces the North was formed into two kingdoms of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and the pentarchy of the Romans in this hither part changed into the heptarchy of the Saxons. For they divided the whole Roman province (except Wales, which the remains of the Britans poſſeſſed) into ſeven kingdoms, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Eaſt-Anglia*, *Weſſex*, *Northumberland*, *Eſſex*, and *Mercia*.

The ſtate of the Saxon heptarchy, and the names of places in that age, may be learnt from the annexed table.

It not being eaſy, for want of room, to expreſs the tracts or counties comprehended in theſe ſeveral kingdoms in the limits of a ſmall map, I have repreſented them to the reader's view in the following table for diſtinction ſake[g].

* Notitia Provinciarum.

[e] XXVIII. c. 3.

[f] Three Preſidents guarded the borders againſt the barbarians. See before, p. civ. note U.

[g] We have added a Map of Britain in the time of the Saxons, as biſhop Gibſon did to his edition.

The

The kingdom of

1. KENT comprehended the county of *Kent*.
2. SUSSEX, or the South Saxons
   - *Suſſex.*
   - *Surrey.*
3. EAST-ANGLES
   - *Norfolk.*
   - *Suffolk.*
   - *Cambridgeſhire*, with the Iſle of *Ely*.
4. WESSEX, or the Weſt-Saxons
   - *Cornwall.*
   - *Devonſhire.*
   - *Dorſet.*
   - *Somerſet.*
   - *Wilts.*
   - *Hants.*
   - *Berks.*
5. NORTHUMBERLAND
   - *Lancaſhire.*
   - *Yorkſhire.*
   - *Durham.*
   - *Cumberland.*
   - *Weſtmoreland.*
   - *Northumberland*, and the parts of *Scotland* to the frith of Edinburgh (C).
6. ESSEX, or the Eaſt Saxons
   - *Eſſex.*
   - *Middleſex.*
   - *Hertfordſhire.*
7. MERCIA
   - *Gloceſter.*
   - *Hereford.*
   - *Warwick.*
   - *Worceſter.*
   - *Leiceſter.*
   - *Rutland.*
   - *Northampton.*
   - *Lincoln.*
   - *Huntingdon.*
   - *Bedford.*
   - *Buckingham.*
   - *Oxford.*
   - *Stafford.*
   - *Derby.*
   - *Salop.*
   - *Nottingham.*
   - The reſt of *Hertford.*

England divided into counties.

Not that England under the Heptarchy was divided into counties as commonly called, but into certain ſmall regions with their hides *, which I find in an old fragment given me by Francis Tate, who is eminently verſed in our law antiquities. It contains, however, only the country on this ſide Humber [h].

| | Hides. | | Hides. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Myrcna* contains | 30,000 | *Noxgaga* contains | 5000 |
| *Woken-ſetna* | 7000 | *Obtgaga* | 2000 |
| *Weſterna* | 7000 | *Hwynca* | 7000 |
| *Pec-ſetna* | 1200 | *Ciltern-ſetna* | 4000 |
| *Elmed-ſetna* | 600 | *Hendrica* | 3000 |
| *Lindes-farona* | 7000 | *Unecung-ga* | 1200 |
| *Suth Gyrwa* | 600 | *Aroſeatna* | 600 |
| *North Gyrwa* | 600 | *Fearfinga* | 300 |
| *Eaſt Wixna* | 300 | *Belmiga* | 600 |
| *Weſt Wixna* | 600 | *Witherigga* | 600 |
| *Spalda* | 600 | *Eaſt Willa* | 600 |
| *Wigeſta* | 900 | *Weſt Willa* | 600 |
| *Herefinna* | 1200 | *Eaſt Engle* | 30,000 |
| *Swcordora* | 300 | *Eaſt Sexena* | 7000 |
| *Eyſla* | 300 | *Cant Warena* | 15,000 |
| *Wicca* | 300 | *Suth Sexena* | 7000 |
| *Wight-gora* | 600 | *Weſt Sexena* | 100,000 (D) |

Though ſome of theſe names may be known at firſt ſight, the reſt can hardly be made out by long conſideration, and require a ſhrewder gueſs than I am maſter of.

* A hide, according to ſome, includes as much land as one plough can till in a year; as others only 4 virgates.

[h] See the red book of the Exchequer, p. 29. b. MS. n. G.

(C) The kingdom of Northumberland included part of *Everic-ſhire* beyond the Humber, and that of Mercia comprehended the other part on this ſide the river. MS. n. Gale.

(D) See the Cotton MS. of antient laws. Nero A. I. and Whelœ on Bede, p. 260. The Saxons firſt divided England into counties. Alfred the counties into hundreds. Roſs Hiſt. Regum and Malmeſbury ut ſup. Norfolk and Suffolk were not divided into ſhires, for in Alfred's time they were not immediately under his government. MS. n. G.

Afterwards,

Afterwards, when Aelfred * was ſole monarch, as our German anceſtors, according to Tacitus [i], adminiſtered juſtice in the ſeveral villages, and a hundred of the commons were aſſociated in this adminiſtration, ſo he, to borrow the words of Ingulphus of Croyland [k], "firſt divided England into counties, becauſe the natives committed outrages like the Danes, and under the pretence of acting againſt them. He "ſubdivided the counties into *Hundreds* (E) and *Tythings*, ordaining that every man in the kingdom "ſhould live within ſome hundred and tything. He alſo divided the governors of the provinces, before "called lieutenants, into two departments, judges, now called juſtices, and ſheriffs, who ſtill retain their "name. By their care and diligence the kingdom enjoyed ſuch perfect peace in a ſhort time, that if a "traveller left any ſum of money in the fields or high roads at night, he would find it whole and un"touched next morning, or even a month after." Malmeſbury the hiſtorian will explain this more fully [l]: "The barbarians (Danes) had inſpired the inhabitants themſelves with a paſſion for pillaging, ſo that it was "not ſafe to travel without arms. Alfred inſtituted *Hundreds* and *Tythings*, that every Engliſhman, pro"vided he lived agreeable to the laws, might have his proper Hundred and Tithing. If any man was "charged with a crime, he was immediately to produce perſons out of the Hundred and Tithing to be bail "for him; and whoever could not find ſuch bail was to expect the rigour of the law. If a criminal made "his eſcape before or after bail given, all the inhabitants of the Hundred and Tithing were liable to be "fined to the king. By this means he reſtored peace to the kingdom, ſo that he cauſed golden bracelets "to be hung up in the croſſings of public roads, which mocked the rapacity of paſſengers, none daring "to take them away."

Wapentakes, Tithings, and Lathes.

Theſe Hundreds in ſome parts of the kingdom are called *Wapentakes*, the reaſon of which I ſhall here ſubjoin from the laws of Edward the Confeſſor. "When any perſon received the government of a Wap"pentach (F), on an appointed day in the place where they uſed to aſſemble, all the elders came before "him, and upon his alighting from his horſe they all roſe up to him. He ſet up his lance, and received "the ſecurity from all, according to cuſtom. For all who came touched his lance with theirs, and ſo "bound themſelves to each other by contact of arms, by a public league of peace. Arms are called in "Engliſh ƿapun, and ꝺaccape ſignifies to confirm, as much as to ſay a confirmation of arms; or more "literally, in the Engliſh language, *Wepentac* is a touching of weapons, ƿepun ſignifying arms, and ꝺac "to touch. There were alſo other juriſdictions ſuperior to a Wapentach called Ðpihingaſ, which was "the third part of the province. Thoſe who ruled over them were called Ðpihingapepaſ. Before them "were brought ſuch cauſes as could not be determined in the Wapentakes. Thus what the Engliſh called "Hundreds, they called Wapentakes; and what the Engliſh called three or four Hundreds, they called "Ðpihinga [m]. But in ſome provinces of England what they call Trithing is called Leþ, and what could "not be determined in Ðpihinge, was carried into a ſhyre."

Shires.

Theſe counties (in Latin properly called *Conventus* or *Pagi)* we by a word of our own name *Shyres*, from the Saxon word Scype, which ſignifies *diviſion* and *partition*. At the firſt diſtribution there were only 32; for Malmeſbury ſays there were no more in the reign of Ethelred, A.D. 1016. Thus he writes in the life of that prince [n]. "At this time the Danes overrun ſixteen of the thirty-two counties in England." At the ſame time theſe counties were divided according to the diverſity of laws. For the laws in England were of three ſorts; thoſe of the Weſt-Saxons called *Weſtſaxenlage*, of the Danes called *Denelage*, and of

Diviſion of England by laws.

the Mercians called *Merchenlage* (G). The Weſt-Saxon laws obtained in nine counties; *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Berks*, *Hants*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, and *Devon*. Thoſe of the Danes in fifteen: *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Herts*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon* †. The reſt were governed by the Mercian laws; viz. *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſhire*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*. But when William I. took a ſurvey of the kingdom there were thirty-ſix counties, according to the Polychronicon ° (H). The public records, however, in

Domeſday book.

* He is called Aelfred on his coins.

† MS. of St. Edmund's Bury.

[i] p. 870. Ed. 1601. [k] B. II. p. 44. Ed. 1604. [l] § 33, 34. p. 203, 204. Ed. Wilkins, L. L. Sax.

[m] Hence our Ridings and Tithings. [n] p. 63. Ed. 1601. quorum nomina, adds he, propter barbariem linguæ ſcribere refugio.

° B. I. p. 201. Ed. Gale.

(E) Hundreds were a diviſion in Denmark and France long before Alfred introduced them here: the ſubdiviſion of them into tithings ſeems moſt peculiarly his invention. Blackſtone's Commentaries, Introd. § 4. p. 115. vol. I. 8°.

(F) Spelman (in v. Wapentachium) has collected ſome curious conformities in this article between our anceſtors and other nations, even the Greeks and Romans. The Northern nations held all their councils armed, and the Danes had this cuſtom among them. See Reſenius ad Hendſt. paſſim, and Jus Aulicum Norveg. p. 419. 539.

(G) This diſtinction of *laws*, which has miſled ſo many antiquaries, from the author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and Higden's Polychronicon to Spelman (Reliq. p. 49.) and the preſent time (being kept up by Mr. Barrington in the laſt edition of his Obſervations on the Statutes) is fully refuted by biſhop Nicolſon, preface to Wilkins' edition of the Saxon laws, p. xv. He ſhews that læge was miſtaken by the Norman writers for their *Ley* or *Loi*, when in reality it ſignifies *ditio* or *juriſdiction*, and that there was not ſuch a difference of laws where different governments obtained.—A writer in the Gent. Mag. LX. 314. ſays that though Mr. Barrington may be reprehended for thinking that *lega* can ſignify a *law* after what biſhop Nicolſon has written on the ſubject; the biſhop of Worceſter has irrefragably proved (Moral and Political Dialogues, vol. II. p. 117, note), that it ſignifies both a law and a country; and Grotius informs us, that this tralatitious uſe exiſts in the Hebrew; "legem regni nomine appellare Hebræis mos eſt." De Jure Belli & Pacis, 1, 2, 7, 5. We do, it is true, find diſtricts in Herefordſhire and Worceſterſhire, called Oſwald's *law*, Ulfere's *law*, Cuthburg *law*, &c. and of Hundreds ending in *law*. See under Worceſterſhire, *Oſwald's law*. But in Mabillon, Muſ. Ital. vol. I. part. 2, p. 60, there is a law-ſuit, whether a certain monaſtery was "defenſatum per *legem* Langobardicum;" and here it cannot ſignify a country. See alſo Mr. Gregor's learned preface to Forteſcue, De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, p. xxi. *et ſeq.* It is not denied that the Lombards had a diſtinct code.

(H) The names of thirty-two counties, as ſet down by Higden, are

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent | Eſſex | Leiceſter | Oxford |
| Suſſex | Middleſex | Derby | Warwick |
| Surrey | Suffolk | Nottingham | Glouceſter |
| Hampſhire | Norfolk | Lincoln | Worceſter |
| Berks | Hertford | Yorkſhire | Hereford |
| Wilts | Huntingdon | Durham | Shropſhire |
| Somerſet | Northampton | Northumberland | Stafford |
| Dorſet | Cambridge | Carliſle with Cumberland | Cheſhire |
| Devon | Bedford | Appelbyſhire with Weſtmoreland | Eight Midland and Weſtern, governed by Mercenlaga. |
| Nine, divided by the Thames from the reſt of England, and governed by Weſt-Saxenlaga. | Bucks | Lancaſhire | |
| | Fifteen Eaſtern and Northern (reckoning, I ſuppoſe, the five laſt into Northumberland), governed by Denelaga. | | |

He

which this ſurvey was regiſtered, reckon but thirty-four (I); for *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Northumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Cumberland*, were not reckoned among them; the three laſt being then ſubject to the Scots, according to ſome, and the other two either exempted from taxation, or comprehended in Yorkſhire. But being afterwards added, they completed the preſent number of thirty-nine counties. To theſe add thirteen more in Wales, whereof ſix ſubſiſted in the time of Edward I. the reſt were formed by act of parliament by Henry VIII. (K). Wales divided into counties.

In theſe counties, in troubleſome times, the king appoints a deputy, called a *lieutenant*, to take care of them. The firſt inſtitution of theſe officers is to be referred to king Alfred, who appointed guardians of his realm in each county. Henry III. reſtored them by the name of *Captain*. In the 50th year of his reign "he held a parliament (as Johannes Londinenſis (L) informs us) in which it was wiſely enacted, that in every "county ſhould be a captain, maintained at the king's expence, who with the aſſiſtance of the ſheriff was "to check the outrages of robbers, many of whom were by the fear of this appointment obliged to leave "off their courſes, and the royal authority began to revive [p]." This was in truth a wiſe appointment; but whether Canute, the Dane, who inſtituted a tetrarchy in a monarchy, did not act more wiſely, let our politicians determine. "He," as we learn from Hernandus the archdeacon *, "with his great ſagacity, dividing "the care of the kingdom into four parts, appointed for tetrarchs thoſe whoſe fidelity he had experienced. "He reſerved to himſelf the greater part of Weſſex, gave to one Edric the ſecond part of Mircha †, to "Yrtus the third called Northumberland, to Turkill earl of Eaſt Anglia the fourth, where plenty reigned "with her golden horn." For theſe remarks I am obliged to Francis Thynne, who has laboured in this ſtudy of antiquity with great reputation, and communicated to me theſe ſeveral obſervations [q]. Lieutenants of counties.

Every year ſome of the gentry [r], inhabitants of each county, is appointed to the care of it by the title of *Vicecomes*, quaſi *Vicarius Comitis*, and in our language *Sheriffe*, q. d. *Governor of the Shire*, who may alſo be juſtly ſtyled treaſurer of the county. For it is his buſineſs to collect and pay into the Exchequer, the public revenues of his county, to levy fines even by diſtraining, to attend the Judges, and execute their orders, to ſummon the twelve perſons who try the fact in cauſes, and report it to the Judges (who among us are only judges of law and not of fact), to execute convicts, and to determine leſſer cauſes. There are appointed alſo in each county, by an order of Edward III. *Juſtices of the Peace*, who try *murders*, *felonies*, and *treſpaſſes*, as they are called, and many other miſdemeanors. Beſides theſe the king ſends every year two of the Judges of England into every county, to try priſoners, and hold *Gaol Delivery* as the lawyers term it. But of theſe hereafter under the Courts. Sheriff of the ſhire. Juſtices of the peace. Juſtices of aſſize.

In regard to Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, when the Popes aſſigned particular churches to each preſbyter, and divided pariſhes among them, Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury about the year 636, firſt began to ſeparate pariſhes in England, as we read in the hiſtory of Canterbury. Diviſion of England into pariſhes.

England has at preſent two provinces and two archbiſhops, viz. of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, and York. To theſe are ſubject twenty-five [s] biſhops, twenty-two to Canterbury, and the other three to York. The preſent biſhoprics, with their counties or dioceſes which now belong to them, are thus repreſented by the worthy and right reverend father Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, patron of learning, and particularly fond of the ſtudy of antiquity. Biſhops.

## In the Province of CANTERBURY.

"THE dioceſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* comprehend all Kent. That of *London*, Eſſex, Middleſex, "and parts of Herts. That of *Chicheſter*, Suſſex. *Wincheſter*, Hants, Surrey, and the iſle of Wight, "Guernſey and Jerſey iſlands lying oppoſite to Normandy. *Saliſbury*, Wilts and Berks. *Exeter*, Devon "and Cornwall. *Bath* and *Wells* united, Somerſetſhire. *Glouceſter*, Glouceſterſhire. *Worceſter*, Wor"ceſterſhire, and parts of Warwickſhire. *Hereford*, Herefordſhire, and part of Salop. *Coventry* and "*Lichfield* united, Stafford, Derby, and the reſt of Warwickſhire, with that part of Shropſhire that lies "on the river Repill. The dioceſe of *Lincoln*, the largeſt of all, is compoſed of ſix counties; Lincoln; "Leiceſter, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and the reſt of Hertfordſhire. *Ely*, Cambridgeſhire "and the iſle of *Ely*. *Norwich* comprehends Norfolk and Suffolk. *Oxford*, Oxfordſhire. *Peterborough*, "Northampton and Rutland ſhires: and *Briſtol*, Dorſetſhire. To theſe eighteen dioceſes in England muſt "be added thoſe in Wales, which have now no archbiſhop of their own, and are reduced in number from "ſeven to four, viz. *St. David's*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, and *St. Aſaph*."

He adds, if Northumberland be divided into ſix, Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland, Carliſleſhire, Applebyſhire, Lancaſhire, there will be thirty-ſix ſhires in England; but if Northumberland be reckoned as formerly only as one, only thirty-two: but at the Conqueror's ſurvey there were thirty-ſix and a half.

* Who lived 1070. † Mercia.

[p] 897. M. Weſtm. p. 401. Ed. 1570. fol. [rather 1017.]

[q] See his obſervations on the diviſion of ſhires in England among Hearne's Cur. Diſc. v. I. p. 21. Ed. 2d. This and much more to the ſame purpoſe may be ſeen in the MS copy of our antient laws before referred to. Cotton Lib. Nero.

[r] *minores nobiles.* [s] Now twenty-four: twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in York.

(I) Of theſe thirty-one are in the larger, and three (Eſſex, Suſſex, and Norfolk) in the leſſer Domeſday-book. Perhaps the Polychronicon adds the three diviſions of Yorkſhire into ridings.

(K) But the Statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26, tells us, that eight ſhires were of antient and long time, to wit, thoſe of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Flint, Caernarvon, Angleſey, and Merioneth: the other four were made by the Statute of 27 Henry VIII. c. 26, beſides Monmouth, viz. Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh; ſo that in king Edward's time there ſeem to have been eight. Monmouth was taken from Wales and added to England, making the number 40, in the reign of Charles II.

A writer in Gent. Mag. LX. 315. obſerves: "In a learned argument againſt the juriſdiction of the Court of King's Bench in Wales by proceſs of *Latitat*, in Mr. Hargrave's Law Tracts (of which I am afraid we are not to expect a ſecond volume), p. 384, 8vo, I read that Monmouth was added to the Engliſh counties by Stat. 27 Henry VIII."

(L) A monk of Canterbury and writer of the 14th century, whoſe Chronicle, cited by Lambarde, pref. p. 6, ad Archaion. is ſtill among Wood's MSS. See Tan. B. B. 446. Spelm. in v. has not this etymology of *Capitaneus*, who ſeems to have been a *military* officer.

## In the Province of YORK.

"THE province of *York* itſelf comprehends the counties of York and Nottingham. The dioceſe of "*Cheſter*, Cheſhire, Richmond, and Lancaſhire, with part of Cumberland, Flint, and Denbighſhire. "That of *Durham*, the counties of Durham and Northumberland. To theſe muſt be added *Sodor* in the "iſle of *Man*."

Among theſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury has the firſt rank: next after him the archbiſhop of York; 3. the biſhop of London; 4. the biſhop of Durham; 5. the biſhop of Wincheſter; the reſt rank according to the order of conſecration. But if any of the biſhops is ſecretary of ſtate, he has a right to rank in the 5th [t] place. There are beſides in England 26 deanries, whereof 13 were founded by Henry VIII. in the principal churches, out of which he had turned the monks, 60 archdeaconries, 544 dignitaries and præbendaries.

They reckon alſo 9284 [u] pariſh churches ſubject to the biſhops, of which 3845 are *Appropriations*, as appears by the catalogue preſented to king James, which I have here annexed. Thoſe churches are ſaid to be *appropriate*, which by the Pope's authority with the conſent of the king and the biſhop of the dioceſe were annexed on certain conditions to ſuch monaſteries, biſhoprics, colleges, and hoſpitals, as were but indifferently endowed, either from being built on their lands, or given to them by the lords of manors, or as the lawyers ſpeak *united, annexed, and incorporated for ever*, which afterwards at the diſſolution of the monaſteries were to the great prejudice of the church made lay fees.

| In the province of CANTERBURY. | *Churches* | |
|---|---|---|
| *Dioceſes.* | *Pariſh* | *Appropriated.* |
| Canterbury, | 257 | 140 |
| London, | 623 | 189 |
| Wincheſter, | 362 | 131 |
| Coventry and Lichfield, | 557 | 250 |
| Saliſbury, | 248 | 109 |
| Bath and Wells, | 388 | 160 |
| Lincoln, | 1255 | 577 |
| Peterborough, | 293 | 91 |
| Exeter, | 604 | 239 |
| Glouceſter, | 267 | 125 |
| Hereford, | 313 | 166 |
| Norwich, | 1121 | 385 |
| Ely, | 141 | 75 |
| Rocheſter, | 98 | 36 |
| Chicheſter, | 250 | 112 |
| Oxford, | 195 | 88 |
| Worceſter, | 241 | 76 |
| Briſtol, | 236 | 64 |
| St. David's, | 308 | 120 |
| Bangor, | 107 | 36 |
| Landaff, | 177 | 98 |
| St. Aſaph, | 121 | 19 |
| Peculiars in the province of Canterbury, | 57 | 14 |
| Total in the province of Canterbury, | 8219 | 3303 |
| In the province of YORK. | | |
| York, | 581 | 336 |
| Durham, | 135 | 87 |
| Cheſter, | 256 | 101 |
| Carliſle, | 93 | 18 |
| | 1065 | 592 |
| Total in both provinces, | 9284 | 3845 |

But in a book made out by Cardinal Wolſey 1520, are reckoned 9407 pariſh churches in the counties. Whence this difference ariſes I cannot ſay, unleſs in the laſt age ſome were deſtroyed, and parochial chapels are omitted, and others which are only chapels are accounted pariſh churches. I have, however, ſubjoined to each county the number of churches in it from Wolſey's book.

[t] firſt. Gibſon.

[u] In Higden's time (ubi ſup.) there were only 4502.

Till

Till the reign of Henry VIII. there were, if I may be allowed to ſay ſo, monuments of the piety of our anceſtors, erected to the honour of God, the propagation of Chriſtianity and learning, and ſupport of the poor, religious houſes, viz. monaſteries or abbies, and priories, to the number of 645; 40 of which by favour of Pope Clement VII. were ſuppreſſed [x] to oblige Cardinal Wolſey, who had begun two colleges, one at Oxford, the other at Ipſwich *. About the 36th year of Henry VIII. a ſtorm burſt upon the Engliſh church, like a flood breaking down its banks, which, to the aſtoniſhment of the world, and grief of the nation, bore down the greateſt part of the religious with their faireſt buildings. For what the Pope permitted the Cardinal to do, the king, with conſent of parliament, took the liberty of doing. In 1536 all the religious houſes, with all their revenues, amounting to £.200. *per annum*, or under, and in number 376, were granted to the king [y]. The next year [z], under the ſpecious pretence of deſtroying the remains of ſuperſtition, the reſt, with all colleges, chantries, and hoſpitals [a], were ſurrendered to the king. At this time the remaining 605 religious houſes were taxed or valued, 96 colleges, beſides thoſe in the univerſities, 110 hoſpitals, 2374 chantries and free chapels. Theſe were almoſt all ſhortly after deſtroyed, their revenues ſquandered away, and the wealth which the Chriſtian piety of the Engliſh had from the firſt converſion of England dedicated to God, in a moment diſperſed, and, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, profaned [b]. Monaſteries.

* Henry V. had before diſſolved 100 alien priories.

[x] 1524, 1525. 1528, 1529.

[y] The act paſſed about March 1535. Tanner, Not. Mon. pref. p. 37.

[z] 1539. G. but this was only a confirmation of the former account. Tan. p. 38.

[a] Ten years after. G. It was in 1545, but their deſtruction was not completed till after the king's death by his ſon Edward 1548, when 90 colleges, 110 hoſpitals, and 2374 chantries and free chapels were diſſolved. Tan. p. 39.

[b] Henry VIII. by the firſt ſuppreſſion got a yearly revenue of about 100,000*l*. Ib. 38.

ORDERS,

# ORDERS IN ENGLAND.

AS to the diviſion of our ſtate, it conſiſts of a king or monarch, nobles, citizens, freemen whom we call *yeomen*, and artizans.

The King. The king, whom our anceſtors called Conincg and Cyningc, (a name expreſſing both power and knowledge (A), and contracted by us to *king)* has ſupreme power and abſolute authority among us, not holding his crown in dependance, nor receiving inveſtiture from any, nor acknowledging any ſuperior but God: and as one ſays *, "All are ſubject to him, and he to none but God. He has imperial rights *(ſacred* and *undivided*, being inſeparable as the lawyers ſpeak, and commonly called *the king's prerogatives)* ſaid to be repreſented by the flowers which adorn his crown. Some of theſe are eſtabliſhed by law, others by cuſtom, from all antiquity, confirmed by the tacit conſent of all without any expreſs law. The king has a juſt claim to them, "as his vigilance is the common ſecurity, his toil procures eaſe to others, his induſtry occaſions "general indulgence, his attention to buſineſs creates leiſure to all †." But theſe are ſublimer topics, and not to be treated of here.

The Prince. Next to the king is his eldeſt ſon, who, as among the Romans the deſtined ſucceſſor elect to the crown was ſtyled firſt *Princeps Juventutis*, afterwards, as flattery gained ground, *Cæſar*, *Nobilis Cæſar*, and *Cæſar* Ætheling. *Nobiliſſimus*, ſo among our Saxon anceſtors he was called in their language *Ætheling* or *Noble*, and in Latin Clyto. *Clyto*, from the Greek Κλυτος *Famous*, that age affecting the Greek ſtyle. Hence we have this common proverb about Edgar laſt male to the Saxon crown; Eadgar Eoeling Englandr deapling, *Edgar Atheling England's Darling*. And in antient Latin inſtruments of our kings, we frequently find *Ego E* or *AE Clyto regis filius*. But I have found the name *Clyto* given likewiſe to all the king's children. After the Norman Prince of Wales. Conqueſt I know of no particular title aſſigned him, except ſimply *the king's ſon*, and *eldeſt ſon of the king of England*, till Edward I. called up his ſon Edward to parliament by the title of *Prince of Wales* and *earl of Cheſter*, to whom he afterwards gave the duchy of Aquitain. The ſame prince, when king Edward II. ſummoned to parliament his infant ſon Edward ſcarce ten years old, by the ſtyle of earl of Cheſter and *Flint*. But when this laſt Edward came to the crown he created his heroic ſon *Duke of Cornwall*. From that time the king's eldeſt ſon is born Duke of Cornwall. He ſoon after ſolemnly inveſted him with the title of Prince of Wales; and the principality of Wales was conferred on him in theſe words, "to hold to him and "his heirs kings of England." And as the ſucceſſors elect to the Roman empire, as before obſerved, were ſtyled *Cæſars*, thoſe to the Greek *Deſpotæ*, thoſe to the French crown *Dauphins*, and thoſe to the Spaniſh *Infantes*, ſo thoſe to the Engliſh were from that time ſtyled *Princes of Wales*. This title continued till Henry VIII. when Wales was completely united to England. And now when the kingdoms of Britain, formerly divided, have been united in one under the auſpices of the moſt potent monarch James, his eldeſt ſon Henry, the delight and darling of Britain, is ſtyled PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN. Born as he is to the higheſt ſtation, may Heaven endue him with the higheſt virtues and immortal honour, that he may exceed our hopes, the atchievements and honours of his anceſtors as well as their years by a long and happy life; which is the daily hearty wiſh and prayer of the whole kingdom.

Our nobility are divided into Greater and Leſſer. The Greater are ſtyled Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Barons, who either hold their honours by inheritance, or are advanced to them by the king as a reward of merit.

Duke. The firſt title of honour after Prince is that of DUKE. This was at firſt a title of office and not of honour. About the time of Ælius Verus, the officers who guarded the frontiers were firſt ſtyled Dukes, and in Conſtantine's time this title was inferior to that of Count. After the fall of the Roman empire, this title continued as official; and thoſe many perſons who among us in the old charters of the Saxon time are called *Dukes*, in the Engliſh language are called only *Ealdermen*, and the ſame who are called *Dukes* are alſo called *Counts*, as William the Conqueror, whom moſt other writers call *Duke of Normandy*, is by Malmeſbury called *Count of Normandy*. But that both Duke and Count were titles of office, appears from this form

* Bracton, I. c. 8. † Seneca.

(A) either from cene bold, valiant, or cunnan to know or underſtand. G.

of

of creating a Duke or Count in Marculphus, an antient writer*. "The royal benignity is chiefly diſtin-
"guiſhed in this, that among every nation perſonal goodneſs and vigilance is requiſite. Nor is it proper to
"commit an office of truſt to any whoſe fidelity and probity have not been firſt tried. Having, therefore,
"competent proof of your fidelity and ſervices, we have committed to you the office of Count, Duke, or
"Patrician, in that town where your anceſtor till lately reſided, to act in and rule over it, and all the people
"living there are to be ſubject to your rule and authority: you are to be true to our government, and you
"are to govern them truly agreeable to their laws and cuſtoms: to ſhew yourſelf the defender of the
"fatherleſs, to puniſh with vigour all robbers and criminals, that the people may live well and at their
"eaſe under the government, and whatever demands the Exchequer may have upon your government you
"are to return in perſon annually to our treaſury." It began to be a title of honour about A. D. 970, under Otho the Great, who, to attach brave and prudent perſons to his intereſts, conferred on them what he called *Regalia*, which were dignities or eſtates in fee†. The dignities were *Dukes*, *Marquiſſes*, *Counts*, *Captains*, *Valvaſors*, and *Valvaſſins*. It was later before it became an hereditary title in France; Philip III. being the firſt king of France who admitted the title of Duke of Bretagne; the Dukes being indiſcriminately called Dukes and Counts. But in England, in the Norman times, when the Norman kings were dukes of Normandy, they conferred this title on none for a long time, till Edward III. created his ſon Edward Duke of Cornwall "by a wreath on his head, a ring on his finger, and a ſilver rod ‡," as the dukes of Normandy were created antiently by delivery of a ſword and banner, afterwards by girding on a ſword of duchy, and a golden wreath adorned at top with golden roſes. The ſame king Edward III. in parliament created his ſons Lionel Duke of Clarence, and John Duke of Lancaſter §, "by girding on a ſword, putting on their "heads a furred cap, with a circle of gold and pearls, and delivery of a charter." From that time we had many hereditary dukes, created from time to time, with theſe words in the charter; "We give and grant "the name, title, rank, ſtyle, place, ſeat, pre-eminence, honour, authority, and dignity of duke of "Normandy, and do inveſt you with it by girding on a ſword, putting a cap and circle of gold on your "head, and delivery of a golden rod."

MARQVIS, which, if we attend to the derivation, means *Guardian of the frontiers*, is the next rank to Duke. This title was late introduced among us, not being conferred on any before the time of Richard II. who created his minion Robert *Vere* earl of Oxford marquis of Dublin; and it was a mere title of honour. For thoſe who before governed the borders were commonly called *Lord Marchers*, and not *Marquiſſes* as we call them. But they were created by the king "by girding on a ſword, putting on a cap of "honour and dignity, and delivery of a charter." It may not be amiſs to mention here what we find in the Parliament Rolls ||. When John de *Beaufort* was from earl of Somerſet advanced by Richard II. to be marquis of Dorſet, and diveſted of that title by Henry IV. and the Commons in parliament humbly beſought the king to reſtore to him the name of Marquis which he had loſt, he himſelf oppoſed it, and publicly declared this was a new dignity, and utterly unknown to our anceſtors, for which reaſon he by no means deſired it, nor would take it. Marquis.

EARLS, who hold the third rank, ſeem derived from our German anceſtors. Tacitus[a] tells us, "they "called *Comites* thoſe who aſſiſted the Prince with their advice and authority." But others ſuppoſe we and the Franks had it from the Romans. For the emperors after the empire was advanced to its height began to have a ſort of domeſtic ſenate always about them, called the Emperor's Retinue[b], whoſe advice they took both in peace and war, being ſtyled *Comites*, whence on antient inſcriptions we frequently find COMITI IMPP. In a few years it became an eſtabliſhed cuſtom that the name of *Comes* ſhould be given to all magiſtrates who made a part of the council; and thence the name came to be afterwards given to all who preſided over any affairs, and Suidas defines Comes ὁ λαου αρχων, as we learn from Cujacius**. From hence alſo we learn, that the name of Comes was not in uſe as a title of dignity before Conſtantine the Great. For that emperor introducing into the Roman government a variety of new diſtinctions in order to attach as many perſons as he could to his intereſt by favours and honours, firſt made the title of Comes honorary without office, and it was a right and privilege annexed to the title that the perſon inveſted with it might attend the emperor not only when he went abroad but in the palace and his retirement, and be admitted to his meals and private converſations. Hence we read in Epiphanius, ος και παρ' αυ∫ου του βασιλεως αξιωμα∫ος Κομη∫ων ετυχε, "who had alſo obtained of the king the dignity of Count." Afterwards he beſtowed on the perſons inveſted with this title other dignities with charges annexed; and on the other hand conferred the title on thoſe who before held offices in the government. Hence the title of Comes from that time came to ſignify both dignity and command, and was at firſt temporary, afterwards for life. But upon the diviſion of the Roman empire into ſeveral kingdoms, the ſame title was retained, and our Saxons called in Latin *Comites* and *Conſules* thoſe whom in their own language they called Ealdormen: and the Danes in their language called the ſame perſons *Eorlas* or *honourable*, according to Ethelwerd, which name we have ſoftened to *Earls*††. They went for a long time by this name ſingly: at length the name of a place where they preſided with authority was added. This dignity was not yet become hereditary. The firſt hereditary earls in France were, to obſerve it *en paſſant*, the earls of Bretagne. But when William the Norman had poſſeſſed himſelf of this kingdom by conqueſt, earls began to be feudal, hereditary, and patrimonial; and, as it appears from Domeſday book, were ſtyled without any addition Earls, as *Earl Hugh*, *Earl Alan*, *Earl* Earls.

* Marculphi formulæ. † Sigonius de Regno Italico, B. I. ‡ Afterwards a golden rod.
§ See M. Paris of the creation of John Duke of Normandy. || 4 Henry IV.
** In Paratitlis ad Cod. †† P. Pithæus in memorab. Campaniæ.
[a] Germ. c. 12. [b] *Cæſaris comitatus.*

*Roger*, &c. Afterwards, as we ſee in old charters, they were created earls with the addition of ſome place, and had the third penny of the county aſſigned them. Thus, for example, the empreſs Maud, daughter and heir of king Henry I. created an earl in the following form, as appears from the original inſtrument in my poſſeſſion. "I Matilda, daughter of king Henry, and queen of England, give and grant to Geofrey de "Magnaville, for his ſervice, and to his heirs after him by inheritance, that he ſhall be earl of Eſſex, and "have the third penny of the pleas in the Sheriff's court as the earl ought to have for ſupport of his earl-"dom in all things." And this is the oldeſt charter of creation I have ſeen. In like manner Henry II. created an earl in the following words: "Know all men that we have made Hugh bigod earl of Norfolk "to have the third penny of Norwich and Norfolk, as free as any other earl in England holds his earl-"dom:" which the old regiſter of Battle abbey thus explains; "It was an antient cuſtom that prevailed "all over England for the earls to have the third pennies of counties, whence they are called *Comites*." Another anonymous writer ſays more fully, "Counties [*Comitatus*] are called from Counts [*Comites*]; or, "*vice verſâ*, an earl is ſtyled *Comes*, becauſe he receives the third part of the produce of the pleas in every "*Comitatus*. But all earls do not receive this; only thoſe to whom the kings have granted it to themſelves "or their heirs." Hence Polydore Vergil properly enough, agreeable to the cuſtom of our time, ſays, "It "is the cuſtom in England, that the titles of earls are beſtowed at the will of the ſovereign, even without "poſſeſſion of the places whence they take their titles. Therefore the king gives to thoſe who have pro-"perty in the county a penſion out of his own exchequer by way of eſtate."

They were antiently created by no other ceremony but the delivery of a charter. Under Stephen, who uſurped the crown during a furious civil war, many aſſumed to themſelves the title of earl, whom the hiſtory of Waverley [c] calls *Pſeudo comites*, and *Comites imaginarii*, falſe and imaginary earls, when it ſays Henry II. ſtripped them of theſe titles. King John, as far as I can find, firſt (B) introduced the girding on of a ſword. For Roger Hoveden [d] writes, "On the day of his coronation king John girded William Mareſchall with "the ſword of the earldom of *Strigulia* [e], and Geoffrey Fitz-Piers with the ſword of the earldom of Eſſex, "who, though they had before been ſtyled earls, and had the government of their counties, had not been "girt with the ſword of their counties; and they ſerved that day at the king's table girt with their ſwords." In the ſucceeding age was added the putting on of a cap with a golden circle, now changed into a radiated coronet and a robe of ſtate. Theſe three things, the ſword with its belt, the cap and coronet, and the robe of ſtate, are now carried by diſtinct earls before the perſon to be created earl, who is led in a ſcarlet coat by two earls in their robes of ſtate before the king ſeated on his throne, where kneeling down during the reading the inſtrument of creation at the words, "We advance, create, inveſt, appoint, and ordain the "ſaid T. earl of S. and in reality inveſt him with the name, title, rank, ſtyle, honour, authority and dig-"nity of earl of S. by girding on the ſword:" the king puts on him the robe, the ſword is hung about his neck, the cap and coronet put upon his head, and the inſtrument of creation after reading delivered into his hands. But this is foreign to our purpoſe. The preſent cuſtom that the perſon to be created an earl if he were not before a Baron ſhould be made one, is modern, and introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. But among Counts by far the moſt honourable were thoſe called Counts Palatine: for as *Palatine* was the common name of all who held offices in the king's palace *, ſo Count Palatine was a title of dignity conferred on him who had before been a Palatine, with a certain regal authority to adminiſter juſtice in his own territory.

Viſcounts. After earls follow *Vicecomites* or VISCOVNTS, an antient title of office, but of honour new, and firſt heard of among us in the reign of Henry VI.

Barons. The next in rank among the nobility are the BARONS. Though I am well aware what the learned have written about the meaning of this name in Cicero (C), I chooſe to follow the opinion of Iſidore [f] and an old grammarian, who make *Barones* hired ſoldiers. This ſeems evident from that well-known paſſage in Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino [g]. "The troops haſtened down to the relief of Caſſius. For he had "always had about him Barons and a body of choſen men with arms who kept off the reſt." With this agrees the Latin and Greek Gloſſary, which renders *Baro* Ανηρ: and everywhere in the laws of the Longobards *Baro* ſtands for *Man*. I am not ſatisfied with the etymologies of the name which ſeveral critics have invented. The French heralds derive Barons from the French word *Par-homines*, q. d. *equal in rank*. The Engliſh lawyers underſtand them *robora belli:* ſome Germans *Banner-heirs*, q. d. *Standard-bearers*. Iſidore βαρεις or *grave*. Alciat [h] from the Berones, an antient Spaniſh nation, who he ſays were formerly mercenary ſoldiers. But the beſt etymology is that fetched from the German language, in which *Bar*

* Pithou.

[c] A. D. 1155. v. II. p. 158. ed. Gale, but theſe annals ſay Stephen had beſtowed the titles on them.
[d] P. 793. Ed. 1601. [e] elſewhere *Pembrokeſhire*. [f] IX. 4. [g] I. 9.
[h] In Parergis. See Goldaſt. p. 414. Valeſius, however, calls them *Betones*, *Vettones*.

(B) Mr. Selden gives an inſtance of the inveſtiture by the ſword in the reign of Richard II. who girt Puſey biſhop of Durham with it (M. Paris init. R. II.); and Hoveden, p. 687, 1601, ſays, Richard I. girt Robert, ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, with the ſword of his father. John only girt theſe as a confirmation or upon livery. Tit. of Hon. p. 560. The ſame learned antiquary ſhews that the coronet is older than records: for John of Eltham, brother of Edward III. has one on his tomb at Weſtminſter, and Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, who died 16 Edward II. acknowledges the receipt of one, &c. &c. Ib. p. 562.

(C) Who uniformly uſes it for a *fool* (de Fin. 2. 23. de Divin. 2. 70. Ep. ad Att. V. 11. and ad Fam. 9. ult. Tertull. de animâ c. 6.) Cornutus ad Perſ. ſat. V. 138, explains it of the ſtupid ſervants of the ſoldiery. Du Cange in the derivation favours either a good or bad ſenſe Βαξυς applied to the mind ſignifies the reverſe of what is meant by it when applied to the body. Du Cange therefore underſtood it of a *ſervant* or *attendant*, and the Gloſſaries and Lombard laws of a *man*. Grævius underſtands it in the epiſtle to Atticus above cited as a compliment for a *great man*: but Servius in En. XI. cites Varro as deriving his name from *Baro*, the Ilyrian term for an *enemy*, whence Brutus ep. to Cicero, ſpeaking of the ill-gotten wealth of Cæſar, calls him *baro*, q. d. a public plunderer, or he may mean only emphatically the *great man*. Græv. not. in ep. ad Att.

ſignifies

ſignifies free and independent. When this name came into our iſland I have not found. The Britans diſclaim it. It no where appears in the Saxon laws, nor among the titles of honour in Alfric's Saxon Gloſſary, where *Dominus* is rendered *Laford*, of which we have made *Lord*. Among the Danes free Lords like the Barons were, and ſtill are, according to Andrew Velley, called *Thanes* (D). But the uſe of the word is very antient in Burgundy: for Gregory of Tours * writes, "The Barons of Burgundy, both biſhops and the "other laymen [i], &c." In a fragment of the laws of Canute [k] king of England and Denmark, we have the firſt mention of a baron among us that I have met with. Yet in this different copies give *Viro*, *Baro*, and *Thanus*. But that barons are there meant is plain from the laws of William the Conqueror [l], in which thoſe words of Canute are tranſlated in Norman barons. But take the paſſage itſelf: "The Relief [m] is "to be ſo moderate as to be eaſily paid. An earl's ſuitable to his rank, eight horſes, four ſaddled, and "four not ſaddled, four helmets, four coats of mail, eight lances, and as many ſhields, four ſwords, and "200 mancs of gold. Of a king's *Viro* [n] or Baron, who is next in rank, four horſes, two ſaddled and two "not ſaddled, two ſwords, four lances, and as many ſhields, one helmet, one coat of mail, and fifty "mancs † of gold." Lords.

In the early Norman times Valvaſors and Thanes were accounted next in rank to earls and barons, and the greater valvaſors, if we may believe the feodal writers, were the ſame as the modern barons. So that baron ſhould ſeem derived from thoſe names improved and ſoftened by time. It was however no very high honour; for in thoſe times the earls had their barons under them; and I remember to have read in the antient Conſtitutions of the Franks, that there were ten barons under an earl, and as many captains [o] under a baron. It is alſo certain, that there remain antient charters, in which the earls, after the arrival of the Normans, write "To all my barons, both French and Engliſh, greeting." Citizens alſo of eminence were ſtyled *Barons*, as the citizens of Warwick in Domeſday book: thoſe of London likewiſe, and the inhabitants of the Cinque ports, were honoured with the ſame name. A few years after, as the ſenators at Rome were elected according to their incomes, ſo among us thoſe were accounted barons who held their lands by an intire barony or thirteen knights fees, and the third part of one knight's fee, "reckoning each fee," as an old book has it, "at £.20. which make 400 marks. For ſuch was the value of one intire barony, and "they who poſſeſſed lands and rents to this amount were ſummoned to parliament." This honour ſeems to have had an office annexed, as appears in ſome ſort from the *Courts Baron* as they are called. The number of barons leads us to think that they were ſuch lords as could hold pleas within their own juriſdiction, ſuch as the *Free-heirs* among the Germans, eſpecially if they had caſtles of their own. For then they anſwered to the definition of the celebrated lawyer Baldus, who defines a baron to be one "who has "abſolute juriſdiction [p] in any caſtle by grant from the prince." According to ſome, all who held baronies ſeemed to have claimed this honour; and ſome of our learned lawyers determine baron and barony, earl and earldom, duke and duchy, to be conjugates to each others as king and kingdom. Certain it is that Many Thanes in England at the Conqueſt.

at that time Henry III. reckoned 150 [q] barons in England. Hence in the charters and hiſtories of that age almoſt all the nobility are ſtyled *Barons* [r], and that title conveyed complete honours, and the *Baronage of England*, comprehending in ſome ſort all the higher orders of the kingdom, as Dukes [s], Marquiſſes, Earls, and Barons. But it arrived at the higheſt honour from the time that Henry III. out of ſuch a multitude which began to be rebellious and troubleſome, ſummoned the beſt men by writ to parliament. "For," as a very antient writer [t] has it, "he, after the great diſturbances and enormous conteſts between the king, "Simon de Montfort, and the other barons, were pacified, decreed and ordained, that all the earls and "barons of the realm of England, to whom the king ſhould pleaſe to direct his ſummons, ſhould come to "his parliament, and no others, except perchance the king ſaw fit to addreſs the other (E) writs to them (F)." But what he began a little before his death Edward I. and his ſucceſſors ſtrictly obſerved. Hence thoſe alone were deemed barons of the realm who were called to parliament by ſuch writs of *ſummons* as they are ſtyled, till Richard II. created John *Beauchamp* of *Holt* baron of *Kiderminſter*, by inſtrument dated 10th The Baronage of England.

* About A. C. 580. † Perhaps *Mancuſæ*, or 30 pence.

[i] *Leudes.* [k] II. § 69. p. 144. Ed. Wilkins, who gives Đeȝn, and no various reading.

[l] § 22, 23. Ib. p. 223, where the editor compliments Camden's explanation.

[m] *Exercitualia.* Sax. Þenegeara. *Armamenta.* Ed. Wilkins.

[n] This word is not in Wilkins' edition. [o] *Capitanei.* [p] *merum miſtumque imperium.*

[q] M. Paris, p. 945. A. D. 1262, p. 1283, 41 Henry III. he makes 250. Selden, tit. of hon. p. 592. 150 barons was no ſuch extravagant number. MS n. Gale.

[r] M. Paris, p. 700. The barons of the Cinque ports are ſtyled *nobiles portuum maris habitatores* in the letter of the nobles of England to the Pope. [s] Q. if they ranked among the orders of the kingdom. [t]

(D) Q. if Thane, Đeȝn, be not a Saxon word. See Selden, Tit. of Hon. 507, 508.

(E) Such as thoſe by which the judges and clergy ſat in parliament, or thoſe of creation, by which the antient and other barons were admitted to parliament, or diplomatic writs. After the time of Henry III. no barons, either antient or diplomatic, were admitted to parliament, unleſs the king ſent them other writs of ſummons, as was alſo extended to the clergy "*& nulli minores laici ſummoniri & venire debent ad parliamentum ratione tenuræ ſuæ*," ſays the author of the treatiſe "de modo tenendi parliamentum," cited by Selden, ib. 610. See Selden's Titles, 608. MS n. Gale. Selden is of opinion, that what Camden aſcribes here to Henry III. was eſtabliſhed in the reign of John, after the granting Magna Charta, p. 589. He ſays there were, between the end of John, and middle of Richard II. two kinds of baronies, viz. Barons by writ and tenure, who poſſeſſed antient baronies, and barons by writ only, who were called by a writ of ſummons, though they had no poſſeſſions that were honorary baronies, p. 591. Camden, in his defence againſt Brooke, aſcribes this to Edward I. not to Henry III. He adds, two centuries after the Conqueſt barons were different from what they were at firſt. MS n. Gale.

"A baron is the moſt general and univerſal title of nobility, for originally every one of the peers of ſuperior rank had alſo a barony annexed to his other titles. The original and antiquities of baronies has occaſioned great enquiries among our Engliſh antiquaries. The moſt probable opinion ſeems to be, that they were the ſame with our preſent *lords of maners*, to which the name of court barons (which is the lord's court and incident to every maner) gives ſome countenance. It may be collected from king John's Magna Charta, that originally all lords of maners, or barons that held of the king *in capite*, had ſeats in the great council or parliament, till about the reign of that prince the conflux of them became ſo large and troubleſome, that the king was obliged to divide them and ſummon only the greater barons in particular, leaving the ſmaller ones to be ſummoned by the ſheriff, and as it is ſaid to ſit by repreſentation in the other houſe, which gave riſe to the ſeparation of the two houſes of parliament. By degrees the title came to be confined to the greater barons or lords of parliament only, and there were no other barons among the peerage but ſuch as were ſummoned by writ in reſpect of the tenure of their lands or baronies till Richard II. firſt made it a mere title of honour by conferring it on divers perſons by his letters patent." Blackſtone's Commentaries, vol. I. 399, 8vo.

(F) The late Rev. Sambrook Nicholas Ruſſell, who drew up the very valuable Memoirs of the Earls of Leiceſter prefixed to Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of that County, and had particularly inveſtigated the life and character of Simon de Montfort, could find no authority for this aſſertion of Mr. Camden.

October anno regni 11°. From that time our kings by diploma or rather letters of honour and inveſtiture of robes of ſtate frequently conferred this honour. This method of creating a baron by diploma, and that by writ of *ſummons*, are both ſtill in uſe; but in the latter they are ſtyled only *Chevalier*, not Barons. Thoſe who are thus created are called *Parliamentary Barons*, *Barons of the Realm*, *honorary Barons*, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as are commonly called *Barons* by that antient form of creating barons, as thoſe of *Burford* and *Walton*, and thoſe who were barons to the earls of Cheſter and Pembroke, who were feudal barons and by *tenure* only.

Theſe parliamentary barons are not, like thoſe of France and Germany, only nominally ſo; but are all born peers, lords, nobles, and councellors of the realm of England, and are called up by the king in this form, "to treat of weighty matters of ſtate, and adviſe with him thereon.' They have their rights and privileges, ſuch as of not being tried but by their peers, not put to their oath, their evidence *on honour* being ſufficient, not being ſummoned on juries to inquire into *facts*, not to thoſe writs of *Supplicavit*, *Capias*, and *Eſſoigns*, and many more which I leave to the lawyers whoſe proper province it is.

Biſhops barons.

Beſides theſe the two archbiſhops and all the biſhops of England are alſo borans of the realm, or parliamentary, as were in the laſt age the abbots of the following abbies.

Abbots barons of parliament.

Glaſtonbury.
St. Auſtin's at Canterbury.
St. Peter's at Weſtminſter.
St. Alban's.
St. Edmund's Bury.
Peterborough.
St. John's at Colcheſter.
Eveſham.
Winchelcombe.
Croyland.
Battle.
Reading.
Abingdon.
Waltham Holy Croſs.
Shrewſbury.
Cirenceſter.
St. Peter's at Glouceſter.
Bardney.
St. Benedict's at Holme.
Thorney.
Ramſey.
Hyde.
Malmſbury.
St. Mary's at York.
Selby.

The priors of Coventry, and of St. John of Jeruſalem, commonly called *Grand Maſter of the Knights of St. John*, and claiming to be firſt baron of England.

Theſe, as well as at preſent the biſhops, as the record ſets forth [u], "as peers of the realm with the "other peers were to be perſonally preſent in all parliaments, to conſult, treat, ordain, appoint, and deter- "mine, by virtue of their baronies which they held of the king, agreeable to law and cuſtom." For king William I. [x] (which the clergy of that time thought a grievance, but their ſucceſſors the higheſt honour) "ſubjected to military ſervice [y] the biſhoprics and abbies [z] that held baronies in frank almoigne, "and had hitherto enjoyed exemption from all ſecular ſervice, inrolling every biſhopric and abbey at "pleaſure [a], according to the number of ſoldiers they were to furniſh to him and his ſucceſſors in time of "war." From that time the eccleſiaſtical barons have enjoyed the ſame privileges as the other barons of the realm, except that they are not tried by their peers (F), the canons of the church not allowing them to be preſent in caſes of blood; but they are left to a jury to determine the fact in ſuch caſes. But whether this be agreeable to the rules of law, let the lawyers ſay.

Vavaſors.

The *Vavaſors*, or *Valvaſors*, antiently held the next rank after the barons. The lawyers derive their name from *Valvæ*. The honour ſeems to have come to us from the Franks, who, when maſters of Italy, called thoſe *Valvaſores* who had the government of the people, or part of them committed to them by the duke, marquiſs, count, or captain *; and, as Butler the lawyer ſays, had "a power of puniſhment, "but not over fairs and markets." This dignity was not common among us; or, if it was, has long ſince ceaſed. In Chaucer's time it was not conſiderable; for he ſays of his *Frankelin*, or freeholder,

A ſheriffe had he beene and a contour,
Was no where ſuch a worthy vavaſour.

* Sigonius.

[u] Rot. Parl. R. II. 11. [x] M. Paris. [y] See Liber Abendon. MS n. Gale.

[z] Thomas Rudburne and the Cotton MS. of M. Paris read "Abbatias, *omneſque qui* baronias tenebant," which makes a material difference. MS n. Gale. Ingulphus for *baronias* has *dominia*.

[a] *ſub baronagio*, among the barons.

(F) The peers of biſhops are not earls or barons, but biſhops, unleſs in caſes relating to the barony; for then all the barons of the ſame court are peers. Such was the anſwer of the biſhops to the earls in the affair of Becket. MS n. Gale.

The

The inferior nobility are knights, eſquires, and thoſe commonly called *gentlemen* (G).

Inferior Nobility. Knights.

*Knights*, called by our lawyers in Latin *Milites*, had their name in all nations from their horſes, being called from riding in Italy *Cavallieri*, in France *Chevaliers*, in Germany *Reiter*, and in Wales *Margogh*. Only the Engliſh called them *Knights*, a word which in old Engliſh, as well as German, ſignifies both a ſervant, or one who does ſervice, and a youth. Thus in the old Engliſh Goſpels the diſciples of Chriſt are called *Leornung Cnyhts*; in another place we have *Incnyht* for a dependant, and our old lawyer Bracton ſpeaks of *Radcnightes*, or *ſervants on horſeback*, who held their lands on condition of ſerving their lords on horſeback. Hence, by the ſhort way of ſpeaking we are ſo fond of, I long thought we retained the name of *Knights*.

Knights why called *Milites*.

How they came to be called in our laws, and in all writings after the Norman conqueſt, in Latin *Milites*, I do not ſee. I am however aware, that upon the decline of the Roman empire the name of *Milites* was transferred to thoſe who ſerving about the prince's perſon held the higher offices in his train. But, if I am not miſtaken, the firſt ſo called among us were thoſe who held beneficiary lands or *fees*, on condition of military ſervice in war. For theſe fees were called *Military*; and the perſons elſewhere called *Feudatorii*, are here called *Milites*, as *Milites* of the king, archbiſhop of Canterbury, earl Roger, earl Hugh, &c. becauſe they had received lands from them, on condition of ſerving under them, and performing fealty and *homage* to them; whereas others who ſerved for pay *(ſolidi)* were called *Solidarii* and *Servientes*. But theſe, whether we give them the name of knights or *milites*, are of four ſorts among us. The moſt honourable are thoſe of the order of *St. George*, or the Garter, the ſecond are *Bannerets*, the third of the *Bath*, the fourth called in our language ſimply *Knights*, in Latin *Equites aurati*, or *Milites*, without any addition. The knights of the order of St. George will be treated of in their place when we come to Windſor. I ſhall here ſubjoin a ſhort account of the others.

Bannerets.

The *Bannerets*, falſely called by others *Baronets*, take their name from the ſquare *banner* given them for their valour, which the barons alſo had leave to bear, whence they are properly called by ſome *Equites Vexillarii*, and by the Germans *Banner-heires*. I find no traces of them before the time of Edward III. when England was at the height for military atchievements; ſo I ſhall preſume, till better informed, that this title was then firſt invented as a reward for valour (H). In the records of that time *, among military titles, mention is made of *Bannerets*, *Homines ad vexillum*, who ſeem to be the ſame, and *Homines ad arma*. I have likewiſe ſeen a charter of king Edward III. by which he advances John Coupland to the rank of Banneret for taking David II. king of Scots in the battle at Durham, in the following terms: "Willing to "reward the ſaid John, who took David de Bruis priſoner, and freely gave him up to us, for his honour and "bravery, that others may hereby take example to ſerve us faithfully in time to come, we have advanced "the ſaid John to the rank of Banneret; and for the better maintaining the ſaid ſtate have for us and our "heirs granted to the ſaid John £. 500 yearly to him and his heirs," &c. It may be worth while here to adduce from Froiſſard the form by which John Chandos, one of the moſt gallant men of his time, was made a banneret (I). When Edward prince of Wales was upon the point of giving battle to Peter king of Caſtile againſt Henry the baſtard and the French, John Chandos came to the prince, and delivered his banner rolled up into his hands, with theſe words, "My lord, this is my banner; be pleaſed to unroll it, that I may bear it forth to day; for by God's grace I have a ſufficient income for this purpoſe." The Prince and Peter king of Caſtile who ſtood by him took the banner, and after unrolling it returned it to him with this anſwer; "Sir John, we wiſh you ſucceſs and renown; acquit yourſelf with courage, and ſhew what a man "you are." After taking back his banner, he joyfully rejoined his men, and raiſing it ſaid, "Fellow, ſol-"diers, this is my banner, and yours, if you defend it gallantly as yours." In ſucceeding ages the perſon to be advanced to this honour, either before a battle to animate him, or after it as a reward of his bravery, carrying an oblong banner called a *Pennon* [b] with his arms painted on it, between the two ſenior knights, preceded by trumpets and heralds, was brought before the king or his repreſentative, who, after wiſhing him ſucceſs, commanded the end of the banner to be cut off, to make it ſquare.

Knights of the Bath.

The oldeſt account I have yet found of the Knights of the Bath is, that they exiſted among the old Franks, and that Henry IV. king of England, the day he was crowned in the tower of London, conferred the honour of knighthood on forty-ſix eſquires, who had kept watch the preceding night, and bathed themſelves, giving each of them a green robe, reaching down to their heels, with cloſe ſleeves, and furred with *Minevere* [c], and that they wore on their left ſhoulder a double cord of white ſilk with taſſels hanging

* P. 2. Pat. 15. Edw. I. m. 22 and 23.

[b] Hence *pencellus* and *penicillus* in antient funeral accounts, and *pencel* in modern ones, q. d. *penoncellus*, a little penon.

[c] I take this to be a corruption of *Ermine vairè*, q. d. ſpotted Ermine.

(G) To which may be added *baronets*, the loweſt degree of thoſe who enjoy hereditary honours. They were firſt inſtituted 1611, 11 James I [9. Selden] in order to raiſe a competent ſum for the reduction of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, and they had a grant of the arms of Ulſter, A. a hand G. in a canton or inescutcheon; the title is given by patent to the perſon and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. G. And their place in the field was near about the royal ſtandard. Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 687.

(H) A knight banneret by Statutes 5 Rich. II. ſt. 2. c. 4. and 14 Rich. II. c. 11. is ranked next after barons; and his precedence before the younger ſons of Viſcounts was confirmed by order of James I. a. r. 10. But in order to entitle him to this rank he muſt have been created by the king in perſon, in the field, under the royal banners, in time of open wars. Blackſtone, Commentaries, I. p. 403.

(I) Take the ſtory in the ſimplicity of the hiſtorian's own language, I. c. 241, p. 295. "La, entre les battailles, apporta meſ-"ſire Jehan Chandos ſa banniere, laquelle encores n'avoit nulle-"ment bontee hors de ſon eſtuy. Si la preſenta au prince, auquel "il dit ainſi: Monſignor, veez cy ma banniere: je la vous baille "par telle maniere qu'il vous plaiſe la developper, & qu'aujour-"huy je la puiſſe lever, car Dieu merci j'ai bien dequoy en terre "& en heritage pour tenir eſtat ainſi come appartient a ce. Ainſi "print le prince & le roy Dom Pietre (qui la eſtoit) la banniere en-"tre leurs mains, qui eſtoit d'argent a un pieu aguiſé de gueulle*. "Si la developperent, & la luy rendirent par la hante, en diſant "ainſi; Meſſire Jehan, veez cy voſtre banniere. Dieu vous en "laiſſe voſtre preu faire. Lors ſe partit Meſſire Jehan Chandos: "& rapporta entre ſes gens ſa banniere, & dit ainſi, Seigniors, "veez cy ma banniere & la voſtre, ſi la gardez ainſi qu'il appar-"tient. Adonc la prindrent les compaignons, & en furent tous "rejouis, & dirent que s'il plaiſoit a Dieu & a St. George ils la "garderoyent bien, & s'en acquiteroyent a leur pouvoir. Si de-"moura la banniere es mains d'un bon eſcuyer Anglois (qu'on "appelloit Guillaume Alery) qui la porta ſeurement ce jour, & "qui loyaument s'aquita en tous eſtats."

* Argent, a pile Gules.

down. Theſe in the laſt age uſed to be choſen out of the principal of the nobility who had not yet received the honour of knighthood, and at the coronation or marriage of the king or queen, and ſometimes when their ſons were created princes of Wales or dukes or knights, and were created with a train of ceremonies, moſt of which are now diſuſed. At preſent thoſe whom the king calls to this honour (I cannot enter into the full detail) the day before their creation attend divine ſervice in a hermit's dreſs of aſh colour, with a cowl, linen cap and boots, to begin their warfare in the ſervice of God. They ſup together, attended by two eſquires and a page. After ſupper they retire to a chamber, where a ſmall bed is prepared for each of them, with red curtains and their coats of arms affixed, and near it a bath covered with linen, in which they waſh, after firſt recommending themſelves to God, to teach them to keep their bodies and ſouls clean for the time to come. They are awakened early next day by the ſound of muſic, and put on the ſame cloaths. Then the high conſtable, the marſhal of England, and others appointed by the king, come to them, call them out by their names in order, and adminiſter to them an oath to worſhip God in an eſpecial manner, defend the church, honour the king, maintain his rights, ſuccour widows, maidens, and orphans, and as much as in their power lies repel all wrongs. After ſwearing to this on the Goſpels they are conducted to morning ſervice, preceded by the king's band of muſic and heralds, who conduct them back to the chamber, where they put off their hermit's habits, and put on a mantle of ſcarlet ſilk, an emblem of war, and a white hat with white feathers over a linen cap, and white gloves tied with the ſtrings of the mantle. They mount horſes with ſaddles and houſings [d] black and white, and a croſs faſtened to their foreheads. Before each his page on horſeback carries a ſword with a gilded hilt, at which hang ſpurs of gold, and the eſquires ride on each ſide. In this manner with trumpets ſounding before them they proceed to court, where they are led into the royal preſence by two ſenior knights, the page delivering the belt with the ſword hanging from it to the king's chamberlain, who making a profound reverence delivers it to the king, who faſtens it acroſs the *knight*, commanding the two ſenior knights to put on the ſpurs. Theſe uſed formerly to ſalute with a kiſs the knees of the knight to be created. The knights thus created uſed alſo to ſerve up the diſhes to the king's table, and all dine together, ſitting all on the ſame ſide of the table with the arms of each man over his head. They return to the chapel to evening ſervice, offer their ſwords on the altar, and redeem them for a certain ſum. In their return the king's maſter-cook ſtands with his knife in his hand, exhorting them to behave like good and true knights, otherwiſe he ſhall cut off their ſpurs with infamy. But on the day of the coronation they attend the king in their place in the proceſſion with their ſwords and ſpurs on, habited in a blue mantle which the heralds call the colour of gracious Jupiter [e], and a knot of white ſilk in form of a croſs with a hood on their left ſhoulder. But enough of theſe matters, on which I did not intend to particularize.

Knights. I come now to the *Knights* ſimply ſo called, which though laſt in order are firſt and moſt antient in inſtitution. For as the gowned Romans preſented their youth when they came at age with the *toga virilis & pura*, ſo our German anceſtors put arms into the hands of their youth as ſoon as they thought them capable of handling arms. Tacitus ſhall tell the reader this in his own words [f]: "It is not the cuſtom for "any to bear arms till the ſtate has adjudged him capable. Then in full aſſembly one of the chiefs or his "own father or neareſt of kin equips the youth with a ſhield and ſpear. This is their Toga, this the firſt "honour conferred on their youth. Before this he ſeemed a part of the family, henceforth of the ſtate."

As theſe military youths were called in their own language *Knechts*, as *Knyghts* in our language, I am for deducing both the practice and the name from hence. This was the firſt and ſimpleſt method of creating knights, and practiſed by the Longobards, Franks, and our own countrymen, who all come originally from Germany. Paulus Diaconus [g] relates, that among the Longobards "it is cuſtomary for the king's ſon not "to dine with his family till he has received arms from the king of a foreign nation." The annals of the Franks inform us, that the Franks gave arms to their ſons and others, and girt them with ſwords; and according to our countryman Malmeſbury [h], king Alfred knighted his grandſon Ethelſtan, a promiſing youth, by giving him a ſcarlet mantle, a belt ſtudded with pearls, and a Saxon ſword in a golden ſcabbard. Afterwards, when religion had taken ſuch hold on men's minds that they thought no undertaking lucky that was not managed by religious perſons, our anceſtors a little before the arrival of the Normans received their ſwords from them. This Ingulphus [i], a contemporary writer, ſhews in the following paſſage: "The per- "ſon to be dedicated to lawful warfare on the evening before devoutly confeſſed himſelf to ſome biſhop, "abbot, monk, or prieſt, and after receiving abſolution, ſpent the night at prayers in the church, to be "ready to aſſiſt at divine ſervice next morning, when he offered his ſword on the altar; and after the Goſ- "pel the prieſt having bleſt the ſword put it over the knight's neck with a bleſſing, and after communicat- "ing in the ſacred myſteries he was a lawful knight." Nor did it ſoon fall in diſuſe under the Normans [k]. For Johannes Sariſburienſis writes thus in his Polycraticon [l]: "It was the cuſtom, that the day on which "any one was to be honoured with knighthood, he ſhould go with great ſolemnity to church, and laying "his ſword upon the altar there offer it, by this ſolemn profeſſion devoting himſelf to the ſervice of the "altar, and vowing perpetual ſervice of his ſword, i. e. his duty to the Lord." Petrus Bleſenſis [m] alſo ſays, "Now our youths receive their ſwords from the altar, thereby profeſſing themſelves ſons of the church,

[d] *Scorteis*; coverings made of leather. Feſtus and Du Cange in voc.

[e] Biſhop Gibſon refers this to the *white knot*, and tranſlates it *the emblem of a clear and propitious day*. Camden's words are "*chlamyde cærulea*, Jovis, ſcil. æqui colore *amicti, & nodo ex albo ſerico in formam crucis efformato.*" In *Joviall* blew mantles, *as a man would ſay in the colour of juſt Jupiter*, as a foretoken of juſtice. Holland. "In a blue mantle with a knot of white ſilk *(the emblem of ſerenity)*" W. Oldys.

[f] de mor. Germ. c. 13. [g] I. 22. [h] p. 49. Ed. 1601.

[i] p. 901. Ed. 1601. [k] Though Ingulphus adds it did. [l] B. VI. c. 10. [m] Ep. 94.

"and

" and that they received their ſword for the honour of the prieſthood, in defence of the poor, the puniſh-
" ment of malefactors, and the liberty of their country. But things are quite changed; for now the mo-
" ment they are honoured with knighthood they rebel againſt the Lord's anointed, and ravage the patri-
" mony of the crucified Saviour." This cuſtom of girding on a ſword ſeems derived from the Roman military diſcipline[n]; for as they, before they had taken the oath on their drawn ſwords, thought it not lawful to fight with their enemies, ſo our people did not look upon themſelves as legally authoriſed to ſerve in the field before they were by this ceremony conſecrated to ſervice. In this manner, we read, William Rufus king of England was made a knight by Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury. But this cuſtom gradually fell into diſuſe after the Normans, as Ingulphus [o] tells us, derided and exploded it; and in a council at Weſtminſter A. D. 1102, it was ordained that " abbots ſhould not make knights," which ſome however underſtand to mean that the abbots ſhould not diſpoſe of the lands of the church to be held by *knight's ſervice* [p].

Afterwards our kings uſed to ſend their ſons to the neighbouring princes to receive knighthood from them. Thus our Henry II. was ſent to David king of Scots, and Malcolm king of Scots to our Henry II. and our Edward I. to the king of Caſtile, to receive at their hands *military* or *manly arms*, as that age ſtyled knighthood. Then too, beſides the ſword and belt, ſpurs were added for ornament, whence they are ſtill called *Milites* and *Equites aurati*. The right of a ſeal was alſo added; for before they had been created knights they were not allowed to uſe a ſeal, as I collect from the book of Abingdon. " This writing (ſays that book) " Richard earl of Cheſter reſolved to ſeal with the ſeal of his mother Ermentrude, as, upon his " not having been girt with the military belt, all his letters were ſealed with his mother's ſeal." In the next age knights are ſuppoſed to have been made in proportion to their income; for ſuch as had the great knight's fee, i. e. if we may believe old records, if they held 680 acres of land, or as others 800, had a right to demand the honour of knighthood as their due. Nay under Henry III. all who enjoyed a yearly revenue of £. 15 in lands were obliged to be made knights; ſo that the title ſeems to have been at that time become a burden inſtead of an honour: " A. D. 1256 the king iſſued a proclamation, which was confirmed " and approved by the whole kingdom, that whoever had £. 15 and upwards [q] in lands ſhould be equipt " for the ſervice, that England as well as Italy might have an army for her defence: and whoever would " not or could not ſupport the honour of knighthood ſhould compound by a ſum of money [r]." Hence the words *Pro reſpectu* [s] *militiæ A. de N. J. H.* &c. ſo frequent in our records: and ſuch preſentments by Juries as the following, " R. de S. Laurence holds a whole fee, and is of full age, and not yet made a knight; " therefore is *in miſericordiâ*." To this time and later, if I am not miſtaken in our law form, where proofs before juries are mentioned, they who had a whole fee were called *milites* (knights) and thoſe knights girt with a ſword who had been created by the king. At this time, when the king created knights, as the ſame Matthew Paris tells us [t], " he ſat on his throne gorgeouſly arrayed in a golden garment of richeſt baudekyn " and a crown of gold, and gave to each knight 100 ſhillings for his equipage [u]." Not only the king but earls in that age created knights. The ſame author [x] relates how the earl of Glouceſter proclaimed a tournament and girded his brother with the ſword of knighthood; and Simon [y] de *Montfort*, earl of Leiceſter, girded Gilbert de Clare with the belt of knighthood [z]. And ſo it was in France, as appears from the ſtyle of the letters of nobility; the perſon that obtains the ſaid letters " may be girded with the ſword of knight-
" hood by whatever knight he pleaſes." But from that time none was created knight among us except by the king himſelf, or the king's eldeſt ſon by authority from his father, or by the king's repreſentative or general in the army, and that for exploits already performed or to be performed, or for their ſervices in the cabinet. And this was certainly a very wiſe regulation of our kings, when they had no longer any *fees* to grant. Nothing is more effectual to encourage brave men and attach to them perſons of character and merit, of family and fortune, than graciouſly and kindly to confer upon them this honour of knighthood, which before was only a name of dignity; for, being deliberately beſtowed by the king on merit, it was eſteemed a high reward and obligation, and ranked among the inſigns of honour (K). They who were thus made knights conſidered the reward of valour, the honour of the family, the memorial of birth, and the glory of name, as united in this title. Inſomuch that our lawyers have ſaid that *Knight* is a name of dignity, but not *Baron*. For formerly a baron, if not of the order of knight, was called only by his two names, without any addition except *Dominus*, which belongs equally to knights. But the name of knight ſeems to have been an additional honour, ſince kings, dukes, marquiſes, earls, and barons, were ambitious of the honour as well as the name. It may not be amiſs to add what Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays of the creation of knights in the time of Edward I. " To give the greater ſtrength to his expedition into Scotland the king 1306.
" cauſed proclamation to be made, that whoever was bound to be made knights by inheritance, and had " a competent income to ſupport the ſervice, ſhould attend at Weſtminſter at Whitſontide, to receive all " the equipage of knighthood, except horſes [a], out of the king's wardrobe. This brought together 300

[n] Cic. de Offic. 1. c. 11. of Cato's ſon.
[o] ubi ſup.
[p] See Malmeſbury in vit. Anſelmi arch. Cant. On this queſtion ſee ſir Francis Leigh and Mr. Tate's paper in Hearne's Collection of curious Diſcourſes, vol. I. p. 82. 84. 2d ed.
[q] 15 *libratas terræ*, an intire knight's fee.
[r] Hiſt. minor M. Paris, p. 926. comp. with 935. where it is only 10 libratæ.
[s] for reſpite of knighthood.
[t] See p. 736. ad A. D. 1247.
[u] *harneſiamenta*.
[x] M. Par. p. 740. A. D. 1247.
[y] Peter. Dugd Bar. 1. 212. 408.
[z] M. Par. p. 995.
[a] *equitatura*, equipage.

(K) The royal banner is borne at the funeral of a knight, becauſe knighthood is to be accounted a royal order. The citizens of London are called barons. MS n. Gale.

" young

" young men, ſons of earls, barons, and knights, who had purple, fine linen of various ſorts [b], and robes [c] " embroidered with gold according to their reſpective ranks. And for as much as the royal palace, notwith- " ſtanding its extent was too little to contain ſuch a concourſe, they cut down the fruit-trees and levelled " the walls at the New Temple in London, and ſet up pavilions and tents, in which the candidates ap- " parelled themſelves in garments of gold. The ſame night the candidates kept their watch in the Tem- " ple as many as it would hold; but the prince of Wales, by his father's order, kept his watch with the " moſt noble of the candidates in the church at Weſtminſter. There was ſuch a noiſe of trumpets, min- " ſtrels and acclamations of joy, that the monks in the ſeveral choirs could not hear one another ſing. The " next day the king conferred on his ſon the honour of knighthood in his palace, and gave him the duchy " of Aquitaine. The prince thus knighted haſted to the church of Weſtminſter to confer the ſame honour " on his companions. But ſo great was the crowd before the altar that two of the knights died, and many " fainted, notwithſtanding each had two or three knights to conduct and take care of them. The prince " by reaſon of the crowd was forced to knight his companions upon the high altar, and having made his " way through the crowd by his war horſes [d]." In our time thoſe who receive the honour of knighthood kneeling down have a gentle touch given them on the ſhoulder with a drawn ſword by the king, who ſays to them in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu.* 'Be a knight in the name of God;' and then ſubjoins, *Avancez, Chevalier,* 'Riſe up, ſir Knight. As to other particulars reſpecting this order, how diſtinguiſhed and glorious it is, and what a ſplendid reward to noble minds ambitious of glory and honour it was accounted by our anceſtors; how religiouſly obſervant they were of their fidelity and truth, when it would have been a ſufficient ſecurity if they had pledged themſelves on the faith of a knight [e]; how liberal minded they were; as alſo what was the tax on knights' fees, when the king's eldeſt ſon had this honour conferred on him, I leave to others to relate. As alſo how when they had been guilty of capital crimes they were diveſted of their inſignia, their belt ungirt, their ſword taken away, their ſpurs chopt off with a hatchet, their gloves pulled off, and their coat of arms reverſed; as in degrading the knights who had engaged in ſpiritual warfare their eccleſiaſtical ornaments, book, chalice, and ſuch like, taken from them.

I leave it alſo to be inquired whether theſe knights are properly called by ſome *Knights Bachelors* [f], as a ſort of middle candidates [g] between theſe and eſquires. For we find in the records [h] " the names of knights " bachelors *(milites baccalaurei)* and valets, *(valecti)* of the earl of Glouceſter." Whence ſome have ſuppoſed them to be called *Bachelors* quaſi *Bas Chevalers* [i], though others derive the name from the French *Battailer,* which ſignifies to fight (L). It may alſo be conſidered whether this honour of knighthood, which was antiently ſo glorious while leſs common and ordained as the reward of valour, is not rendered cheap by being frequently beſtowed and being proſtituted to every one's ambition; as Emilius Probus [k] complained on a ſimilar occaſion among the Romans.

Eſquires. Next to theſe knights were *Eſquires,* called alſo *Scutiferi* and *Homines ad arma:* by the Goths *Schilpor,* from carrying the ſhield, as antiently among the Romans *Scutarii;* who derive their name either from the ſhields of arms which they bear as inſigns of nobility, or becauſe they carried the armour of princes and the higher nobility. For formerly two of theſe waited upon each knight, carrying his helmet and ſhield as inſeparable attendants, holding of the knight their lord ſome lands in Eſcuage, as the knights themſelves held of the king in fee. They are at preſent of five kinds: thoſe I have juſt mentioned being out of uſe. The chief eſquires are thoſe who are choſen to attend the king's perſon; next are the eldeſt ſons of knights and their eldeſt ſons ſucceſſively. In the third rank are the eldeſt of the younger ſons of barons, and others of higher rank: but the title ends with the male line. The fourth ſort are thoſe to whom the king himſelf gives a title and arms, or creates them eſquires, inveſting them with a ſilver collar of S. S. and white ſilvered ſpurs, whence they are to this day called in the Weſt *Whiteſpurs,* to diſtinguiſh them from knights, who wear gold ſpurs; and the title deſcends only to their eldeſt ſons. In the fifth rank are reckoned all eſquires who hold any public office of conſequence in the ſtate, or an honourable poſt under the king. But this name of *eſquire,* which formerly was only a name of office, got footing among us as a title of honour firſt in the reign of Richard II. as far as I can find.

Gentlemen. *Gentlemen* are either in general perſons of condition and family, or ſuch as merit and fortune have advanced above the common level.

Citizens. *Citizens,* or *Burgeſſes,* are thoſe who hold offices in their reſpective cities, and are elected to ſit in parliaments.

Yeomen. *Commoners,* or *Yeomen* [l], are ſuch as ſome call *Freeholders,* and our laws *homines legales* or freeholders, and receive at leaſt forty ſhillings a year from lands of their own.

Labourers. *Labourers* are thoſe who work for hire, as artizans, mechanics, &c. who paid a poll tax, and were called by the Romans *capite cenſi & proletarii.*

[b] *byſſinæ ſyndones, ſilk ſcarfs.* G. The printed copies have *byſſus ſindones,* p. 458. ed. 1570.
[c] *cyclades,* a cloſe flowing robe, worn by both ſexes. Du Cange in voc.
[d] *dextrarios bellicoſos,* his *warlike guards.* G.
[e] Henry III. in confirming Magna Charta 1253 ſwears *as he was a knight.* M. Par. 867, MS n. Gale.
[f] See the Annals of Burton. M. Par. 769. [g] *tyrones electi medii.* [h] In Dorſo Pat. 51 Hen. III.
[i] Du Cange on Joinville and Villeharduin. MS n. Gale. [k] [l] Lemenn, Sax. the commonalty.

(L) M. Paris, p. 768. ſpeaks of certain Engliſh knights, *qui ſe volunt* Bachelarios *appellari,* who were worſted in a turnament at Brackley, 1249. Watts derives this name from *bacula* with which the novitiate knights *(tyrones)* fought after they had broken their lances; and Paris, punning on the word, tells of William Valence, Henry III's own brother, who, trying his ſtrength againſt veteran knights at Newbury, the year before got heartily drubbed: *ut* introductiones *militiæ* addiſcerit, *baculatus.* A paſſage in the Chronicle of Wigmore, Mon. Ang. II. 224. proves they were candidates for knighthood, not complete knights; Cingulum militiæ accepit una cum Edmundo de Arundel & *aliis* 300 *baccalaureis.* Du Cange in v.

THE

| Distances of the CITIES & Shire Towns in ENGLAND & WALES. | YORK. | WORCESTER. | WINCHESTER | Windsor. | WELLS. | Warwick. | Taunton. | Stafford. | Shrewsbury. | SALISBURY. | St. DAVIDS. | St. ASAPH. | ROCHESTER | PETERBORO | OXFORD. | Oakham. | Nottingham. | NORWICH. | Northampton | Newcastle. | LONDON. | LINCOLN. | LITCHFIELD | Leicester | Launceston |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANGOR | 110 | 90 | 160 | 163 | 129 | 104 | 133 | 72 | 57 | 150 | 86 | 23 | 200 | 136 | 134 | 120 | 102 | 186 | 128 | 132 | 240 | 121 | 82 | 100 | 14 |
| Berwick | 108 | 204 | 268 | 247 | 263 | 196 | 275 | 166 | 176 | 266 | 250 | 153 | 265 | 188 | 227 | 181 | 160 | 202 | 204 | 48 | 339 | 151 | 174 | 178 | 30 |
| BATH | 150 | 46 | 43 | 67 | 16 | 60 | 34 | 83 | 77 | 28 | 108 | 114 | 110 | 97 | 46 | 91 | 97 | 150 | 72 | 205 | 108 | 124 | 77 | 84 | 8 |
| Bedford | 104 | 61 | 68 | 36 | 94 | 40 | 115 | 71 | 86 | 77 | 169 | 123 | 58 | 25 | 33 | 30 | 53 | 66 | 15 | 164 | 47 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 16 |
| BRISTOL | 150 | 45 | 52 | 75 | 16 | 61 | 33 | 80 | 72 | 36 | 100 | 107 | 116 | 100 | 53 | 92 | 100 | 150 | 75 | 200 | 115 | 122 | 75 | 84 | 8 |
| Buckingham | 108 | 46 | 55 | 33 | 78 | 28 | 96 | 63 | 76 | 61 | 152 | 113 | 65 | 37 | 16 | 36 | 55 | 85 | 13 | 168 | 60 | 69 | 52 | 57 | 14 |
| Cambridge | 105 | 78 | 80 | 45 | 112 | 57 | 132 | 84 | 103 | 92 | 188 | 136 | 51 | 25 | 50 | 39 | 61 | 49 | 33 | 166 | 52 | 62 | 74 | 50 | 28 |
| CANTERBURY | 169 | 134 | 84 | 64 | 140 | 115 | 160 | 149 | 164 | 111 | 235 | 200 | 22 | 91 | 90 | 105 | 128 | 78 | 93 | 227 | 56 | 126 | 138 | 115 | 27 |
| CARLISLE | 80 | 153 | 223 | 209 | 210 | 150 | 220 | 120 | 123 | 220 | 189 | 94 | 232 | 156 | 185 | 146 | 122 | 185 | 164 | 45 | 301 | 121 | 127 | 139 | 24 |
| CHESTER | 75 | 62 | 133 | 128 | 115 | 67 | 124 | 33 | 27 | 127 | 108 | 22 | 162 | 95 | 100 | 80 | 61 | 145 | 90 | 111 | 182 | 80 | 45 | 70 | 12 |
| CHICHESTER | 176 | 95 | 26 | 38 | 74 | 90 | 89 | 126 | 130 | 42 | 175 | 170 | 59 | 100 | 56 | 105 | 123 | 125 | 80 | 225 | 63 | 135 | 116 | 105 | 12 |
| Colchester | 133 | 113 | 95 | 60 | 136 | 91 | 155 | 120 | 137 | 111 | 220 | 172 | 35 | 57 | 77 | 73 | 94 | 42 | 66 | 188 | 50 | 88 | 109 | 83 | 2 |
| COVENTRY | 85 | 28 | 79 | 65 | 82 | 8 | 100 | 31 | 46 | 79 | 134 | 83 | 96 | 41 | 40 | 27 | 32 | 95 | 26 | 143 | 92 | 55 | 20 | 17 | 1 |
| Derby | 59 | 48 | 106 | 89 | 58 | 35 | 124 | 23 | 45 | 107 | 144 | 71 | 116 | 45 | 67 | 29 | 11 | 93 | 45 | 115 | 122 | 35 | 19 | 21 | 1 |
| Dorchester | 190 | 87 | 47 | 84 | 29 | 99 | 30 | 122 | 116 | 33 | 122 | 150 | 120 | 131 | 77 | 128 | 137 | 174 | 105 | 195 | 123 | 158 | 117 | 124 | |
| DURHAM | 48 | 145 | 209 | 186 | 205 | 136 | 220 | 111 | 123 | 208 | 207 | 107 | 204 | 128 | 169 | 121 | 100 | 147 | 144 | 13 | 262 | 92 | 115 | 119 | |
| ELY | 96 | 83 | 91 | 56 | 122 | 61 | 140 | 83 | 103 | 103 | 191 | 135 | 60 | 20 | 60 | 36 | 56 | 40 | 38 | 155 | 69 | 53 | 73 | 47 | |
| EXETER | 203 | 100 | 85 | 118 | 43 | 117 | 24 | 132 | 120 | 68 | 91 | 147 | 158 | 156 | 105 | 149 | 154 | 204 | 131 | 254 | 172 | 176 | 128 | 140 | |
| GLOCESTER | 123 | 18 | 56 | 63 | 42 | 33 | 60 | 54 | 52 | 48 | 108 | 90 | 105 | 75 | 35 | 67 | 70 | 127 | 50 | 176 | 102 | 94 | 49 | 56 | |
| Guilford | 155 | 83 | 31 | 16 | 79 | 74 | 96 | 110 | 118 | 48 | 176 | 157 | 41 | 76 | 40 | 81 | 103 | 102 | 59 | 216 | 30 | 113 | 99 | 84 | |
| Hertford | 124 | 78 | 61 | 25 | 98 | 60 | 118 | 92 | 108 | 75 | 184 | 143 | 36 | 42 | 39 | 58 | 75 | 66 | 35 | 184 | 22 | 80 | 81 | 60 | |
| HEREFORD | 118 | 20 | 76 | 84 | 50 | 42 | 62 | 47 | 37 | 65 | 90 | 73 | 125 | 86 | 55 | 75 | 74 | 140 | 64 | 168 | 127 | 98 | 46 | 63 | |
| Huntington | 94 | 68 | 80 | 49 | 107 | 46 | 126 | 72 | 90 | 90 | 176 | 123 | 63 | 13 | 46 | 26 | 48 | 55 | 23 | 155 | 57 | 50 | 61 | 35 | |
| Ipswich | 127 | 118 | 108 | 72 | 147 | 97 | 168 | 123 | 141 | 122 | 225 | 173 | 48 | 58 | 86 | 74 | 94 | 31 | 72 | 183 | 67 | 84 | 113 | 84 | |
| Kendal | 58 | 120 | 189 | 177 | 176 | 118 | 187 | 85 | 89 | 185 | 162 | 64 | 202 | 127 | 152 | 114 | 91 | 162 | 133 | 56 | 257 | 95 | 93 | 108 | |
| LANDAFF | 155 | 52 | 75 | 96 | 30 | 73 | 31 | 82 | 69 | 59 | 75 | 97 | 140 | 117 | 74 | 107 | 107 | 178 | 92 | 203 | 165 | 132 | 82 | 95 | |
| Lancaster | 58 | 108 | 178 | 166 | 164 | 107 | 174 | 73 | 76 | 173 | 151 | 52 | 192 | 118 | 140 | 105 | 82 | 155 | 122 | 66 | 232 | 89 | 84 | 98 | |
| Launceston | 220 | 120 | 117 | 150 | 72 | 140 | 52 | 148 | 131 | 100 | 75 | 150 | 190 | 181 | 133 | 173 | 173 | 232 | 158 | 265 | 235 | 200 | 150 | 163 | |
| Leicester | 72 | 40 | 89 | 69 | 98 | 24 | 118 | 36 | 56 | 92 | 150 | 86 | 95 | 28 | 50 | 12 | 18 | 81 | 26 | 132 | 99 | 38 | 26 | | |
| LITCHFIELD | 74 | 31 | 95 | 85 | 90 | 26 | 106 | 11 | 31 | 93 | 125 | 62 | 116 | 54 | 60 | 37 | 28 | 108 | 45 | 128 | 118 | 54 | | | |
| LINCOLN | 44 | 80 | 121 | 96 | 136 | 62 | 155 | 58 | 81 | 129 | 178 | 99 | 113 | 38 | 85 | 33 | 25 | 68 | 57 | 105 | 128 | | | | |
| LONDON | 192 | 112 | 71 | 22 | 127 | 90 | 151 | 134 | 157 | 83 | 269 | 212 | 29 | 76 | 55 | 96 | 122 | 108 | 67 | 276 | | | | | |
| Newcastle | 62 | 158 | 221 | 200 | 218 | 150 | 235 | 123 | 134 | 220 | 216 | 117 | 216 | 142 | 181 | 134 | 114 | 157 | 156 | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 95 | 47 | 67 | 44 | 87 | 25 | 106 | 56 | 71 | 73 | 155 | 107 | 73 | 26 | 29 | 25 | 43 | 77 | | | | | | | |
| NORWICH | 105 | 122 | 128 | 91 | 161 | 99 | 182 | 117 | 137 | 140 | 230 | 164 | 76 | 54 | 100 | 70 | 83 | | | | | | | | |
| Nottingham | 55 | 56 | 107 | 86 | 114 | 39 | 130 | 34 | 56 | 110 | 154 | 81 | 111 | 36 | 68 | 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakham | 73 | 55 | 92 | 66 | 107 | 33 | 123 | 48 | 70 | 96 | 162 | 99 | 88 | 16 | 52 | | | | | | | | | | |
| OXFORD | 123 | 44 | 40 | 29 | 62 | 35 | 83 | 70 | 78 | 45 | 145 | 117 | 69 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PETERBORO | 84 | 68 | 91 | 62 | 114 | 44 | 134 | 64 | 84 | 99 | 175 | 115 | 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROCHESTER | 158 | 112 | 72 | 42 | 120 | 95 | 137 | 129 | 143 | 90 | 213 | 180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. ASAPH | 92 | 75 | 145 | 145 | 123 | 85 | 130 | 52 | 40 | 139 | 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. DAVIDS | 186 | 108 | 151 | 172 | 102 | 131 | 91 | 120 | 99 | 133 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SALISBURY | 164 | 67 | 18 | 53 | 32 | 72 | 49 | 101 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 90 | 35 | 107 | 107 | 87 | 48 | 98 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | 73 | 35 | 105 | 96 | 95 | 35 | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunton | 180 | 75 | 65 | 98 | 21 | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warwick | 92 | 23 | 72 | 61 | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WELLS | 166 | 60 | 50 | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor | 140 | 74 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WINCHESTER | 163 | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORCESTER | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPLANATION

To know y^e distance of y^e Cities &c. as Ipswich to Huntington, see I. on y^e Top & H. on y^e Side, & carry a line or your sight to y^e Square where both Meet, which gives y^e N^o. of Miles

Note, Distances from & to London in Measurd, y^e rest Comput^d

| Leicester | Launceston | Lancaster | LANDAFF. | Kendal | Ipswich | Huntington | HEREFORD | Hertford | Guilford | GLOCESTER | EXETER | ELY | DURHAM. | Dorchester. | Derby. | COVENTRY | Colchester. | CHICHESTER | CHESTER. | CARLISLE | CANTERBURY | Cambridge. | Buckingham | BRISTOL. | Bedford. | BATH | Berwick |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 146 | 65 | 102 | 78 | 194 | 144 | 83 | 163 | 174 | 103 | 148 | 156 | 125 | 157 | 92 | 102 | 192 | 184 | 41 | 103 | 220 | 157 | 132 | 116 | 143 | 123 | 163 |
| 178 | 304 | 100 | 145 | 90 | 230 | 202 | 213 | 232 | 264 | 223 | 294 | 204 | 62 | 291 | 162 | 190 | 235 | 285 | 152 | 61 | 275 | 213 | 215 | 248 | 212 | 250 | |
| 84 | 85 | 150 | 32 | 165 | 133 | 92 | 40 | 85 | 70 | 28 | 60 | 104 | 188 | 40 | 90 | 64 | 128 | 68 | 104 | 196 | 130 | 98 | 62 | 10 | 80 | | |
| 137 | 165 | 134 | 103 | 144 | 58 | 14 | 78 | 22 | 52 | 62 | 137 | 27 | 150 | 110 | 58 | 41 | 51 | 75 | 105 | 176 | 80 | 20 | 17 | 84 | | | |
| 134 | 81 | 150 | 25 | 160 | 140 | 97 | 35 | 91 | 79 | 27 | 60 | 111 | 190 | 44 | 93 | 72 | 130 | 78 | 102 | 195 | 138 | 103 | 67 | | | | |
| 137 | 148 | 133 | 85 | 143 | 75 | 30 | 63 | 32 | 48 | 45 | 119 | 45 | 155 | 93 | 56 | 32 | 68 | 67 | 95 | 175 | 87 | 36 | | | | | |
| 150 | 183 | 144 | 123 | 151 | 40 | 13 | 98 | 22 | 61 | 81 | 155 | 12 | 154 | 126 | 69 | 56 | 35 | 83 | 118 | 181 | 67 | | | | | | |
| 115 | 210 | 211 | 163 | 218 | 49 | 80 | 147 | 56 | 62 | 128 | 177 | 73 | 216 | 140 | 133 | 117 | 39 | 75 | 182 | 247 | | | | | | | |
| 139 | 244 | 46 | 190 | 34 | 207 | 170 | 160 | 197 | 224 | 172 | 240 | 173 | 45 | 239 | 120 | 146 | 210 | 241 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| 170 | 152 | 50 | 93 | 63 | 155 | 105 | 64 | 126 | 141 | 80 | 144 | 116 | 100 | 143 | 50 | 65 | 153 | 156 | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | 138 | 198 | 100 | 209 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 61 | 24 | 80 | 105 | 94 | 223 | 66 | 123 | 96 | 87 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | 208 | 176 | 150 | 182 | 13 | 48 | 129 | 37 | 67 | 112 | 178 | 37 | 178 | 144 | 102 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | 145 | 102 | 80 | 113 | 95 | 44 | 47 | 62 | 70 | 40 | 123 | 60 | 130 | 106 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | 166 | 78 | 100 | 88 | 104 | 55 | 65 | 80 | 105 | 65 | 147 | 65 | 102 | 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | 73 | 192 | 55 | 205 | 155 | 125 | 78 | 108 | 79 | 69 | 40 | 135 | 232 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | 253 | 57 | 190 | 48 | 172 | 142 | 156 | 172 | 104 | 164 | 240 | 143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | 191 | 138 | 129 | 148 | 38 | 25 | 101 | 33 | 71 | 88 | 165 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | 33 | 194 | 50 | 207 | 190 | 153 | 85 | 140 | 116 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | 107 | 126 | 41 | 138 | 120 | 72 | 20 | 75 | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 | 147 | 180 | 100 | 191 | 78 | 64 | 93 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | 170 | 157 | 113 | 167 | 48 | 30 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 153 | 102 | 114 | 35 | 126 | 136 | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 177 | 130 | 114 | 139 | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 218 | 174 | 160 | 180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | 214 | 13 | 156 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | 67 | 143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 163 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

with ye JUDGES CIRCUITS.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

10 20 30 40 50 60 69½ English — } Miles.
10 20 30 40 50 60 Scotch & Irish }

GERMAN OCEAN

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

IRISH SEA

BRISTOL CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

Orkney Is. · Fayrhill · N. Ronalsha · Sanda · Stronsa · Copinsha · S. Ronalsha · Pentland F. · Hoxburn Hd. · Stroma · Dungsby Hd. · Dungsby · Yose Hd. · Wick · Caith · Strathnaivern · Berriedale · Torbreck · Hoglisk · Sutherland · Orm Hd. · Loch · Brora · Dunrobin · Dornoch & H. · Rowrie Pt. · Scalpa I. · Hoglisk · Ross · Dingwall · Cromartie H. · Murray Firth · Skie · Kill · Barnesag · Kildun · Ichaglin · Bornera Fs. · Cromarti · Rhaeunry · Inverness · Cawdor · Forres · Elgin · Banff · Cullen · Kynards Hd. · Buchanness · Peterhead · Murray · Buchan · Strath Bogie · Inverury · Rintore · Marr · Old New } Aberdeen · Rum I. · Canny I. · Eig I. · Fuda I. · Barra I. · Vaterfa · Donich · Berneri · Coll I. · Tiry I. · Kilmaroy · Fort Augustus · Aviamore · Ruthwen · Badenoch · Kilmore · Megarie · Fort William · Inverlochy · Dalnacardoch · Athol · Blair · Glenshee · Mearns · Dunotyr · Bervy · Montrose · Kilmore · Arcoch · Mull · Iona · Dedym · Dunstaffnage · Broad Albain · Strathery · Angus · Dundee · Perth · Tay Firth & R. · Lorn · Argyle · Monteith · Abernethy · St Andrews · Colonsay · Oronsay · Jura · Islay · Kildalton · Kilmore · Dunblain · Dumferland · Carfell · Fifeness · E. Lustruther · Firth of Forth · Coldingham · Holy I. · Farne Is. · Dow Hirtach · Oversay · Kilzeran · Roteſay · Dunbarton · Edinburgh · Glasgow · Renfrew · Lothian · Berwick · Lauder · Kintyre · Ayr · Irwin · Cuningham · Clydisdale · Twedale · Lanark · Aire · Douglas · Selkirk · Jedburgh · Teviotdale · Liddisdale · Annandale · Eskdale · Ettrick Forest · Carrick · Galloway · Burgene · Dunfris · Annan · Strannaver · Wigtown · Kirkcudbright · Hull of Galloway · Glenluce Bay · Whitehorn · Tory I. · Sheeps Hd. · L. Sweilly · Enesterhul I. Hd. · Fair Hd. · Old Fleet · Rathlin I. · Cantyre · Avona I. · Hagel I. · Copland I. · North I. of Arran · Templecrean · Dunnagal · Londonderry · Tyrconel · Tyrone · Raghlin I. · Dunagal Bay · Ennis Murray · Slego Bay · Breed Hd. · Fermanagh · Letrim · Armagh · Monaghan · Down · Strangford · Peel Cast · Douglas · Castletown · Man · Ravenglass · Whitehaven · Solway Firth · Carlisle · Cumberland · Durham · Sunderland · Hartlepool · Stockton · Darlington · Guisborough · Whitby · Robinhoods B. · Scarborough · Flamborough Head · Bridlington · Burlington · Filey · Kilham · Pocklington · Beverly · Hull · Malton · Thirsk · Northallerton · Richmond · Ripon · Knaresborough · Leeds · Wakefield · Spurn Head · Humber R. · Grimsby · Lincoln · Louth · Boston · Wainfleet · Gainsboro · Salt fleet · Yorkshire · Lancaster · Preston · Liverpool · Manchester · Chester · Denbigh · Flint · Anglesey · Holy Head · Bangor · Caernarvon · Lincolnshire · Derby · Nottingham · Stafford · Shrewsbury · Litchfield · Leicester · Rutland · Northampton · Huntingdon · Bedford · Cambridge · Norfolk · Suffolk · Ipswich · Yarmouth · Norwich · Lynn Regis · Wells · Cromer · Harwich · Colchester · Essex · Hertford · Middlesex · London · Chelmsford · Canterbury · Kent · Downs · Foreland · Margat · Thames · Sheerness · Chatham · Rochester · Gravesend · Deptford · Greenwich · Woolwich · Dover · Sandwich · Hythe · Romney · Rye · Winchelsea · Hastings · Beachy head · Bologne · Estaples · Montreuil · Calais · Dungeness · Shoreham · Arundel · Chichester · Sussex · Surrey · Hampshire · Winchester · Southampton · Salisbury · Andover · Berkshire · Reading · Oxford · Oxfordshire · Buckingham · Bedfordshire · Hertford · Gloucester · Worcester · Worcestershire · Warwick · Coventry · Leicester · Rutland · Lincolnshire · Nottingham · Derby · Stafford · Shrewsbury · Litchfield · Shropshire · Montgomery · Radnor · Brecknock · Hereford · Monmouth · Glamorgan · Cardiff · Landaff · Caerphilly · Bristol · Somerset · Wiltshire · Dorsetshire · Devizes · Marlborough · Chippenham · Bath · Wells · Taunton · Barnstaple · Bideford · Devonshire · Exeter · Launceston · Oakhampton · Tavistock · Plymouth · Cornwall · Truro · Penzance · Falmouth · Helston · Scilly Is. · Lizard Pt. · C. Cornwall · Lands-end · Dartmouth · Torbay · Exmouth · Portland · Weymouth · Poole · Isle of Wight · Dunnose · Selsey · Beachy head · Dungeness · Rye · Hastings · Foreland · Downs · Sandwich · Deal · Canterbury · Maidstone · Rochester · Chatham · Sheerness · Thames · Margat · Foreland · Harwich · Ipswich · Sudbury · Clare · Cambridge · Bedford · Northampton · Buckingham · Oxford · Reading · Marlborough · Salisbury · Winchester · Southampton · Chichester · Arundel · Shoreham · Lewes · Brighthelmstone

# THE LAW-COURTS OF ENGLAND.

THE tribunals, or courts of juſtice in England, are of three ſorts: ſpiritual, temporal, and mixed, which laſt is the greateſt and moſt honourable, called *Parliament*; a name of no very antient date, borrowed from France. Our Anglo-Saxon anceſtors called it Witena-ȝemot, or the *aſſembly of the wiſe*; Ge-pædniſſ, or *council*, and Micelſynod (from the Greek word *Synodus*) or *the great aſſembly*. The Latin writers of that and ſucceeding ages call it the *Commune concilium, curia altiſſima, generale placitum, curia magna, magnatum conventus, præſentia regis, prælatorum procerumque collectorum, commune totius regni concilium, &c.*; the Common Council, the Supreme Court, the General Pleading, the great Court, the Aſſembly of the Nobles, the Preſence of the King, Prelates and Lords aſſembled together, the Common Council of the whole Nation, &c. And as the general Aſſembly of Etolia is called by Livy [a] PANÆTOLIVM, ſo may this juſtly be called PANANGLIVM, being compoſed of the King, the Clergy, the Superior Nobles, the Knights and Burgeſſes elected; or, to expreſs myſelf more in the law ſtyle, *the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons*, who repreſent the whole body of the nation. It is not held at fixed times, but called, at the king's pleaſure, as often as there is occaſion to conſult about difficult emergencies for the general good of the ſtate, and it is diſſolved in like manner by his ſole authority (A). But it has a ſupreme and ſovereign power to enact, confirm, repeal, explain, revive obſolete laws, determine difficult caſes between individuals, and in one word, in all matters which reſpect the good of the nation or private perſons. Parliament.

The next court to this in the early Norman times, and for ſome time before, was the *King's own Court*, held in the palace, and following the king wherever he went. For in the palace was a place for the chancellor and ſecretaries, who had the care of the writs and ſeal, for the judges who determined both ſuits, or *pleas*, as they are called, reſpecting the crown, and thoſe between the ſubjects. There was likewiſe the *Exchequer*, where ſat the treaſurer and accomptants, who had the charge of the king's treaſure. Each of theſe were accounted part of the king's houſhold, and had their diet and cloaths from the king. Hence Goetzlin, in the life of St. Edward, calls them *Palatii cauſidici*, Palace Lawyers, and Johannes Sariſburienſis *Curiales*, Courtiers. But beſides theſe, and over them, was one ſupreme juſtice, called the *Juſtice of England, the Chief Juſtice, the Juſtitiary of England*, and *the Chief Juſtitiary of England*, who was appointed with a ſalary of 1000 marks a year, by the following patent: "The king to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, ſheriffs, foreſters, and all other faithful ſubjects of England, greeting. Whereas for our preſervation, the maintainance of the peace of our realm, and to adminiſter juſtice to all and ſingular of our ſubjects, we have appointed our truſty and well-beloved Philip Baſſet Chief Juſtitiary of England during our pleaſure; we command you upon the allegiance you owe to us to be obedient to him in all things pertaining to the office aforeſaid, as to the keeping our peace and the peace of our realm, ſo long as the aforeſaid Baſſet ſhall continue in office. Teſte Rege," &c. The King's Court. Juſtice of England.

But in the reign of Henry III. it being enacted that the common pleas of the ſubject ſhould not follow the king's court, but be held in ſome certain place; ſoon afterwards the Chancery, and Court of the Pleas of the Crown, together with the Exchequer, were transferred from the palace, and eſtabliſhed apart in diſtinct places, as ſome, how truly I know not, have ſaid.

Having premiſed thus much, I ſhall add a few words about theſe and the other courts which aroſe out of them, as they now ſtand. Some of theſe are courts of law, as *the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Aſſizes, the Star Chamber, the Court of Wards*, and *Admiralty*; others of equity, as *the Chancery, Court of Requeſts, Councils in the Marches of Wales and the North*. Take a ſhort account of each in their order, according to the information communicated to me.

[a] XXXI. 29. XXXV. 32.

(A) By ſtatute 1 Geo. I. c. 38. the king is obliged to ſummon a new parliament once in ſeven years, as before 6 William and Mary once in three. G.

King's Bench

The *King's Bench*, ſo called from the king's formerly preſiding in it, takes cognizance of the *Pleas of the Crown*, and many other matters reſpecting the king and the public good; and re-hears the wrong judgments of the *Court of Common Pleas*. The judges in it, beſides the king when he pleaſes to be preſent, are the *Chief Juſtice of England*, and four [b] others, or more, as the king pleaſes.

Comm Pleas.

The *Court of Common Pleas* is ſo called from hearing *Common law pleadings* between the ſubject, agreeable to our law which is called the *Common* Law. In this ſit the *Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas*, with four other *Juſtices*. The officers of this court are the *Keeper of the Writs*, three *Prothonotaries*, and a number of inferior officers.

Exchequer

The *Exchequer* [c] had its name from the table at which the members ſat. For thus Gervaſe of Tilbury (B), who lived A. D. 1160. "The Exchequer is a long ſquare board, about ten feet long and five broad, like "a table for perſons to ſit at. On each ſide it has a border about four fingers broad; over it lies a cloth [d] "bought in Eaſter term, not of any colour, but black ſtriped with white, the ſtripes about a foot or "hand's breadth aſunder." And preſently after he adds [e], "This court is ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed "at the Conqueſt by king William, who borrowed his idea from the Exchequer abroad." Here are heard all cauſes relating to the revenue. The judges are, *the Lord High-Treaſurer of England*, *the Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *the Chief Baron*, and three [f] or four other *Barons*. The officers, *King's Remembrancer*, *Remembrancer of the Exchequer*, *Clerk of the Pipe*, *Comptroller of the Pipe*, *five Auditors of the old Revenue*, *the Foreign Oppoſer*, *Clerk of the Eſtreats*, *Clerk of the Pleas*, *Marſhal*, *Clerk of the Summonſes*, *Deputy Chamberlains*, *two Secondaries in the office of King's Remembrancer*, *two Secondaries in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's office*, *two Secondaries of the Pipe*, *four Clerks in the different offices*, &c. On the other ſide of the Exchequer, called the *Receipt*, are the following officers: *Two Chamberlains*, *a Vice-Treaſurer*, *Clerk of the Tallies*, *Clerk of the Pells*, *Keeper of the Treaſury*, *four Tellers*, *two Joiners of the Tallies*, *two Deputy Chamberlains*, *the Clerk for the Tallies*, *Purſuivant ordinary*, *two Secretaries*, &c. (C). The officers of the *Tenths* and *Firſt Fruits* belong alſo to this. Theſe laſt were appointed when the Pope's authority was aboliſhed, and an act paſſed that the tenths and firſt fruits of eccleſiaſtical benefices ſhould be paid to the king (D).

Juſtices Itinerant.

Beſides theſe three royal courts of law, to prevent delays and trouble to the ſubjects and eaſe their expence, king Henry II. ſent ſome of theſe judges and others every year into every county in the kingdom, who are called *Juſtices Itinerant* and *Juſtices in Eyre* [g]. Theſe in the counties to which they are ſent determine both the *Pleas of the Crown* and the *Common Pleas*. For that prince, as Matthew Paris [h] tells us, "by the advice of his ſon and the biſhops, appointed juſtices for ſix parts of the kingdom, three in each "part, who ſwore to maintain each man's right inviolate." This appointment ſunk under Edward III. but was ſoon after in ſome meaſure revived by act of parliament; for the counties being divided into *Circuits*, as we call them, two of the king's juſtices twice a year go their *Circuits* to try priſoners, and make what we call a *Gaol Delivery*, whence they are called by our lawyers *Juſtices of Gaol Delivery*; alſo to take cognizance *of aſſize*, *of novel deſſeiſin*, and ſome other things in them. Hence they are called *Juſtices of Niſi Prius* from the Writs containing theſe two words directed to the ſheriff.

Star Chamber.

The *Star-Chamber*, or rather *Court of the King's Council*, takes cognizance of criminal cauſes, as perjury, impoſtures, cheats, exceſſes, &c. In point of antiquity this is the oldeſt, and, in point of dignity, the moſt honourable court. It ſeems deducible from the time when the ſubjects appealed to the king, and the king's council was inſtituted. The judges in it are the moſt honourable and diſtinguiſhed perſonages, as being the king's counſellors. It had the name of *Star-Chamber* from meeting antiently in a chamber adorned with ſtars at Weſtminſter. For we read in the records of Edward III. *Counſeil en la chambre des Eſtoiles*, *pres de la Receipte al Weſtminſter*. But the authority of this court was ſo augmented and confirmed in parliament by that wiſe prince Henry VII. that many have improperly ſuppoſed him the firſt inſtitutor of it. The judges in it are, *the Lord Chancellor of England*, *the Lord Treaſurer of England*, *the Lord Preſident of the King's Council*, *the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*, and all the *Counſellors of State*, both ſpiritual

[b] Now three.

[c] *Schecken* in German is to *travel*. Rollo inſtituted an exchequer in Normandy, and it was at firſt itinerant there, as well as here after the Conqueſt. See le Couſtumier de Norm. MS n. Gale.

[d] *Supponitur*, Camden; but *ſuperponitur*, Dial. de Scacc. Gibſon tranſlated it as in Camden, without ſuſpecting a miſprint. On this checque the ſums are marked and ſcored with counters. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. 4.

[e] Dial. l. 4. Madox, c. iv. § 5.

[f] Now three. G.

[g] The name of juſtices in eyre remains now only in the two chief juſtices in eyre North and South of Trent, inſtituted by Hen. II. 1184. (Hoveden), to hear foreſt cauſes, now a ſinecure office. See Blackſtone, III. 6. p. 72.

[h] p. 132. 1176.

(B) Dial. de Scaccario I. 1. which Madox aſcribes to Richard Fitz-Nigil. See Hiſtory of the Exchequer, c. iv. § 3.

(C) It was regulated and reduced to its preſent order by Edward I. and intended principally to order the revenues of the crown, and to recover the king's debts and duties. It conſiſts of two diviſions, the receipt of the exchequer, and the court ſubdivided into a court of equity and of common law, wherein is the lord treaſurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron, and the three puiſne ones. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. 4. Mr. Madox divides the hiſtory of the Exchequer into two periods. In the firſt, from the Conqueſt to the reign of John, its officers were, the chief juſtice and barons, the chancellor and the treaſurer, c. 20. In the ſecond period we find the king's council acting in this court, and the treaſurer had a deputy, c. 21. The inferior officers do not occur before the ſecond period. Theſe were, the two remembrancers (the king's and the lord treaſurer's), the engroſſer of the great roll, the uſher *(oſtiarius)* of the exchequer, who kept the court ſafely, and carried the ſummonſes, the conſtable who was deputy to the conſtable of England, the marſhal, who had the care of certain bags, the auditors of the foreign accounts, the clerk of the eſtreats and foreign ſummonſes, the clerk of the writs, the chamberlains, the treaſurers and their reſpective clerks, the clerk of the tallies, the clerk of the pells, the tellers, the peſour, who weighed the money paid in, and the fuſor or melter, c. 24.

The preſent officers are, the king's remembrancer and his deputy, eight attornies, lord treaſurer's remembrancer, five attornies, office of pleas, maſter and four attornies, two auditors of the impreſt and a deputy auditor, two auditors of the revenue and a deputy auditor, clerk and comptroller of the pipe, a marſhal, maſter of the firſt fruits and comptroller, deputy remembrancer of the firſt fruits, clerk of the eſtreats, receiver, two chamberlains and two deputies, a chief and four under uſhers, &c. G.

(D) Queen Anne gave this part of the revenue, in perpetuity, to augment the maintenance of the poorer clergy, which pious gift was confirmed in parliament in the ſecond year of her reign. G. By this bounty, which gives 200l. to all cures not exceeding 10l. per annum, above 1300 poor livings have been augmented between 1714 and 1740.

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and temporal, and ſuch parliamentary barons as the king pleaſes to ſummon; the *two chief juſtices*, or in their abſence two other *judges*. The officers are *the Clerk of the Council, the Clerk of the writs and proceedings of the Council in the Star Chamber*, &c. Cauſes are tried here, not by *peers*, according to our *common* law, but according to the civil law (E).

Court of Wards and Liveries.

*The Court of Wards and Liveries*, which takes its name from minors[i] or wards, whoſe affairs it takes cognizance of, was firſt inſtituted by Henry VIII. theſe cauſes being before determined in the *Chancery* and *Exchequer*. For, by an antient practice derived from the Normans, and not, as ſome have ſuppoſed, from Henry III. when any one dies who holds lands of the king *in capite by knight's ſervice*, both the heir and his eſtate, with its revenues, remain in the king's power and ward till he comes to be 21 years of age, and then they are delivered to him by the king's writ. In this court the *Maſter General* is judge, and under him the *Surveyor of Liveries*, *Attorney General*, *Receiver General*, *Auditor*, *Clerk of the Liveries*, *Clerk of the Court*, 40 *Feodaries*, and *a meſſenger* (F).

In later times ſprung up two other courts, *for Correction of Errors*, the firſt of which was to correct *errors in the Court of Exchequer* (G), the other for *errors in the Court of King's Bench*. The judges in the former are, the *Chancellor* and *Treaſurer of England*, with ſuch others of the judges as they think proper to call to their aſſiſtance; in the latter, the *Juſtices of the Common Pleas* and the *Barons of the Exchequer*.

Court of Admiralty.

The *Court of Admiralty* takes cognizance of maritime affairs. In this court are, the *Admiral of England*, his *Deputy*, who is *a judge*, *two Secretaries*, *a Serjeant of Court*, and the *Vice-Admirals of England* (H). We come now to the courts of equity.

Chancery.

The *Chancery* has its name from the Chancellor, a name of no great dignity under the antient emperors, as we learn from Vopiſcus[k]. But now it is of the higheſt honour, and the chancellors are advanced to the head of the nobility. Caſſiodorus derives their name from *Cancelli*, becauſe they ſat to hear cauſes behind in a private apartment * incloſed with rails. "Conſider," ſays he[l], "how you are ſtyled; what you do "within the rails cannot be concealed, for the gates are open, the incloſures wide, and the doors like "windows." From this it is evident that the chancellor ſat within rails open to view on every ſide, ſo that he ſhould ſeem to have had his name from thence (I). But, he being in a manner the mouth, eye, and ear of the prince, it was his buſineſs to draw lines acroſs reſcripts and decrees unfairly obtained, or contrary to the public good, which method they not improperly term *Cancelling*; ſome have derived the name of Chancellor from this *Cancellation*. Thus a modern gloſſary ſays, "The Chancellor is he whoſe "buſineſs is to examine the emperor's writs and anſwers, and orders, to cancel ſuch as are improper, and "ſign the others." Nor is Polydore Vergil's[m] account true, that William the Conqueror inſtituted a ſociety of ſecretaries who wrote orders, and named the maſter of that ſociety *Chancellor*, it being plain and evident that there were chancellors in England before the Norman conqueſt. The chancellor's dignity and authority at preſent is too well known to need any explanation. What it was formerly I ſhall here ſhew in brief from a very antient author[n]. "The dignity of Chancellor of England is ſuch, that he is "accounted the next to the king in the kingdom, that he may ſeal his own orders with the reverſe of the "king's ſeal[o], of which he has the keeping; that the king's chapel is in his diſpoſal and care; that he is "to receive and take care of the vacant archbiſhoprics, biſhoprics, abbies and baronies, as they fall into "the king's hand; that he is to attend at all the king's councils, even without ſummon, to ſeal all writs "with the hand of the clerk who carries the king's ſeal, and all matters are ordered by the advice of the "chancellor. Alſo that, by the grace of God furniſhing him with a ſufficiency of merit, he may, if he "will, arrive at the dignity of archbiſhop or biſhop before he die. Hence it is that the chancellorſhip is "not to be bought." I ſhall juſt obſerve, by the bye, that the form of conſtituting a chancellor in the reign of Henry II. was[p], by hanging the great ſeal of England about the neck of the perſon elected. But

* Secretum, i. e. locus judicii.

[i] *Pupilli.*

[k] In Carino, c. 1. It is doubtful whether Vopiſcus' words reflect on the man or the office. Camden and Spelman in v. take the latter ſide of the queſtion; "præfectum urbis unum ex ſuis cancellariis fecit, quo fœdius nec excogitari poterat aliquando, nec dici."

[l] Ep. 6. B. 11. [m] p. 202. Ed. Thyſii.

[n] Fitz-Stephen, who lived under Henry II. vit. Thomæ Becket, p. 13. inter Sparke's Scriptores.

[o] *Altera parte* regii ſigilli. [p] Walter Mapes. See an inſtance of this ſo late as lord chancellor Forteſcue. A. S. min.

(E) This court (of very antient inſtitution, being firſt mentioned Clauſ. 41 Edw. III. m. 13. new modelled by Henry VII. and VIII.) having been guilty of great abuſes, as was declared in parliament, and of which ſee Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, I. and III. was entirely taken away by a ſtatute made in the 16th of Charles I. c. 10. The room where it ſat is now the Lottery-office on the Eaſt ſide of New-palace-yard, and ſir William Blackſtone derives its name from the *Starra*, or Jewiſh bonds and obligations kept in it. All its records are deſtroyed, except ſome reports in Dyer, Crook, Coke, &c. Its beſt powers have reverted into the King's Bench. Blackſtone's Commentaries, IV. 19.

(F) Upon the death of every one of the king's tenants an inqueſt of office was made, called *Inquiſitio poſt mortem*, of what lands he died ſeiſed, who was his heir, and of what age. To ſuperintend this, this court was eſtabliſhed by ſtatute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46. It was taken away and aboliſhed, with all its oppreſſive tenures, by a ſtatute 12 Car. II. c. 24. The inqueſts of office ſtill continue in force on proper occaſions. Blackſtone's Commentaries, B. III. c. 17.

(G) From the common-law ſide of the Exchequer a writ of error muſt be brought into the court of Exchequer chamber, by ſtatute 31 Edward III. c. 12, and from their determination lies a writ of error to the Houſe of Lords. Blackſtone, III. c. 4. V. 3. p. 46. Writs of error lie alſo from the court of King's Bench to the court of Exchequer chamber and the Houſe of Lords. Ib. III. 4. p. 43.

The court of Exchequer chamber, firſt erected by ſtatute 31 Edward III. c. 12. to determine cauſes upon writ of error from the common law ſide of the court of Exchequer, conſiſts of the lord treaſurer, the lord chancellor, with the juſtices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. In imitation of this, a ſecond court of Exchequer chamber was erected by ſtatute 27 Elizabeth, c. 8, conſiſting of the juſtices of Common Pleas, and the barons of the Exchequer, before whom writs of erros may be brought from the King's Bench. Blackſtone III. 4.

(H) Blackſtone, III. c. 5.

(I) The chancellor among the Romans ſeems to have ſignified a chief ſcribe or ſecretary, who was afterwards inveſted with ſeveral judicial powers, and a general ſuperintendency over the reſt of the officers of the prince. From the Roman empire it paſſed to the Roman church, and hence every biſhop has his chancellor, the principal judge of his conſiſtory: and almoſt every ſtate in Europe has its chancellor. He ſeems in all to have had the ſupervifion of all charters, letters, and public inſtruments of the crown or ſovereign, and is with us created at this day by the mere delivery of the king's great ſeal into his cuſtody, whereby he becomes, without writ or patent, an officer of the greateſt weight and power of any now ſubſiſting in the kingdom, and ſuperior, in point of precedency, to every temporal lord. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. 4

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in Henry VI's time it was as follows, as I ſhall recite from records. Upon the demiſe of the chancellor of England, "the king's three great ſeals, one of gold, the other two of ſilver, which were in the cuſtody "of the chancellor, are immediately upon his death locked up in a wooden coffer, which as ſoon as it is "ſealed with the ſeals of lords preſent is conveyed to the Treaſury. Thence it is carried to the king, who "delivers to the future chancellor who is to execute the office of the Chancery, after he has taken an "oath for the good and faithful diſcharge thereof, firſt the great ſeal of ſilver, then that of gold, then "that other of ſilver into his hands, in the preſence of a numerous aſſembly of nobles. After receiving "them he replaces them in the coffer, and ſealing it with his own ſeal carries it home, and in the preſence "of certain lords, cauſes certain of the king's patents and writs to be ſealed with them. When the chan-"cellor is diſmiſſed he delivers into the king's hand theſe three ſeals, in the preſence of the lords; firſt "the great ſeal of gold, then the larger one of ſilver, and laſtly the other ſilver one." At preſent only one ſeal is delivered to the chancellor; nor do we meet with any account of theſe three ſeals, except in the reign of Henry VI (K). Great acceſſions of authority and dignity have accrued to this office of chancellor in a courſe of time by acts of parliament, eſpecially ſince the lawyers have become ſo attentive to the tittles of the law, to the perplexing niceties of words, that a court of equity was become abſolutely neceſſary, which is under the direction of the chancellor, who determines according to right and equity, and moderates that ſtrictneſs of juſtice which is oftentimes but ſtrict oppreſſion. In this court preſides the *Lord Chancellor of England*, aſſiſted by twelve *Maſters in Chancery*, of whom the firſt is Keeper or *Maſter of the Rolls* belonging to the ſame court. To this court belong many officers, ſome of whom particularly attend upon the great ſeal; as *the Clerk of the Crown*, *the Clerk of the Hanaper*, *the Sealer*, *the Chauff-Wax*, *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, 24 *Curſitors*, *Clerk of the writs of Subpœna*. Others concerned in the cauſes chiefly brought hither are, a *Prothonotary*, *ſix Clerks* or *Attornies of the Court*, and a *Regiſter*. There are likewiſe *three Clerks of the Petty Bag* (L), *a Clerk of Preſentations*, *a Clerk of the Faculties*, *a Clerk for examining Letters Patents*, *a Clerk for Diſmiſſions*, &c.

Court of Requeſts.

There is alſo another court, which aroſe out of the king's privy council, called the *Court of Requeſts* (M), from the requeſts or petitions delivered there, where cauſes are heard, as in *Chancery*, between private perſons, after they have been laid before the king or the privy council, and likewiſe others. In this court are ſeveral *Maſters of Requeſts*, a *Clerk* or *Regiſter*, and two or three *Attorneys*. Of the councils in the Marches of Wales and the North, we ſhall treat, God willing, in their proper place.

Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

The principal ſpiritual courts are the *Synod*, called the *Convocation* (N), which always meet with the Parliament, and the *Provincial Synods* in each province *.

Court of Arches.

Next to theſe are the archbiſhop of Canterbury's courts, viz. the *Court of Arches*, the judge of which is the *Dean of the Arches*, ſo called from St. Mary's church in London, whoſe tower is remarkable for its arch, and receiving all appeals in the province of Canterbury (O). In this court are ſixteen advocates[q], or more, as the archbiſhop pleaſes, all doctors of law, two regiſters, and ten[r] proctors.

Court of Audience.

The *Court of Audience*, which takes cognizance of all complaints, cauſes, and appeals in the province (P).

Prerogative court.

The *Prerogative Court*, where a commiſſary[s] determines inheritances whether demiſed by will or not.

Court of Faculties.

The *Court of Faculties*, in which ſits a Maſter, who hears the grievances of ſuch as deſire redreſs of the rigour and ſtrictneſs of the eccleſiaſtical law; and a Regiſter, who inrolls the diſpenſations granted here.

Court of Peculiars.

The *Court of Peculiars*, which has juriſdiction over certain pariſhes exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and peculiar to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which, with other courts of inferior note, I purpoſely omit. Nor ſhould I have meddled with the others, had not Guicciardini ſet me an example in his deſcription of the Netherlands.

I had intended here to have inſerted a few obſervations, chiefly on the antiquity of the great officers of England, as the *Chancellor* (already treated of), *the Treaſurer*, *the Preſident of the Council*, *the Keeper of the Privy Seal*, *the Lord Chamberlain*, *the Lord High Conſtable*, *Marſhal* (Q), *Steward of the King's Houſehold*, &c. But underſtanding that this has been undertaken by others, I am ſo far from meaning to foreſtal their obſervations, that I am ready to communicate to them any that I may have made upon the ſubject.

Some may perhaps expect that I ſhould inform them from aſtrologers under what ſign and planet Britain lies. And this I would do (having ſome little acquaintance with thoſe learned errors) to ſatisfy the

* See the Antiquities of the Britiſh Church.

[q] Now above twenty. G.

[r] Now thirty-four. G.

[s] The judge of the Prerogative Court. Blackſtone.

(K) The king has ſtill three ſeals, the *privy ſignet*, in the cuſtody of the principal ſecretary of ſtate, the *privy ſeal*, in the cuſtody of the lord privy ſeal, and the *great ſeal*, kept by the chancellor. See Blackſtone's Commentaries, B. II. c. 21. v. II. p. 347.

(L) Writs paſſed under the great ſeal relating to the buſineſs of the ſubject, and the returns to them, were according to the ſimplicity of antient times originally kept in a *hamper*, hanaperium; others relating to ſuch matters wherein the crown is concerned, in a little ſack or bag, *parva baga*. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. c. 4. v. 5. III. p. 49. Du Cange derives the Hanaper from *Hanaperium*, a large place or veſſel to keep Þnæp, *hanapa* or *hanapus*, a cup or veſſel; on which ſee ſome curious learning.

(M) This was virtually aboliſhed by the ſtatute 16 Car. I. c. 10. Blackſtone's Commentaries, B. III. c. 4.

(N) Since the clergy have waved their right to tax themſelves, 1664, the Convocation has never paſſed any ſynodical act; and till 1700 they were for the moſt part only called, and ſeldom met in a full body. The year after the Revolution they began to ſit in due form, but their reſolutions came to nothing. Ever ſince 1700 the Convocation has been ſolemnly formed, and the lower clergy permitted to form themſelves into a houſe, and chuſe a prolocutor, and they have ſat till the parliament roſe or was diſſolved; and now it ſeems agreed, that they are of right to be aſſembled concurrently with parliament, and may act and proceed as provincial councils, when his Majeſty in his royal wiſdom ſhall judge it expedient. Burn, Eccl. Law in v.

(O) Not as Dean of the Arches, which only gives him juriſdiction over thirteen peculiar pariſhes belonging to the archbiſhop in London, but as *principal official*. It is older than Henry II's time. Burn.

(P) This is now included in the court of Arches. Burn.

(Q) Biſhop Gibſon has here ſubjoined two poſthumous diſſertations on the office of Earl Marſhal, by Mr. Camden. But theſe I ſhall omit for the reaſons given by their author, as well as becauſe they are printed with his Eſſays on the Office of High Steward, Heralds, Parliaments, &c. in the Collection of Curious Diſcourſes by eminent Antiquaries, firſt printed by Hearne, Oxford, 1710, and re-publiſhed with large additions, 1771, in two volumes, 8vo.

curious

curious, though aſtrologers differ ſo much on theſe points that their diſagreement ſeems to weaken the whole affair, and exclude the truth. Manilius[t], an antient poet, inſinuates that Capricorn preſides here, in that line,

*Tu, Capricorne, regis quicquid ſub ſole cadente*
*Expoſitum* — — — — — — —

Thou, Capricorn, preſideſt o'er
Whate'er lies on the Weſtern ſhore.

Ptolomy, Albumazar, Cardan, make it the Ram; John de *Muris*, Saturn; the friar Perſcrutator, Eſquidius, and Henry Silen, the Moon, becauſe they ſay it lies in the ſeventh Climate; Roger of Hereford, Thomas of Ravenna, the philologiſt, and Hiſpalenſis, Piſces. Laſtly, Schoner and Pitat (ſo little agreement is there in the matter) for no better reaſon, ſubject us to Gemini.

I proceed now, by God's aſſiſtance, to ſurvey the ſeveral counties, premiſing the old form of prefacing any arduous undertaking with a wiſh that ſucceſs, happineſs, and proſperity, may attend it. In each county I mean to deſcribe its antient inhabitants, etymology of its name, its limits, ſoil, remarkable places both antient and modern, and its dukes or earls from the Norman conqueſt, as faithfully, clearly, and briefly as I can. In the ſucceſſion of earls, not to conceal my obligations to any, I muſt acknowledge myſelf under very great ones to Thomas Talbot[u], a diligent examiner of records, and perfect maſter of our antiquities.

I ſhall begin from the remoteſt point to the Weſt, *i. e.* from Cornwall, and thence proceed along the other counties in their order, herein following the method of Strabo, Ptolomy, and the antient geographers, who always begin their deſcriptions from the Weſtern parts as from the firſt meridian.

[t] Aſtronomicon, lib. iv. ver. 15.

[u] A moſt diligent clerk in the records of the Tower. Holland.

## Explanation of the Plate of URNS.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. were found at Newington in Kent. See Caſaubon's Marcus Antoninus, p. 30. Burton's Antoninus, p. 182. Harris's Kent, 218; compared with p. 89.

Fig. 6. at Newark in Nottinghamſhire.

Fig. 7. 8. at Sunbury in Middleſex.

Fig. 9. 10. 11. at Dunmow.

Fig. 12. at Verolam.

Fig. 13. 14. at London in Goodman's Fields.

Fig. 15. at Guildford in Surrey. On Tueſday the 29th of May, 1781, ſome farmers ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. Thomas Bicknell, in the park at Guildford, Surrey, about half a mile from the town, near Henley Grove, paſſing over the ſummit of an eminence, obſerved one of the horſes' legs to ſink into the ground, and, on examining the place, were greatly ſurprized at diſcovering an earthen pot fixed in the rock about two feet below the ſurface; the top of the pot giving way cauſed the diſcovery. In hopes of finding ſome money, and preſerving the pot, they carefully dug round it; but, on examination, found it nearly half filled with bones burnt. The pot is removed to a houſe in the neighbourhood, for the inſpection of the curious. The height at preſent is about 17 inches, but appears to have been higher before it was broken by the horſe; the circumference about 4 feet 4 inches in the wideſt part. It is made of clay, burnt in the manner of coarſe earthen ware, and about the thickneſs of a tile. Notwithſtanding the care obſerved in ſeparating the pot from the rock, it was by accident broken, as repreſented. Some marks round the upper ſwelling had the appearance of an inſcription; but on clearing off the chalk which adhered to it, they appeared to have been deſigned for ornament, but were rudely executed.

Fig. 16. at Yoxall, in Salop.

Fig. 17. with the two leſſer on each ſide at Weathersfield, Suffolk, from a drawing by Dr. Barnard, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

Fig. 18. }
Fig. 19. |
Fig. 20. } In different parts of England.
Fig. 21. |
Fig. 22. }

Fig. 23. }
Fig. 24. } In Ireland.

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## Explanation of the Plate of CELTS.

Fig. 1. found at Gleaſton in Lower Fumes.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5. from Sir William Hamilton's collection in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Fig. 6. found at Gretton, county of Stafford.

Fig. 7. found near Trutot top, Cludyſdale.

Fig. 8. from Lancaſhire.

Fig. 9. on Earſley common near York.

Fig. 10. 11. in the New foreſt Hampſhire.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13. 14. the outer and inner view of the moſt perfect ſide of the braſs CASE of a celt, in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Benjamin Bartlett, F. A. S. engraved in Archælogia, vol. V. plate vii. p. 109. in a paper by the late Dr. Lort, comprehending all the varieties of theſe inſtruments diſcovered in Great Britain and in Europe, which he inclines to think *chiſſels* for working ſtone, and not military weapons.

Fig. 15. the other ſide broken.

Fig. 16. the celt itſelf.

# URNS.

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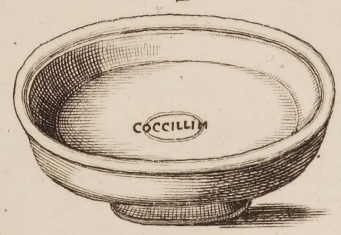


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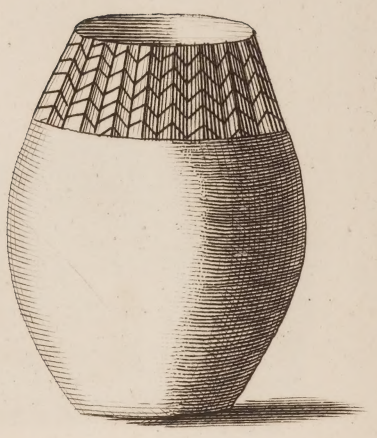

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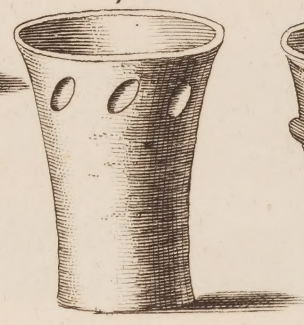

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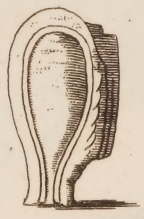

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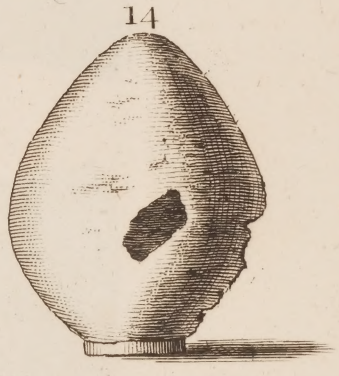

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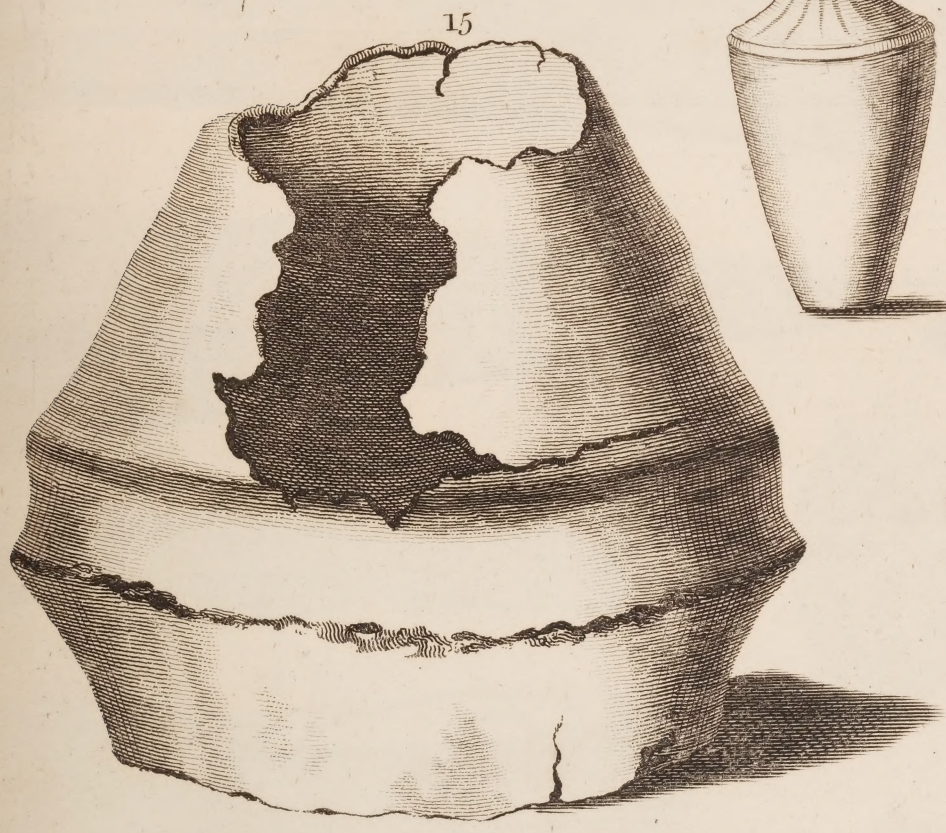

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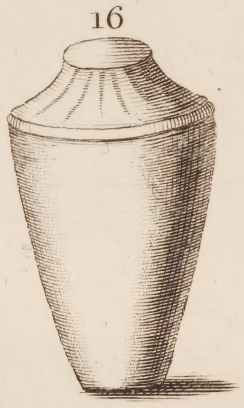

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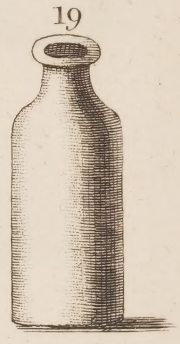

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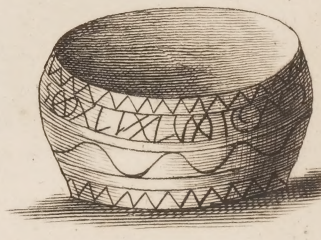

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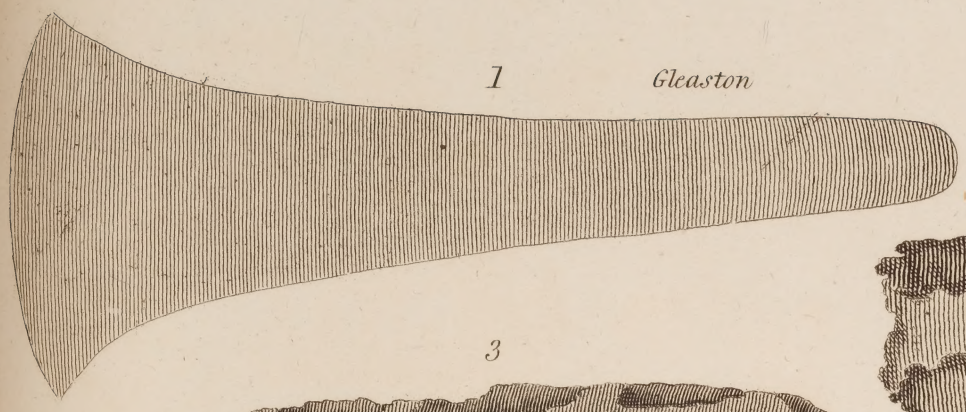

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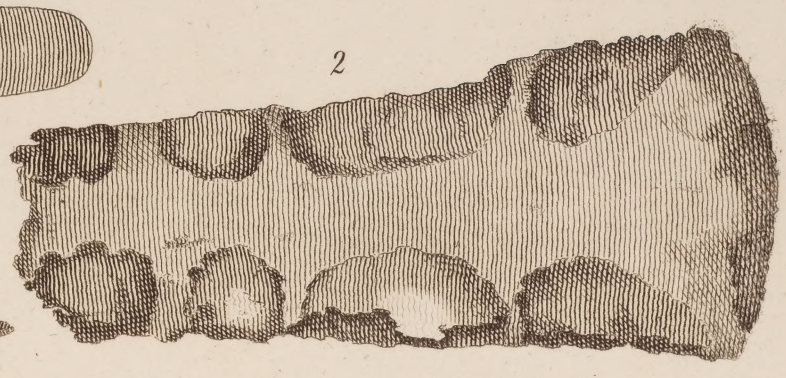

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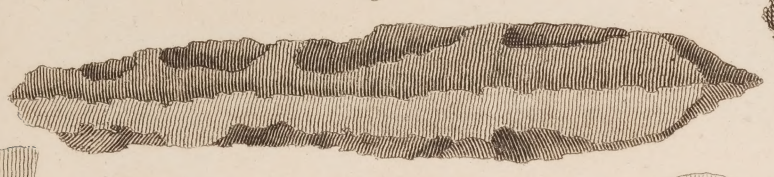

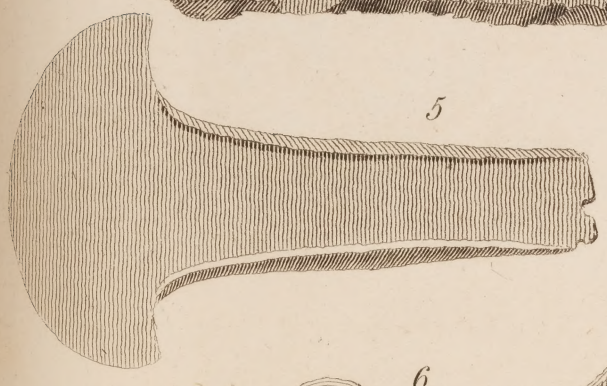

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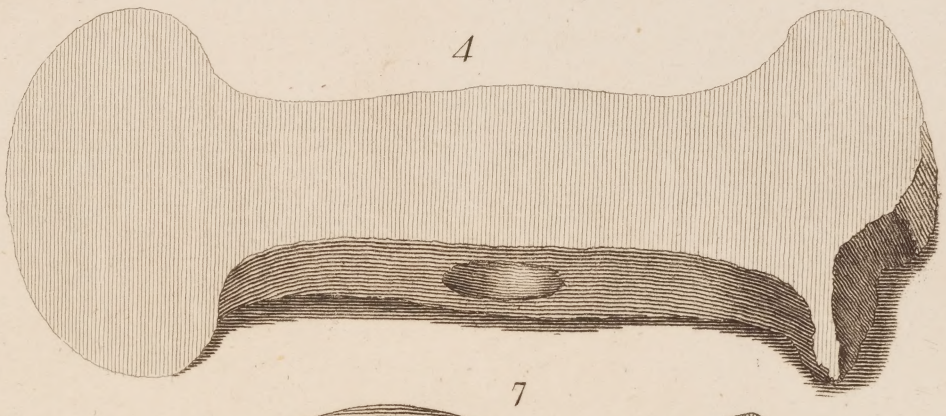

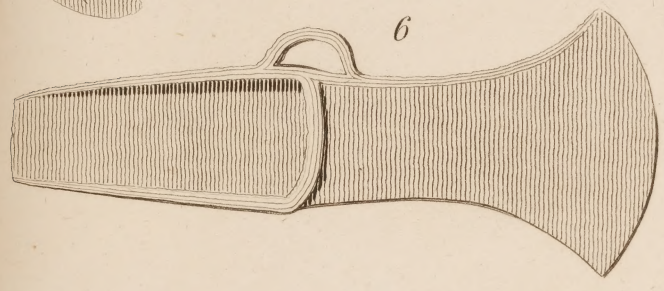

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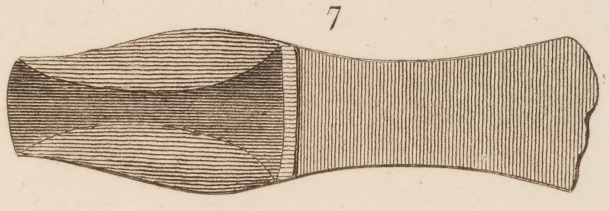

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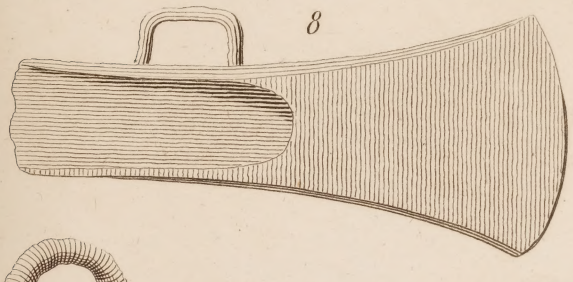

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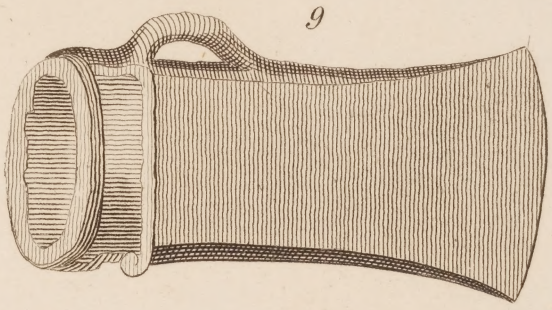

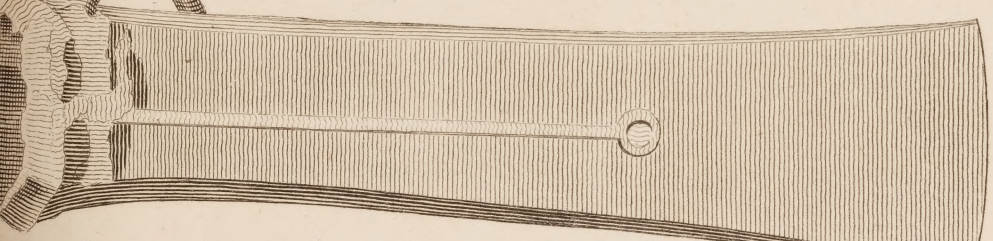

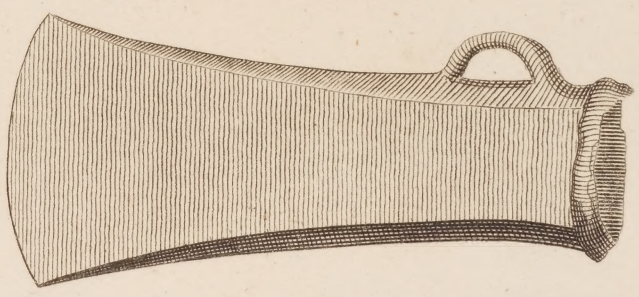

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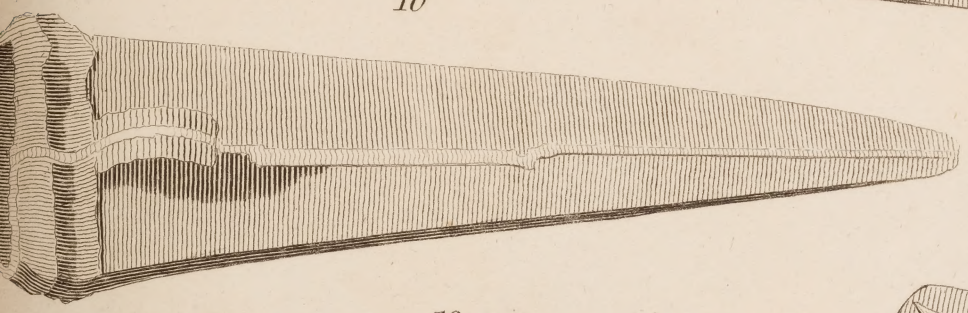

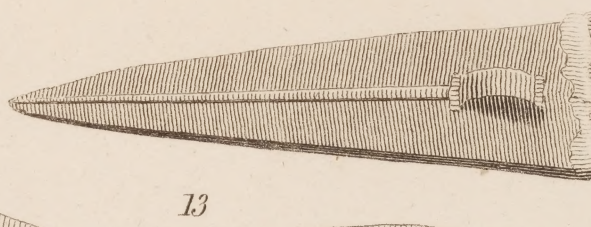

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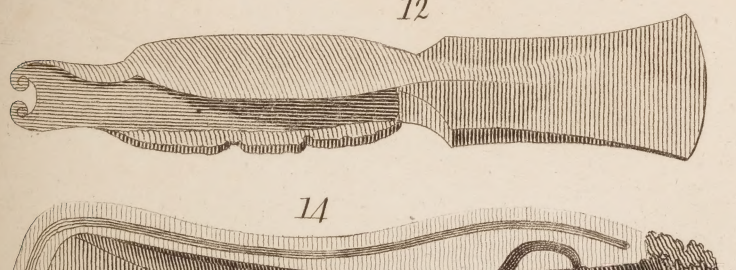

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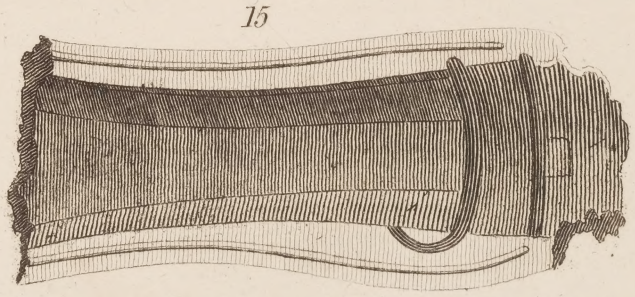

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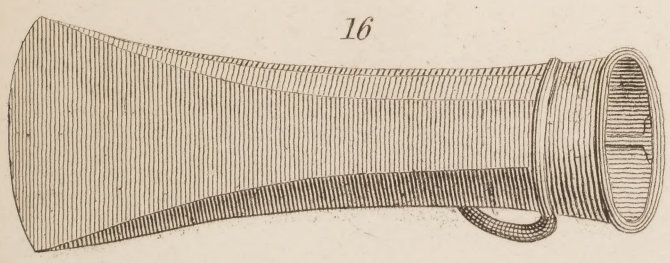
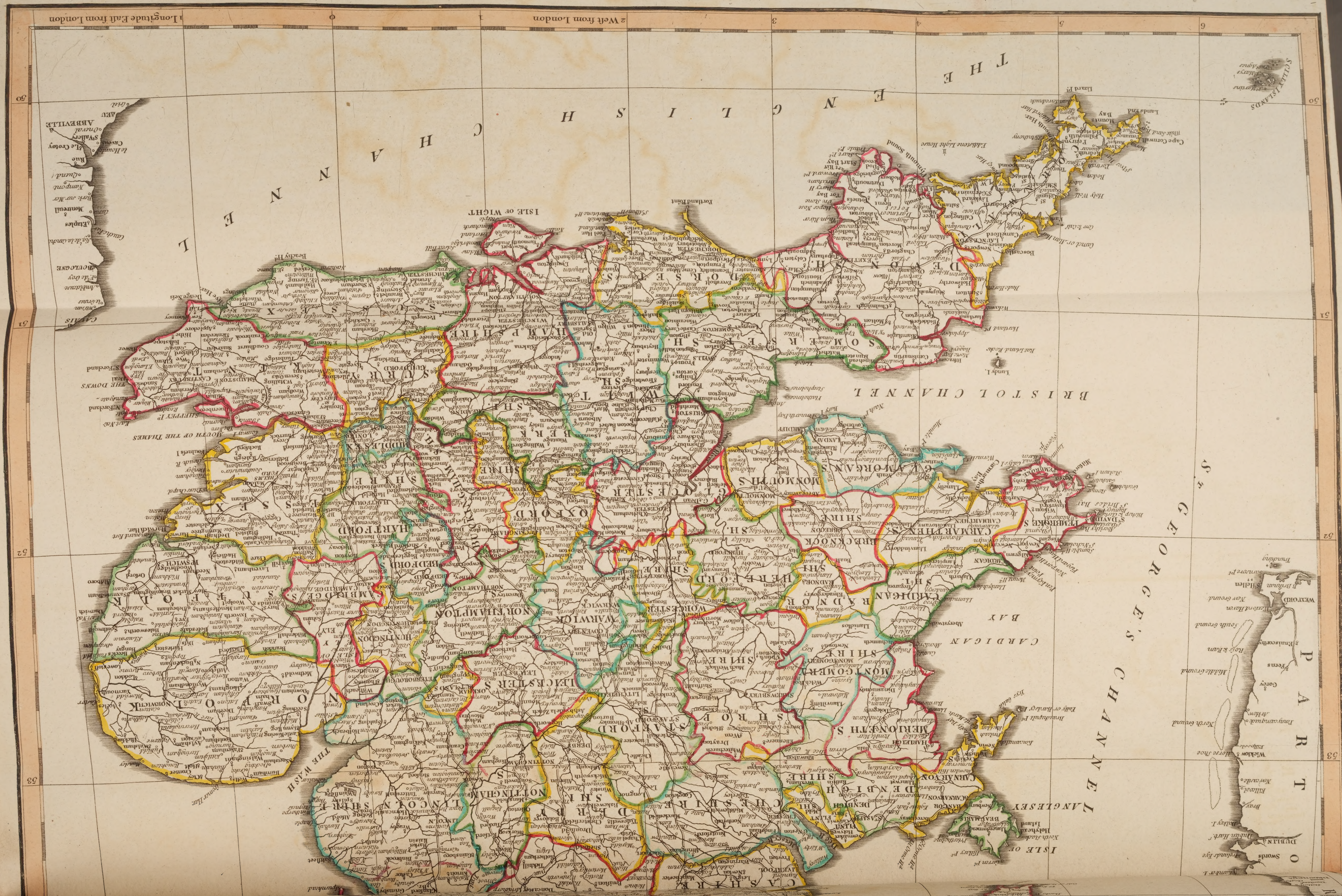


16

AN
ACCURATE MAP
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.
Engraved by J.Cary.
Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
PART OF SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
GERMAN OCEAN
IRELAND
FIRTH of FORTH
EDINBURGH
ISLA
ARRAN ISLE
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
NORTH RIDING
YORKSHIRE EAST
YORK
LANCASTER
CHESHIRE
ISLE OF MAN
DROMORE
DOWN PATRICK
DROGHEDA
Berwick
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Stockton
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Bridlington
Hull
Beverley
Leeds
Wakefield
Doncaster
Barnsley
Sheffield
Rotherham
Manchester
Liverpool
Bolton
Wigan
Preston
Blackburn
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Keswick
Appleby
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Malton
Pickering
Scarborough
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Selby
Howden
Goole
Market Weighton
Driffield
Beverley
Hornsea
Patrington
Withernsea
Spurn Head
Flamborough Hd
Filey
Scarborough
Whitby
Guisborough
Saltburn
Redcar
Middlesbrough
Stockton
Darlington
Richmond
Reeth
Hawes
Sedbergh
Kirkby Stephen
Brough
Appleby
Penrith
Keswick
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Wigton
Carlisle
Longtown
Gretna
Annan
Dumfries
Solway Firth
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Whithorn
Portpatrick
Stranraer
Glenluce
Port Patrick
Mull of Galloway
Ayr
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Arran Isle
Isla
Islay
Rathlin I
Cape Canire
Sandy I
Fair Head Pt
Ballycastle
Castle Carey
Ardolmes
Glenarm
Larn
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Newtown
Lisburn
Hilsborough
Loughbrickland
Rathfryland
Newry
Ballaghanery
Rostrevor
Carlingford
Dundalk
Dillon
Dunleer
Clogher
Drogheda
New Haven
Rocka Bill
Patricks I.
Holm Patrick
Lambay I
Howth
Dublin
Dunleary
Bray
Wicklow
Arklow
Wexford
Tuskar
Carnsore Pt
Waterford
Dungarvan
Youghal
Cork
Kinsale
Old Head of Kinsale
Bantry
Dingle
Tralee
Limerick
Ennis
Galway
Clifden
Slyne Head
Achill Head
Blacksod Bay
Broad Haven
Killala
Sligo
Donegal
Ballyshannon
Lough Foyle
Londonderry
Coleraine
Ballycastle
Fair Head
Rathlin I
Cape Canire
Sandy I
Ayre Point
St Andrews
St Patrick
St Bridget
Ramsey Bay
Ramsey
St Michael
St Maughold
Peel Bay
Peel
Douglas
Douglas Bay
Castletown
Derby Haven
Calf of Man
Port Erin
Sodor
Dalton
Walney I
Barrow
Ulverston
Furness
Lancaster
Morecambe Bay
Lune R
Wyre R
Ribble R
Mersey R
Dee R
Chester
Wirral
Holyhead
Anglesey
Menai Strait
Bangor
Conway
Carnarvon
Bardsey I
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Cardigan Bay
Pembroke
Milford Haven
St Davids
Fishguard
Haverfordwest
Tenby
Carmarthen
Swansea
Neath
Port Talbot
Cardiff
Penarth
Barry I
Bristol
Severn R
Bristol Channel
Lundy I
Hartland Pt
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Exmoor
Minehead
Watchet
Bridgwater
Taunton
Wellington
Exeter
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Torbay
Dartmouth
Plymouth
Eddystone
Falmouth
Penzance
Land's End
Scilly Isles
Isle of Wight
Cowes
Newport
Ryde
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Poole
Weymouth
Portland
Lyme
Bridport
Dorchester
Sherborne
Yeovil
Shaftesbury
Salisbury
Andover
Basingstoke
Winchester
Alton
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Reigate
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Hounslow
Staines
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Uxbridge
Harrow
Watford
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Islington
Chelsea
Westminster
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Ealing
Acton
Chiswick
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Clapham
Lambeth
Southwark
Deptford
Greenwich
Woolwich
Blackheath
Dartford
Gravesend
Rochester
Chatham
Sheerness
Isle of Sheppy
Whitstable
Canterbury
Faversham
Margate
Ramsgate
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Battle
Bexhill
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Seaford
Lewes
Brighton
Shoreham
Worthing
Arundel
Chichester
Selsey Bill
Bognor
Littlehampton
Portsmouth
Gosport
Fareham
Southampton
Romsey
Ringwood
Christchurch
Poole
Wareham
Swanage
Weymouth
Portland
Lyme
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Tiverton
Bampton
Dulverton
Minehead
Watchet
Bridgwater
Taunton
Wellington
Chard
Ilminster
Crewkerne
Bridport
Dorchester
Sherborne
Yeovil
Wincanton
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Salisbury
Amesbury
Andover
Whitchurch
Basingstoke
Winchester
Alresford
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Haslemere
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Leatherhead

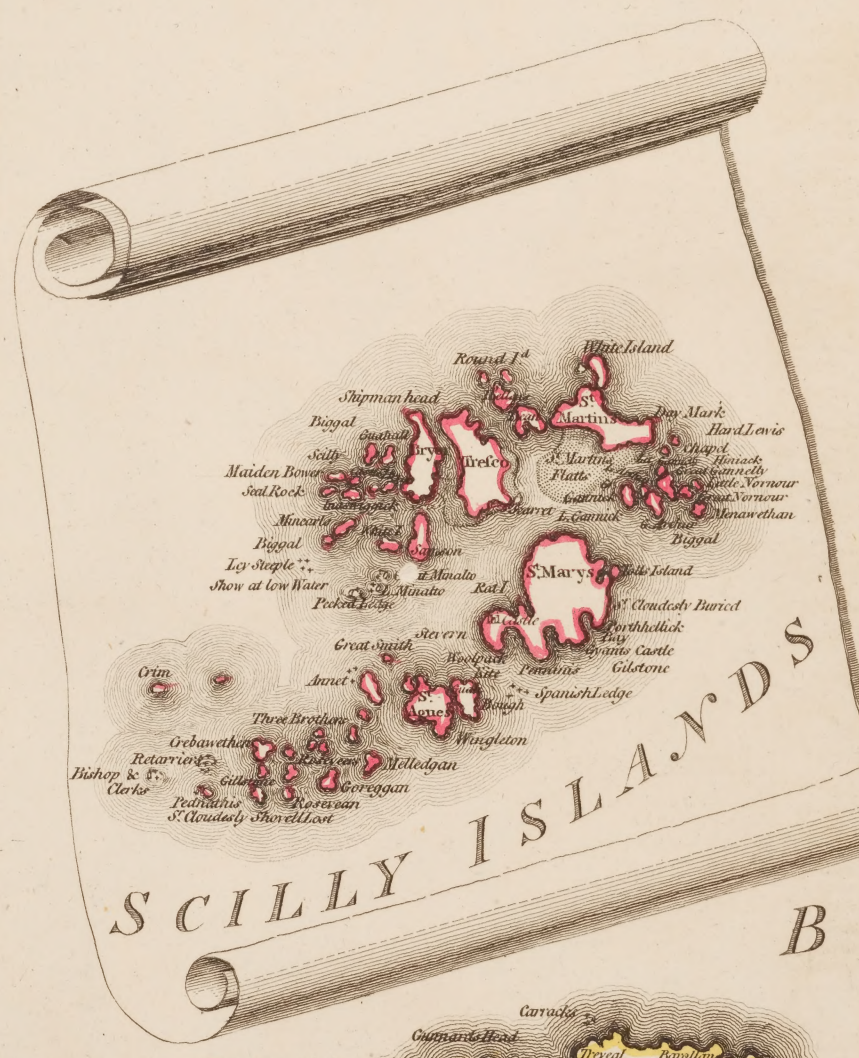

1 Longitude East from London
2 West from London
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
CARDIGAN BAY
ISLE OF WIGHT
SCILLY ISLANDS
ENGLAND
WALES
IRELAND
SOUTH WALES
NORTH WALES
THE WASH
THE DOWNS
CAMBRIDGE
OXFORD
DORSET
SOMERSET
DEVON
CORNWALL
HAMPSHIRE
SUSSEX
KENT
SURREY
BERKS
WILTS
GLOUCESTER
HEREFORD
SALOP
CHESTER
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
LINCOLN
YORK
DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
LANCASTER
MONMOUTH
GLAMORGAN
CARMARTHEN
PEMBROKE
CARDIGAN
MONTGOMERY
MERIONETH
CARNARVON
DENBIGH
FLINT
ANGLESEY
DUBLIN
WICKLOW
WEXFORD
Portland Point
Start Bay
Eddystone Light House
Plymouth Sound
Lizard Pt
Land's End
Scilly Islands
Isle of Wight
Beachy Head
Dungeness
Calais
Boulogne
Ambleteuse
Cape Grisnez
Le Croisey
Abbeville
Aire
Le Hamel
Montreuil
Hardelot
Wimereux
Ostend
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Bergues
Hazebrouck
Cassel
Aire
Lille
Arras
Douai
Cambray
Valenciennes
Bethune
Lens
Peronne
Bapaume
Albert
Amiens
Abbeville
Montreuil
Boulogne
Calais
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Ostend
Nieuport
Dixmude
Ypres
Menin
Courtrai
Tournay
Oudenarde
Ghent
Alost
Brussels
Louvain
Tirlemont
Namur
Liege
Huy
Maestricht
Ruremonde
Venlo
Nimeguen
Arnheim
Utrecht
Amsterdam
Haerlem
Leyden
Rotterdam
Dort
Helvoetsluys
Flushing
Middleburg
Sluys
Bruges
Ostend
Antwerp
Breda
Gertruydenberg
Bois le Duc
Grave
Cleves
Wesel
Duisburg
Dusseldorp
Cologne
Bonn
Coblentz
Andernach
Neuwied
Altenkirchen
Siegen
Dillenburg
Wetzlar
Giessen
Marburg
Frankfort
Hanau
Aschaffenburg
Mayence
Worms
Spire
Manheim
Heidelberg
Philipsburg
Landau
Weissenburg
Strasbourg
Schelestadt
Colmar
Basle
Huningen
Brisach
Freyburg
Rhinfelden
Zurzach
Schaffhausen
Constance
Lindau
Bregentz
Feldkirch
Coire
Chur
Bellinzona
Como
Milan
Pavia
Novara
Vercelli
Turin
Susa
Pignerol
Fenestrelles
Briancon
Embrun
Gap
Sisteron
Digne
Barcelonnette
Nice
Villefranche
Monaco
Antibes
Cannes
Frejus
Toulon
Marseilles
Aix
Salon
Arles
Tarascon
Avignon
Carpentras
Orange
Montelimart
Valence
Vienne
Lyons
Roanne
Montbrison
Clermont
Issoire
Brioude
Le Puy
Mende
Florac
Alais
Nismes
Beaucaire
Tarascon
St Remy
Salon
Aix
Marseilles
Toulon
Frejus
Cannes
Antibes
Nice
Villefranche
Monaco
Barcelonnette
Digne
Sisteron
Gap
Embrun
Briancon
Fenestrelles
Pignerol
Susa
Turin
Vercelli
Novara
Pavia
Milan
Como
Bellinzona
Chur
Coire
Feldkirch
Bregentz
Lindau
Constance
Schaffhausen
Zurzach
Rhinfelden
Freyburg
Brisach
Huningen
Basle
Colmar
Schelestadt
Strasbourg
Weissenburg
Landau
Philipsburg
Heidelberg
Manheim
Spire
Worms
Mayence
Aschaffenburg
Hanau
Frankfort
Marburg
Giessen
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Siegen
Altenkirchen
Neuwied
Andernach
Coblentz
Bonn
Cologne
Dusseldorp
Duisburg
Wesel
Cleves
Grave
Bois le Duc
Gertruydenberg
Breda
Antwerp
Sluys
Bruges
Ostend
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Calais
Boulogne
Montreuil
Abbeville
Aire
Le Croisey
Le Hamel
Hardelot
Wimereux

# A MAP OF CORNWALL

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly. 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.


SCILLY ISLANDS
Round I.d
White Island
Shipman head
Biggal
Guathall
Bryher
Tresco
St Martins
Day Mark
Hard Lewis
Scilly
Maiden Bower
Seal Rocks
Mincarlo
Biggal
Lgy Steeple
Show at low Water
St Marys
Rat I.
Great Smith
Annet
Crim
Three Brothers
Grebawethan
Retarriers
Bishop & Clerks
Pedrathus
St Cloudesly Shovell Lost
Melledgan
Goreggan
Wingleton
Spanish Ledge
Cloudesly Buried
Porthellick Bay
Gilstone
Penanrams
Agnes
Round
Innisidgen
Peninnis
Carn Morval
Carn Thomas
Carn Near
Carn Leah
Carn Dennis
Carn Vean
Carn Gloose
Carn Bonvas
Carn Bean
Carn Bras
Carn Gwavas
Carn Kenidjack
Carn Galver
Carn Brea
Carn Marth

CHANNEL

THE BRITISH CHANNEL

DEVONSHIRE

CORNWALL

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2/0 1/5 1/0 5/ 0° 5/5 5/0 4/5 4/0 3/5 3/0 2/5 Longitude West from London

55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

# DANMONII.

THAT tract, which, according to geographers, is, as it were, the firſt of all Britain, and, contracting by degrees as it extends to a conſiderable length to the Weſt, is bounded on the North by the Severn ſea, on the South by the Britiſh ocean, on the Weſt by St. George's channel, was antiently inhabited by a Britiſh nation called by Solinus DUNMONII, by Ptolemy DAMNONII, or, as it is in ſome copies more correctly, DANMONII. This name, if not derived from the inexhauſtible mines of tin in this country, called by the Britons *Moina*, ſeems to be taken from dwelling under Mountains [a]; the inhabitants living in a lower ſituation, and generally in valleys, which in Britain are called *Danmunith*, and on this account the adjoining county is ſtill named by the Britons *Duff-neint*, or the *low valley*. Whether the *Oſtidamnii*, *Oſtæi*, or *Oſtiones*, mentioned by Strabo [b] from Pytheas of Marſeilles, are the ſame with our *Danmonii*, I wiſh might be attentively conſidered by Antiquaries. They were ſituated in the remoteſt parts of Europe, on the Weſtern ocean over-againſt Spain, not far from the iſland *Uxantiſſa*, now *Uſhant*, as thoſe authors relate: all which particulars exactly and univerſally ſuit with this country of the Danmonii; and ſince Artemidorus calls thoſe Oſtiones *Coſſini*, according to Stephanus de urbibus, it may be worthy conſideration whether, as this nation is alſo called *Corini*, that word ſhould not be ſubſtituted for Coſſini, as we have *Fuſii* * for *Furii*, and *Valeſii* for *Valerii*. If geographers exclude theſe Oſtidamnii and Coſſini from hence, it will be difficult to find a place for them on the Weſtern ocean †. Their country is now divided into two parts, Cornwall, and Devonſhire; of which in their order.

[a] A *hill* of *mines*. G. *Dun Mwyn*. Gale's Anton. p. 183.

[b] Strabo calls them *Oſiſini*. or *Oſiſmii*. IV. p. 195. See hereafter, in Ireland. *Æſtbici*, Grotius ad Gothic. Script. MS. Gale.

* Quintilian I. 4. Livy III. p. 177 G.—Q. the laſt; for the biſhop on Quintilian quotes Livy II. for Centimanus' inventing the Etruſcan *r*.

† Pancirolus on the Notitia is for reading Tribunus Cohortis *Cornubiorum*, inſtead of *Cornoviorum*, making that the Roman name of this tract, G.—Horſley, p. 463-4, takes the South part of Somerſetſhire into the country of the *Danmonii*. If Alfred, as is probable, fixed the limits of Devon where the antient Eaſtern boundary was, between the Belgæ and Durotriges on the Eaſt and Dunmonii on the Weſt, ancient Cornwall will have included all Devon, as well as what is Weſt of the Tamar. The Britiſh name was *Kernou*; Armoricè, *Quernon*, Wallicè *Cerniw*. i. e. *Horns*, afterwards latiniſed into *Cornubia* and *Cornwallia* The Corniſh Britons lived at Exeter till conquered by Athelſtan, A. D. 736; and the fee-farm of that city is ſtill the duke of Cornwall's. Borlaſe, Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 324, 325.

# CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, called by modern Latin writers CORNUBIA, is the moſt weſtern part of Britain, and inhabited by the remains of the Britons, whom Marianus the Scot calls the *Weſtern Britons*, by whom it is named in the Britiſh language (for they have not totally loſt the language of their anceſtors) *Kernaw*, from its terminating in a horn, and running out into the ſea in little promontories, as it were a number of horns [c]. The Britons called a horn *Corn*, and in the plural *Kern*. Others will have it to be named *Cornwall* and *Corinia*, from one Corineus a companion of Brute, according to thoſe lines of a fabulous poet [d]:

*Pars Corinea datur Corinæo de duce nomen*
*Patria, deque viro gens Corinenſis habet.*

Cornwall by grant to Corinæus came;
The country from the chief received its name.

But, if we look into antiquity, we ſhall find it is no new thing to give many places names from a ſimilar ſituation. In Crete and the Tauric Cherſoneſus were promontories called Κριῦ μέτωπα, from their projection into the ſea like a kind of ram's horn. Thus Cyprus was antiently called by the Greeks *Ceraſtis* [e], from its horn-like promontories running out to ſea. So it will ſeem leſs extraordinary that this tract, which is as crooked as an horn, and rendered horned as it were with promontories, ſhould be called *Kernaw* and *Corn*. On this account, in the height of the war with the Saxons, numbers of Britons retired hither, truſting to the natural ſituation of the place; well knowing the tracks among the mountains to be impracticable and interrupted by æſtuaries or friths, and all navigation difficult to thoſe who knew nothing of theſe parts. The victorious Saxons, who called all foreigners Ƿealɥ [f], named the people of this country Cornwealeƒ and Ƿeſtwealeƒ. Hence came the Latin name *Cornwallia*, and in later ages *Cornubia*, and in ſome writers, *Weſt Wallia:* ſo far is Cornwall from taking its name from the Gauls that overran it, as ſome aſſert out of compliment to the Gallic nation. But, if they were as attentive to the antiquities of their own country as they are to thoſe of others, they would find their maritime province of Bretagne took its name from Great Britain, and that a little tract therein called *Cornowaille* uſes the language of our Corniſh men, as it took its name from our people who went over thither. For as theſe our Welſh Britons aſſiſted the Armorici of Gaul in their war with Cæſar (which furniſhed him with a pretence for invading Britain [g]), and afterwards, as I ſaid before, going over thither, changed the

Cornowaille in Bretagne.

[c] In altum *promontorialis excurrit*, which biſhop Gibſon tranſlates running out into *high* promontories.

[d] See alſo Roſſi Hiſt. p. 19.

[e] Steph. v. Κυπρος. Plin. V. 31.

[f] Ƿealh. See Lye's Dictionary.

[g] Strabo; ſed q. Theſe are Cæſar's words. B. G. IV. c. 20.

name to *Bretagne*, ſo in later ages they readily aſſiſted the Britons their countrymen againſt the Franks, and during the Daniſh war many retired thither, and are thought to have left the name of *Cornowaille* behind them.

This county, as if Nature had conſidered its ſituation on the ſea, is for the moſt part mountainous. The ſoil in the valleys is itſelf very fertile, but is much improved with ſea weed called *Oreweed*, and a ſort of ſea land incredibly rich. The ſea coaſt is adorned with many towns, which can fit out a conſiderable fleet; the inner parts abound with rich mines. Tin is dug in great plenty, to the great advantage of the inhabitants, of which are made houſehold veſſels, which are not inferior in luſtre to ſilver, and are in demand all over Europe for the uſe of the table. The inhabitants dig up, or collect from the ſands after they are waſhed, black ſtones, out of which the tin is melted. Of theſe ſtannaries or tin works there are two ſorts; one called *Lode works*, and the other *Stream works*: the latter are carried on in the lower grounds, when they follow the veins by ditching, and by this means they turn off the courſe by waters: the former in the higher grounds, by ſinking to a great depth in the mountains pits called *Shafts*, and digging mines. I ſhall not enlarge on the wonderful ingenuity exerted both in draining of the waters and reducing them to one channel, and in ſupporting and propping the pits, nor the dextrous method of pounding, waſhing, ſeparating, and melting the metal [h].

*Oreweed.*

*Tin.*

It is certain from Diodorus Siculus, who flouriſhed in the reign of Auguſtus, that the antient Britons worked theſe tin mines: not to quote the hiſtorian Timæus in Pliny [i], who relates that the Britons fetched tin from the iſland Icta [k] in wicker boats covered with hides. Diodorus ſays that the Britons in theſe parts [who live at the extreme point of Britain called Belerium] uſed to dig tin out of the rocks, and, when the tide was out, carry it in carts into certain neighbouring iſlands, whence the merchants conveyed it in ſhips into Gaul, and thence on horſes thirty days journey to the head of the Po, or to Narbonne, as to a mart. Ethicus alſo, whoever he was that without any grounds is pretended to have been tranſlated by St. Jerom, inſinuates as much, and ſays he preſcribed rules for theſe kind of mines [l]. The Saxons are ſuppoſed to have totally neglected them, or to have employed only Arabs or Saracens in them; for the people here call the deſerted mines in their language *Attal Saraſin*, or the *remains of the Saracens*.

After the coming-in of the Normans, the earls of Cornwall had great revenues from theſe mines, particularly Richard brother to Henry III. Nor is this to be wondered at, when, at that time, Europe could get tin from no other place, the mines in Spain being ſhut up during the Mooriſh invaſion, and the veins of tin in Miſnia and Bohemia (the only ones in Germany) were not yet known: nor were they opened till 1240. "Then, according to a writer of that age, "tin was found in Germany by a Corniſh "man driven out of his native country [m], to the "great loſs of Richard earl of Cornwall." Edmund, ſon [n] of earl Richard, obtained a charter, and many privileges, formed the ſtannary laws, confirmed them under his own ſeal, and laid a tax on tin payable to his ſucceſſors.

*The Pale of the Tinners.*

Theſe liberties, privileges, and laws, were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by Edward III. who divided the whole ſociety of miners into four parts, named from the places *Foy-more*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwith*. He appointed over all a warden or preſident, who adminiſters juſtice in cauſes both of law and equity, and nominates his vice-wardens over each part, who every month hear cauſes in their reſpective juriſdictions, which are called *ſtannary trials*, whence there lies ſometimes an appeal to the warden himſelf. To prevent fraud in the revenues of the dukes of Cornwall, who by old cuſtom receive forty ſhillings for every thouſand pound weight of tin, it is enacted that all the metal that is melted be carried to one of the four towns appointed for that purpoſe, where twice a year it is weighed, and ſtamped, and the tax paid: and no perſon can ſell or diſpoſe of it before this proceſs under a great penalty. Nor is tin alone found here; but gold and ſilver, and diamonds naturally angular with ſmooth ſurfaces, ſome as big as a walnut, but inferior to thoſe of the Eaſt in blackneſs and hardneſs.

*Corniſh diamonds.*

*Sea holme.*

Sea holme abounds on the coaſt; and the country, though not without great labour and cultivation, yields ſuch plenty of corn as not only to have ſupply enough for its own uſe, but to export large quantities annually to Spain. It alſo derives a great profit from thoſe little fiſh which they call *Pilchards* [o], which are taken in great ſhoals on this coaſt from July to November, and, after being gutted, ſalted, ſmoked, pickled, and preſſed, are exported in vaſt quantities to France, Spain, and Italy, where they are a moſt welcome commodity, and called *Fumados*; whence Michael [p], a Corniſh man, the moſt eminent poet of his age, deſcants in this droll manner, writing in honour of his country againſt Henry de Abrincis *archpoet* to Henry III.

*Pilchard.*

*Non opus eſt ut opes numerem quibus eſt opulenta,*
*Et per quas inopes ſuſtentat non ope lenta:*
*Piſcibus & ſtanno nuſquam tam fertilis ora.*

'Tis not worth while her worth here to recount,
Her quick relief o' the poor to great amount:
In fiſh and tin ſhe knows no rival coaſt.

Cornwall is happy not only in its ſoil but in its inhabitants, who were remarkable for their civility in the moſt early times. By commerce with the mer-

[h] A particular account of all theſe various operations may be found in Pryce's "Mineralogia Cornubienſis, 1778," fol.

[i] VI. 8. 9.

[k] See in Hants.—Gibſon's conjecture that Cæſar's Portus, *Iccius* Ἰκκιος & Οκκιος of the Greek verſion, means the chief port to the iſland *Icta*, will hardly ſtand.

[l] See Fabric. Bibl. Lat. Hamb. 1712, 12mo. p. 348. The paſſage cited by Mr. Camden does not appear in the printed Ethicus.

[m] Diſobliged by earl Richard. Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 160.

[n] Not *brother*, as Gibſon. Holland retains *ſon*.

[o] *Fumados*, Mr. Camden ſuppoſed theſe were Pliny's *Gerres*. xxxii. c. ult. but theſe are a ſmall ſalt-fiſh, of which Martial ſpeaks contemptibly, iii. 77.

*Teque juvant gerres & pelle melandrya cana,*

the worſt part of a tunny. Plin. ix. 15. & Mart. xii. 32.

*Fuiſſe gerres, aut inutiles mænas*
*Odor impudicus urcei fatebatur.*

The commentators call them *locuſtarum genus*. Q. If the *gar* fiſh, or *girrock*, a ſpecies of *Acus*. Borl. N. H. 271. Pennant, Zool. III. 274.

[p] Michael Blakenpayne, a Corniſh man, ſtudied at Oxford and Paris about the middle of the 13th century (1250). Bale IV. 10. Wood, Hiſt. Ant. Ox. p. 83. He is not in Leland or Tanner.

chants

chants who traded here for tin, they had acquired, ſays Diodorus Siculus[q], a courteous behaviour to ſtrangers. They were at the ſame time ſtrong, ſtout, and luſty, their limbs well ſet, and ſo dextrous at their exerciſes (not to mention their manly game of *hurling*[r]) as to bear the prize in that reſpect from all other nations both for dexterity and ſtrength. The poet Michael, among other encomiums which he laviſhes on his countrymen, after he had ſaid, in his jingling verſes, that Arthur always placed them in the front of the battle, concludes in this ſpirited manner:

*Quid nos deterret? ſi firmiter in pede ſtemus,*
*Fraus ni nos ſuperet, nihil eſt quod non ſuperemus..*

What ſhall deter us? if we keep our ground,
Nor are ſurpriz'd, we'll conquer all around.

This perhaps gave riſe to the ſtory of the giants having formerly inhabited this country. Havilan the poet, who lived about 400 years ſince, deſcribing certain Britiſh giants, ſings thus about Britain in his Architrenium:

——— *Titanibus illa*
*Sed paucis famuloſa domus, quibus uda ferarum*
*Terga dabant veſtes, cruor hauſtus, pocula trunci,*
*Antra Lares, dumeta thoros, cœnacula rupes,*
*Præda cibos, raptus venerem, ſpectacula cædes,*
*Imperium vires, animos furor, impetus arma,*
*Mortem pugna, ſepulchra rubus; monſtriſque gemebat*
*Monticolis tellus; ſed eorum plurima tractus*
*Pars erat occidui, terror majorque premebat*
*Te furor extremum Zephyri, Cornubia, limen.*

——— Of Titan's monſtrous race
Only ſome few diſturb'd that happy place.
Raw hides they wore for cloaths, their drink was blood,
Rocks were their dining rooms, their prey their food,
Caverns their lodging, and their bed their grove,
Their cup ſome hollow trunk, and rape their love,
Their courage frenzy, ſtrength their ſole command,
Their arms what fury offer'd to their hand;
And, when at laſt in brutiſh fight they died,
Some foreſt's deep receſs a grave ſupplied.
Such monſtrous mountaineers the land oppreſt,
But chief their horrid ſway was in the weſt,
And thee, its utmoſt bound, they plagued above the reſt.

Whether this firmneſs of conſtitution which the Danmonii enjoyed, the effect of a proper temperature of heat and moiſture, is to be aſcribed to the genial weſt winds and their weſterly ſituation, as we find the Batavi the ſtouteſt people of Germany, the Aquitani and Ruthini in Gaul, who all lie to the weſt, or to any peculiar circumſtances of the air and ſoil, is not my buſineſs to diſcuſs.

Agreeably to my principal deſign, I proceed now to deſcribe the promontories, cities, and rivers, mentioned by the antients; and, beginning with the extremeſt point, ſhall ſurvey firſt the ſouth ſhore, then the north, and laſtly the courſe of the river Tamar which ſeparates this county from Devon.

The extreme promontory running out into the weſtern ocean 17 degrees diſtant[s] from the Fortunate Iſlands, or *Azores*, is called by Ptolemy BOLERUM, by Diodorous BELLERIUM[t], perhaps from the Britiſh word *Pell*, which ſignifies *moſt remote*. Ptolemy calls it alſo Ανιουεξαιαον, or ANTIVESTÆUM[u], the Britiſh bards or poets, PENRINGHUAED, or the promontory of blood, and their hiſtorians, PENWITH, or the promontory to the left; the Saxons Ponpꝺ-ꝛteopt, *Steort*[w] with them denoting a point of land running into the ſea, whence the whole hundred is now called *Penwith*, and in the language of the natives *Pen von las*, or, as the Engliſh call it, *The Land's End*, being the weſtern extremity of the iſland. If this point was ever called *Helenum*, as Volaterranus and later writers aſſert, it was not from Helenus, ſon of Priam, but from *Pen Elin*, which in Britiſh ſignifies an *elbow*, as *ancon* in Greek. For, as the Greeks called bending ſhores *ancones*, as Pliny[x] ſays of *Ancona* in Italy, it is not at all improbable, that this curving ſhore was called to the ſame purport *Pen Elin* by the Britons, and thence the Latin word *Helenum*. As to Antiveſtæum, I have ſome doubts whether it be not of Greek extraction; for, as I find it no uncommon thing with the Greeks to give names to places from thoſe oppoſite to them, not only in Greece, where they had *Rhium* and *Antirrhium*, but alſo in the Arabian gulf, where were *Bacchium* and *Antibacchium*, and in Illyricum *Antibarrium*, from its fronting *Barrium* in Italy, I have diligently enquired whether any place of the name of *Veſtiæum*[y] lay oppoſite to our Antiveſtæum; finding none, I had recourſe to the Britiſh language, but that would not help me. The natives believe this point ran farther out to the weſt, and the ſeamen affirm this from rubbiſh they have fiſhed up. The people hereabouts aſſert the ground covered by the ſea was called, from I know not what fable, *Lioneſs*.

*Belerium.*

*Antiveſtæum.*

*Lioneſs.*

On the outermoſt rocks of this headland at low water are to be ſeen veins of lead and copper; and the inhabitants ſay a lighthouſe formerly ſtood on it, oppoſite doubtleſs to the lighthouſe of Spain, mentioned by Oroſius[z], who ſays, a very lofty Pharos was built at Brigantia in Gallicia, remarkable among the few of this ſort, *ad ſpeculum Britanniæ*, that is (if I underſtand him right) either for the uſe of veſſels coming from Britain to Spain, or oppoſite to the Britiſh lighthouſe; for there is no other part of this iſland that looks towards Spain. At preſent here ſtands the little village of *St. Burien*, antiently *Eglis Burien*, q. d. the church of *Buriena* or *Beriana*, dedicated to *Buriena*, a religious woman of Ireland; for this nation has always paid as much veneration to the Saints of Ireland as to their own, ſo that they have conſecrated almoſt all their towns to them. It is reported, king Athelſtan granted a privilege of ſanctuary to this place, when he landed here after the reduction of the Scilly iſlands. Certain it is he built the church here; and under the Conqueror here was a college of canons, and the adjoining territory was ſettled on them. In this neighbourhood, in a place called *Biſcaw Woune*, are 19 ſtones in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre ſtands one much larger than the reſt. This may be ſuppoſed

*St. Burien's.*

Pl. I. f. 1.

[q] V. 22. [r] See the Rules for Wreſtling and Hurling particularly detailed by Carew, p. 74. See alſo Borlaſe, N. H. 299, 300.
[s] The Land's End is fixed by modern obſervation 49 and 50° of Lat. and 5 and 6° Long. Borlaſe, N. H. p. 5.
[t] Βωλερον, Salmaſ. ad Hiſt. Aug. MS. G. Βολεριον, Ptol. *Bol* or *Belierbin*, Antiveſtrium Caput promontorii. Ριον, Gr. *Rhyn*. Brit. Baxter.
[u] f. Ανιουεσταιον. See Veſci, Veſca in Ortelius, Biſcaia. Strabo Ωφιαιοι; hence Ανιωφιαιον. MS. G. *Au diiez Tir*, Finis terræ, the Land's end. Baxter.
[w] *Cauda* Pen Uith. Baxter. Hence the Start or Stert Point in Devonſhire.
[x] III. 18. Mela II. 4. [y] Ωφιαιοι. Ptolemy and Strabo. MS. G. [z] I. 2. p. 26. alſo Ethicus.

to

A trophy.

to have been ſome trophy of the Romans under the late Emperors, or of Athelſtan the Saxon, when he had reduced the Danmonii.

*Mount's Bay.*

Hence the ſhore winds gradually ſouth, making a bay in form of a creſcent, called *Mount's Bay*, where the ſea is reported to have broke in upon and ſwallowed up the land. Upon this lies *Mouſehole*, called in the Britiſh language *Port Inis*, or the *Port of the iſland* [a], for which Henry de Tieis [b], a baron and lord of Alwerton and Tiwerne in this county, obtained a market of Edward I. Alſo *Penſans*, i. e. *the Head of Sand*, a little trading town, not far from which is the famous ſtone *Mainambre*, which notwithſtanding its ſize may be moved with a ſingle finger, but cannot be puſhed out of its place by all the power of man; and *Merkiu*, q. d. the *Market of Jupiter*, from the market being held on a Thurſday, the day ſacred to Jupiter; an unſafe ſtation for ſhips. In the very corner is *Michael's Mount* (which gives name to the bay) antiently called *Dinſol*, as in the book of Landaff; called by the inhabitants *Careg Cowſe*, or the grey rock; in Saxon Mychelꝛtop, or *Michael's place*, as is obſerved by Laurence Noel, a moſt learned man, who firſt in this age reſtored the Saxon language of our anceſtors almoſt loſt by diſuſe and buried in oblivion. It is a craggy rock ſurrounded by the water at high tides; but when the tide is out it is joined to the main land. Truſting to this its ſituation, John earl of Oxford not many years ago made it the ſeat of war againſt Edward IV. and defended it bravely, but without ſucceſs; for his ſoldiers ſurrendered on the firſt aſſault from the king's friends. On the ſummit within the caſtle was a chapel dedicated to Michael the archangel, where William earl of Cornwall and Moreton, who held lands hereabouts by the favour of William I. founded a cell for a monk or two, who gave out that Michael had appeared on the mount. Such an appearance the Italians contend happened on their Mount Garganus, and the French on their Mount St. Michael in Normandy. At the foot of this mountain, in the laſt age, the miners digging for tin found ſpear-heads, axes, and ſwords, of braſs, wrapt up in linen, ſuch as were formerly found among the Hercinii in Germany, and not long ſince in Wales. It appears from antient monuments, that the Greeks, the Cimbri, and the Britons, made uſe of braſs arms, though wounds given by ſuch are leſs dangerous, the metal having (as Macrobius [c] reports from Ariſtotle) a healing quality. But that age was not ſo ingenious at the deſtruction of mankind as our own. Among the rocks below, and all along this coaſt breeds the pyrhocorax, or Corniſh chough, a crow with a red beak and feet, not peculiar to the Alps as Pliny [d] thought. The people here look upon it as an incendiary thieviſh bird, often ſetting fire to houſes, and ſtealing and hiding ſmall money.

Baron *Ties.*

*Mainambre*, i.e. Ambroſe's ſtone.

*Merkiu.*

*Michael's Mount.*

*Pyrhocorax.*

Hereabouts the country narrows into a kind of iſthmus, ſcarce four miles acroſs to the upper or Severn ſea. A little above the mount, a wide bay ſpreads itſelf, called from it *Mount's Bay*, where ſhips may ride ſafely in the moſt violent ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds, in a bay of ſix or ſeven fathom deep at low water. More to the eaſt is *Godolcon*, now *Godolphin*, a hill rich in tin, and famous for its lords of the ſame name, who boaſt a pedigree equal to their virtues. They take their name from two Corniſh words ſignifying the *White Eagle*, and the antient arms of the family were, Gules, a ſpread eagle with two necks Argent, between three fleurs de lis of the ſame.

*Mount's Bay.*

Godolphin family.

To the ſouth, directly behind Michael's mount, runs a peninſula, at whoſe entrance is *Heilſton*, in the language of the country called *Hellas*, from the ſalt water that comes up to it; a town diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of coining tin. Below it is formed by a confluence of many waters a lake two miles in length, called *Loopoole*, ſeparated by a narrow bank from the ſea, which, when its waves break in, occaſions an extraordinary roar of water heard a great way round the neighbourhood. Not far from thence is a fortification called *Earth*, formed of ſtones piled up without any cement in a large circle, of which ſort are many more diſperſed about the country; I ſuppoſe caſt up in the wars with the Danes. It is not unlike thoſe fortifications of the Britons, which Tacitus [e] calls rude and ſhapeleſs piles of ſtones. The peninſula itſelf, which is large and full of villages, is called *Meneg*, being undoubtedly that MENNA which Journandes in his Getica deſcribes from one Cornelius (whether Tacitus I know not) a writer of annals, and ſpelt in ſome copies *Memma* [f]. He ſays, it "is in "the extremity of Britain, abounding with ſundry "metals, covered with verdure, and more parti-"cularly fruitful in thoſe vegetables which are the "food of cattle rather than of men." But as to what he ſays as to the abounding of metals, it is now ſo bare of them that it ſeems to have been formerly exhauſted. This point is now called by ſeamen the *Lizard*, by Ptolemy DANMONIORUM PROMONTORIUM & OCRINUM [g], by Æthicus in his ſtrange geography OCRANUM, and reckoned among the mountains of the weſtern ocean. I ſhall not determine whether this name is to be derived from *Ocra*, which Sext. Pompeius [h] [Feſtus] renders a craggy mountain. However *Ocrea* in the Alps, *Ocriculum*, and *Interocrea*, take their names from their ſteep ſituation. But as *Ochr* ſignifies in Britiſh an *edge* [i], may we not ſuppoſe this promontory took its name from its pointed and conical form? As the ſhore recedes from hence, we meet with a bay, with a number of creeks, into which the little river *Vale* diſcharges itſelf, on which ſtood the antient city *Voluba*, mentioned by Ptolemy, but it has long ſince fallen to decay, or loſt its name, which remains however in ſome degree in the ſea-port town of *Volemouth*, or *Falemouth*. The harbour here is as fine and capacious as that of Brunduſium in Italy; one hundred ſhips may anchor in its ſeveral creeks, at ſuch a diſtance from each other that the tops of the maſts of the one cannot be ſeen from another; and it is ſheltered from the winds every way by high rocks. In the entrance ſtands a high ſteep rock called by the natives *The Cragg*. Both ſides of the harbour are fortified with caſtles; that to the

Heilſton.

Loopole.

Earth.

Meneg. MENNA.

The Lizard. OCRINUM.

Voluba.

Falemouth.

[a] From an iſland lying before it. G. but quere, where?
[b] Or *Tyes*. The title ended with his ſon. Dugdale, Bar. II. 21.
[c] *Vis remedialis & ſiccifica.* Saturn. VII. c. ult. [d] X. 18. Boriaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 244. [e] An. XII. c. 35.
[f] *Menna, Meng*, and in ſome *Minia*. *Main Æge*, or *the little iſland*. Baxter
[g] *Och rin*, the high promontory. *Lhys ardh*, alta rejectio, ſomething thrown forward and high. Baxter.
[h] *Ocris*, p. 137. 345. Ed. Gothof. Ωκρις.
[i] Baxter ſays *Ochr* is *high*.

east called *S. Mawes*, that to the west *Pendinas*, both built by Henry VIII. Of these the antiquarian poet [k] sings thus:

Pendinas *tenet asperi cacumina*
*Celsum montis, & intonat frequenter.*
Mauditi *quoque subsidet rotundum*
*Castrum, & impetu fulminat furenti,*
*Portus ostia quà patent* Falensis.

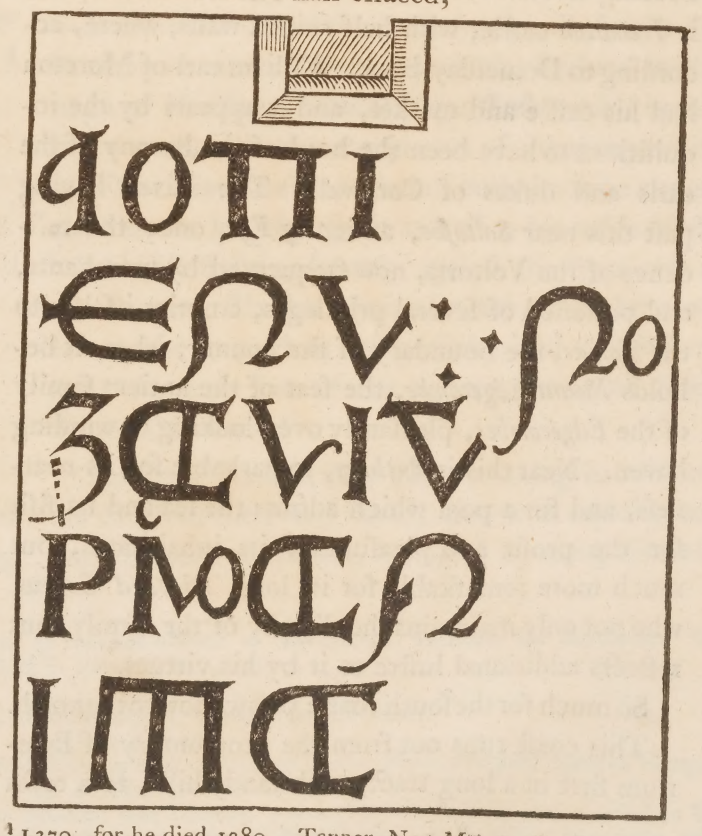
High on a craggy rock *Pendennis* stands,
And with its thunder all the port commands;
While round *Saint Maudit's* answers it below,
Where *Falmouth's* sands the spacious harbour show.

The harbour itself is called by Ptolemy *the mouth of the Cenio*, undoubtedly from *Geneu*, a British word signifying a *mouth* and an *entrance*, and the adjoining town of *Tregeine*, q. d. the *little town at the mouth*, implies as much. There are several towns on the inmost recesses of this bay; as *Peryn*, a noted market-town, where Walter Bronescomb, bishop of *Exeter*, founded in 1288 [l] a collegiate church called *Glasnith*, with twelve [m] prebendaries; *Arvenah*, the seat of the antient and famous family of the Killegrews; *Truro*, in Cornish *Truru*, named from three streets almost surrounded by two rivulets, distinguished as having a mayor and by its stannary privileges; and *Grampound* the fartheſt from the haven. Under this lies *Roseland*, so named as some think from *rose trees*, as others, from *heath*, in British *Ros*, whence *Ros* in Scotland and Wales, both of them dry, parcht tracts: but this in Cornwall more pleasant and fertile by cultivation. Beyond Roseland the sea forms a larger bay within the receding land, called *Trueardraith* bay, or the bay *of the town on the sand*.

Scarce two miles from hence, where the river *Fowey* runs into the sea, is the town of *Fowey*, in British *Foath*, stretcht along a creek famous in former times for its sea fights, which are alluded to in the arms composed of those of the Cinque Ports. On each side of the haven's mouth is a pier built by Edward IV; who soon after, being angry with the Fowey men for their piracies on the coast of France, when the war was ended took from them all their ships and stores. Opposite to the town on the other bank is *Hall*, remarkable for the house of Sir William Mohun, of an antient and illustrious noble family, and descended from the Mohuns earls of Somerset [n], and the Courtneys earls of Devon, with a winding walk on the side of the hill.

More inland on the same river was the UZELLA [o] of Ptolemy, which name is not entirely lost, being now called *Lestuthiell*, from its situation. It stood on the high hill where is now the antient castle of *Lestormin*, but is now removed into the valley. *Vechel* in British signifies *high* and *lofty*, whence *Uxellodunum* in Gaul has its name. This place is called in the British histories *Pen-Uchel-Coit*, or *the lofty hill in the wood*, which some will have to be *Exeter*. But the situation of it in Ptolemy and the remains of the name prove this to be the antient *Uzella*. At present it is a little town thinly inhabited. The river *Fowey*, which antiently used to have a tide and bring up ships to the town, is now so choaked by the sand from the tin mines (which threaten the same mischief to all the harbours of this county) as to be hardly fit for small boats. It is still, however, the county town, where the sheriff holds the county courts once a month, and the warden of the stannaries has his prison. It has also the privilege of coining, which it owes to Edmund earl of Cornwall, who had antiently a palace here. But these glories of Uzella are much obscured by two towns, *Lesherd* to the east, on a higher hill, with an old castle and market; and *Bodman* to the west, scarce two miles off, called in British *Bosvenna* if I mistake not, and in old records *Bodmin*. This town stands in an unhealthy situation between two hills, extending from east to west, has a very considerable market, is very populous and well built, and distinguished by the privilege of stamping tin. It was more famous antiently for having been the seat of a bishop: for, about A. D. 905, when the state of religion was at a low ebb in these parts [p], Edward the Elder, by a decree of Pope Formosus, settled a see here, and granted to the bishop of Crediton three towns hereabouts, *Polton*, *Caling*, and *Lanwitham*, "that from thence "he might yearly visit the Cornish nation, to con- "vince them of their errors; they having till then "to the utmost of their power resisted the truth, "and been disobedient to the apostolic decrees." But, during the horrid wars with the Danes, the bishoprick was transferred to St. German's. *Lesherd* *Bodman*

Adjoining to *Lesherd* was formerly the church of *St. Guerir*, which name signifies in British a physician, where, Asser writes [q], king Alfred prostrating himself in prayer, recovered his health. Neotus, a person of distinguished sanctity and learning, being afterwards buried in the same church, so outshone the former Saint, that the place obtained the name *Neotestow*, or St. Neot's place, now *St. Neoth's*; and the religious serving God there were called Clerks of St. Neot, and endowed with good revenues, as appears from Domesday. Near this town, I am told, is to be seen in *St. Clore* parish, in a place called *Pennant*, q. d. *the head of the valley*, two monumental stones, one hollowed above like a chair, the other, called *Other Half Stone*, inscribed with the following barbarous characters half effaced, *St. Neots.*



[k] Leland. MS. G. Query where?
[l] 1270, for he died 1280. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 71.
[m] Bishop Gibson from the leger book says thirteen.
[n] *Dorset.* Dugd. Bar. I. 477. See Vincent on Brooke, p. 472.
[o] Ουξελλα in some copies. *Uisc heli*, Saltwater. SALTASH. Baxter.
[p] Lib. Mon. Winton.
[q] P. 40—42. Ed. Wise. His disorder was the piles, to which he had been subject from his youth.



Which

Which I read thus, *Doniert : rogavit pro anima* ; unleſs we ſuppoſe the point after Doniert is the remains of an E, and read *Doniert erogavit* ; as if he had bequeathed that land to ſome religious, for the good of his ſoul. I cannot but think this Doniert was the petty prince of Cornwall called in our annals Dungerth, and ſaid in them to have been drowned A. D. 872.

In this neighbourhood ſtands a great pile of rocks with a ſtone under them ſhaped by nature ſo like a cheeſe that it ſeems to be preſt like one by the upper ſtones ; whence it has the name of *Wring cheeſe*. Several more ſtones rudely ſquared are to be ſeen on the adjoining plain, of which ſeven or eight ſtand at equal diſtances from each other. The neighbours call them *Hurlers*, from a pious perſuaſion that they were men transformed into ſtones for playing at ball on a Sunday. Others will have them to be the trophy of ſome battle ; and others, boundary ſtones ; the writers on boundaries obſerving, that ſtones uſed to be gathered and ſet up by both parties for that purpoſe.

Wring-cheeſe.

Hurlers.

*Loo* river.

The river *Loo* makes its way to the ſea on this coaſt, having at its mouth two little towns of its own name, joined by a ſtrong bridge : the weſtern and more modern is moſt flouriſhing, the eaſtern has decayed by time, but ſtill retains the privilege of a mayor and burgeſſes. Nothing memorable offers itſelf between this place and the little river *Liver*, which abounds with oyſters and waſhes the little village of *St. German's*, to which the epiſcopal ſee was removed on the Daniſh invaſion. Here was a ſmall religious houſe, dedicated to St. German, biſhop of Auxerre, who extirpated the Pelagian hereſy when it was beginning to revive in Britain. After a few biſhops had ſat here, Levinus, biſhop of Crediton, who was a favourite with Canute the Dane, obtained the royal licence to unite it to his ſee. From that time one biſhop has preſided over this province and that of Devonſhire, who now ſits at Exeter, and has a ſuffragan at this little town of St. German's. Nothing is to be ſeen here but ſome fiſhing huts, whoſe inhabitants are engaged in a conſiderable fiſhery in the ſea and neighbouring rivers. A few miles off, on the ſame river, is *Trematon* caſtle, with half ruined walls, where, according to Domeſday-book, William earl of Moreton had his caſtle and market, and it appears by the inquiſitions to have been the head of the barony of the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The Liver having paſt this near *Saltaſhe*, antiently *Eſſe*, once the reſidence of the Voltorts, now frequented by merchants, and poſſeſſed of ſeveral privileges, empties itſelf into the *Tamar*, the boundary of the county, where it beholds *Mount Edgecombe*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Edgecombes*, pleaſantly over-looking its winding haven. Near this is *Anthony*, remarkable for its neatneſs, and for a pool which admits the ſea and its fiſh for the profit and pleaſure of its inhabitants, but much more remarkable for its lord, *Richard Carew*, who not only maintains the dignity of the family, but reflects additional luſtre to it by his virtues.

*St. German's.*

*Trematon* Caſtle.

*Saltaſh.*

*Edgecon be.*

*Anthony.*

So much for the ſouth coaſt : paſs we now to the north.

This coaſt runs out from the promontory of Belerium firſt in a long tract, with ſandy hills, to a town on a point of land called *St. Iie's*, from *Iia*, an Iriſh woman, who lived here in ſingular ſanctity. It was antiently named *Pendinas*. It has given name to the bay below, which is called by ſeamen St. Iie's bay, and into which the little river *Haile* empties itſelf. The town itſelf at preſent is but mean. The north-weſt wind, the tyrant of this coaſt, has ſo driven up the ſand, that the ſituation of the town has been more than once changed. Hence the country runs out broader to the eaſt, and the north coaſt winding round obliquely runs north-eaſt to *Padſtow*, having nothing remarkable in the way, except on the ſand the chapel of *St. Piranus*, an Iriſh Saint buried here, of whoſe ſanctity a trifling writer reports, that it maintained ten kings of Ireland and their army with the milk of three cows eight days, and raiſed ſwine as well as men from the dead. More inland is the little market town of *St. Columb*, dedicated to the pious Columba, a female martyr, as I have now good evidence [r] from her life [s], and not to Columbanus the Scot. Not far from this, nearer the ſea, is *Lanheron*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the Arundels [t], who from their large eſtates were formerly called *the great Arundels*. They are ſometimes called in Latin, *De hirundine*, and in my opinion not improperly, as that word anſwers to the French *Arondell* (a ſwallow), and the family bear ſix ſwallows Argent in a field Sable. It is an antient and renowned family, and much extended by deſcents and alliances ; to whoſe name and arms William Breton [u] alludes in this deſcription of a warrior of this houſe aſſaulting a Frenchman about A. D. 1170.

*St. Ia's.*

*Padſtow.*

*St. Colum.*

*Lanheron.*

The Arundels.

——— *hirundelæ velocior alite quæ dat*
*Hoc agnomen ei, fert cujus in ægide ſignum,*
*Se rapit agminibus mediis, clypeoque nitenti,*
*Quem ſibi Gulielmus læva prætenderat ulna,*
*Immergit validam præacutæ cuſpidis haſtam.*

Swift as the ſwallow, whence his ſhield's device
And his own name are ta'en, enrag'd he flies,
Piercing thro' troops that overſpread the field,
And ſtrikes his mighty lance in William's glittering ſhield.

Not far from hence is a double rampart on a hill, and a road leading to it called *Caſtellam Danis*, or the camp of the Danes, that people having entrenched themſelves here as well as in other parts of this coaſt during their inroads.

*Caſtle Da.*

A ſmall diſtance hence is the river *Alan*, called alſo *Camb-Alan* and *Camel*, from its winding courſe, which is the meaning of *Cam* in this country. It glides gently to the upper ſea, having at its mouth *Padſtow*, a little market town, called by contraction from *Petrochſtow* (as we have it in the lives of the Saints), from one Petroch, a Britiſh Saint, who here devoted himſelf to God ; this town was called before *Loderic* and *Laffenac*. It is very conveniently ſituated for a trade with Ireland, being but twenty-four hours eaſy ſail ; and its greateſt ornament is the beautiful caſtle-like houſe lately built here by N. Prideaux, a perſon of antient name and family in theſe parts. At the head of the Alan is *Camelford* or *Gaſſelford*, a little village, formerly called *Kamblan*, according to Leland [x], who writes, that Arthur, the

*Alan. Camb-A. Camel.*

*Padſtow.*

*Cornish*

[r] See Camden's Ep. I. 91.
[s] Tranſlated from the Corniſh. G.
[t] Dugdale, Bar. II. 422. 483.
[u] Philippidos, lib. III. Breton lived 1170.
[x] Camden ſeems to cite Leland's Aſſertio Arthurii, where *coins* are added to the things found.

Hector

Hector of Britain, was ſlain here. He ſays, fragments of arms, rings, and braſs trappings of horſes, are ſometimes dug up by the labourers; and the tradition of many ages has diſtinguiſhed this place as the ſcene of a great ſlaughter. There are extant ſome lines of a poet of the middle age, deſcribing the Cambul ſwollen with blood in the battle between Arthur and Mordred. I ſhall inſert them here as not abſolutely unpoetical:

——*Naturam Cambala fontis*
*Mutatam ſtupet eſſe ſui, tranſcendit inundans*
*Sanguineus torrens ripas, & volvit in æquor*
*Corpora cæſorum; plures natare videres,*
*Et petere auxilium, quos undis vita reliquit.*

——Camel's ſtream
Feels the ſad change, and wonders whence it came.
The riſing banks are drown'd with ſtreams of blood,
The mangled corpſe to ſea bears down the flood;
The half-dead ſwimmers ſpend their fainting breath
In cries for reſcue from the watery death.

Admitting the ſtory of the death of Arthur in Marianus to be true, the Britons and Saxons had a furious battle here A. D. 820, ſo that the place ſeems ſacred to Mars: and, if it be true that Arthur fell here, he found his birth and his death on the ſame coaſt: for, on the neighbouring ſhore is *Tindagium*, the birth-place of that great hero, ſituate partly on a high point of land, and partly in an iſland formerly joined to it by a bridge. It is now called *Tindagel*, being only a ſplendid ruin, but formerly a magnificent caſtle, of which a late poet ſings thus:

*Tindagel*, Arthur's Birth-place.

*Eſt locus Abrini ſinuoſo littore ponti*
*Rupe ſitus media refluus quem circuit æſtus;*
*Fulminat hic lati turrito vertice caſtrum,*
*Nomine Tindagium veteres dixere Corini.*

On a ſteep rock within a winding bay
A caſtle ſtands ſurrounded by the ſea;
Its thunder ſhakes around the trembling hill,
*Tindage* of old 'twas call'd, now *Tintagel.*

It would be tedious to ſhew, from the hiſtory of Geoffrey of Monmouth, how, in this caſtle, Uther Pendragon, king of Britain, fell deſperately in love with the wife of Gorlois, prince of Cornwall, and, aſſuming her huſband's ſhape by enchantment, debauched her, and begat Arthur. Suffice it that I borrow the lines of our poet John Havillan:

——*facie dum falſus adulter*
*Tindagel irrupit, nec amoris Pendragon æſtum*
*Vincit, & omnificas Merlini conſulit artes,*
*Mentiturque ducis habitus, &, rege latente,*
*Induit abſentis præſentia Gorlois ora.*

The prince, unable to conceal his flame,
To Tindagel's ſtrong hold diſguiſed came,
By Merlin's art transform'd from king to duke,
And Gorlois' perſon for Pendragon's took.

This Uther Pendragon was a prince of diſtinguiſhed military talents, who bravely ſupported his declining country againſt the Saxons. I do not preſume to ſay whether it was from him that "the royal ſtandard of "England was a dragon with a golden head, ſo un-"known to our neighbours, and terrible to the Pa-"gans in foreign nations under Richard I." as Gervaſe expreſſes it[y]. I rather think it was borrowed from the Romans[z], who long uſed the eagle after Marius had aboliſhed the figure of the wolf, minotaur, horſe, &c. from their banners, and who at laſt, under the later emperors, adopted the dragon. Whence Claudian,

The dragon in the Engliſh ſtandard.

—*Hi picta draconum*
*Colla levant.*—

Theſe bear the dragon's painted neck.

And Nemeſianus,

*Signa micant, ſinuatque truces levis aura dracones.*

—The banners blaze;
The breeſy air the dragons fierce diſplays.

And Hoveden[a] ſays, the kings of the Weſt Saxons bore a dragon in their ſtandards. I ſay nothing of the other ſtandard of the Saxons, which Bede[b] calls *Tufa*, or the *Reafan* of the Danes, as being foreign to my purpoſe.

The ſtandard *Tufa*.

On the ſame coaſt, which is leſs fruitful and bare of wood, expoſed to the ſea, ſtands *Botereaux* caſtle, commonly but corruptly called *Boſcaſtle*, built by the lords *Botereaux*, who bear Argent, three toads Sable. William *Boteraux* was the firſt of the family that diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He married Alice daughter of Robert *Corbet*, whoſe ſiſter was miſtreſs to Henry I. who had by her Reginald earl of Cornwall. From this William, by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion, deſcended eleven of the ſame name[c]: Margery, only daughter of the laſt, married Robert Hungerford; by whoſe poſterity the eſtate came to the family of Haſtings *, which was increaſed and honoured by the marriage of the Botereaux with the heirs of the noble families of *Moel*, *St. Loe*, and *Thweng*[f].

*Botereaux.*

Hence the land runs out ſo far North, that the country between the two ſeas is but 23 miles broad, to which breadth it has been gradually contracting. In the broadeſt part of it is on the ſea *Stow*, the antient reſidence of the *Grenville* family, illuſtrious for its antiquity and renown: of which, Richard in the reign of William Rufus diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery amongſt the conquerors of Glamorganſhire in Wales; and lately another of both the ſame names, eminent for his high ſpirit as well as his noble birth, loſt his life fighting bravely againſt the Spaniards at the Azores. To this adjoins *Stratton*, a market town famous for its gardens and garlick; and near it *Lancells*, the new ſeat of the antient family of *Calvo Monte* or *Chaumond.*

*Stow.* The Grenvilles. *Stratton.* *Lancells.*

The river *Tamara*, now *Tamar*, taking its riſe here not far from the North ſhore, runs with rapidity and noiſe towards the South, increaſed by many rivulets,

*Tamar.*

[y]

[z] The Romans did not bear the dragon till after Trajan; but it was the banner of the Indians, Perſians, and Scythians. See Lipſius de re mil. l. IV. p. 266. 269. Claudian VI. Conſ. Hon. l. 166-7, has

— *Quid fixa draconum,*
*Ora velint.* Q. if miſquoted by Camden from memory?

[a] P. 408. Ed. 1601. and Huntingdon, p. 341. [b] Query where?

[c] Dugdale, Baron. I. 628. makes but ſix deſcents from the firſt William here mentioned to him whoſe daughter married Hungerford; and the ſecond deſcent was *Reginald.* * Orig. 48 Edw. III. rot. 12.

[f] Robert Hungerford had iſſue Robert lord Hungerford and Molines, and Thomas, whoſe ſole heireſs Mary was married to Edward lord Haſtings and Hungerford, by whom he had George, firſt of the name earl of Huntingdon, 21 H. VIII. This caſtle, with a large inheritance, continued in that family till the reign of Elizabeth. G.

through

TAMARA. through the town called by Ptolemy TAMARA [d], now *Tamerton* [e], and farther from its banks *Lanſtuphadon*, or *Stephen's church*, now vulgarly *Launſton*, a pretty little town on a riſing hill, which ſprang up from the two towns of *Dunevet* and *Newport* united. In the early Norman times William earl of Moreton built a caſtle here, and founded a college of canons, as appears by Domeſday Book, where it is called *Lanſtaveton*, doubtleſs from that college built in honour of St. Stephen, and converted into a monaſtery by Reginald earl of Cornwall about 1150. The biſhop of Exeter, by the partiality natural to men, oppoſed this work, from an apprehenſion that it might one day become the ſeat of a biſhop, and be prejudicial to their power. The town at preſent is remarkable only for the county gaol and the aſſizes.

*Launſton.*

Tamar paſſes at the bottom of a range of very high mountains, called by Marianus Henȝerdoun [f], which he tranſlates *Hengiſt's hill*, and commonly called *Hengston-kill* [g]. This was antiently rich in tin veins, and was the place were the miners of Cornwall and Devon uſed to meet, and conſult together about their affairs. At this place, A. D. 831, the Danmonian Britons, having invited the Danes, and intending to invade Devonſhire, to drive out the Engliſh who had poſſeſſed themſelves of it, were almoſt entirely cut off by king Egbert. Lower, near *Salt-eſſe*, a ſmall market-town on the ſlope of a hill, having, as I obſerved, its own mayor and privileges, the Tamer receives the Liver, on which is the town of S. German before-mentioned. Being now greatly increaſed, after dividing Cornwall from Devon, it enters the ocean, forming the harbour called, in the Life of Indractus, Tamerworth. Athelſtan, the firſt king of England who completely reduced this country, made this river the boundary between the Corniſh Britons and his Engliſh ſubjects after removing the Britons out of Devon, as we find in Malmeſbury [h], who calls it *Tambra*: whence Alexander Necham, in his "Praiſes of the Divine Wiſdom," ſays [i],

*Hengston*, or the hill of horſes.

*Salt-eſſe.*

*Loegræ Tamaris diviſor Cornubiæque*
*Indigenas ditat pinguibus iſiciis.*

Cornwall from England Tamar's ſtreams divide,
Whence with fat ſalmon all the land's ſupplied.

I ſhould here ſay ſomething of Urſula, a virgin of extraordinary ſanctity and native of this place, and the 1100 Britiſh virgins [k]. But the diſagreement of writers, ſome making them ſuffer martyrdom on the coaſt of Germany in their way to Bretagne under the emperor Gratian about A. D. 383; others, at Cologne on the Rhine at their return from Rome, A. D. 450, under Attila the Hun, that ſcourge of God; has led many to ſuſpect the truth of the ſtory. As to that Conſtantine, whom Gildas [l] calls "that tyrannic whelp of the impure Danmonian lioneſs," and of the diſoreſting [2] of the whole county under king John, before whoſe time it was all foreſt, let hiſtorians tell; it is not to my purpoſe.

With regard to the earls, *Candor* or *Cadoc*, the laſt earl of Cornwall is the only one of Britiſh race mentioned by modern writers. He bore, according to the heralds, 15 bezants in a field Sable [3]. The firſt earl of the Norman race was *Robert* earl of *Moreton*, brother of William the Conqueror by Harlotta, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*. He, ſiding with Robert the Norman againſt Henry I. king of England, was taken in battle, and loſt not only his liberty and honours, but his eyes. In his room Henry II. when preparing for war with Stephen, advanced to this honour *Reginald* natural ſon of Henry I. [4] that king having no fewer than 13 baſe ſons. Reginald dying without legitimate male iſſue, Henry II. aſſigned ſome of his eſtate to his daughter, but kept the earldom for his own ſon *John*, then nine years old, to whom his brother Richard I. afterwards gave it with other earldoms. John ſucceeded to the crown of England, and his ſecond ſon *Richard* had this earldom and that of Poitou given him by his brother king Henry III. He was a powerful, religious, valiant, and prudent prince, who carried on the war in Aquitaine [m] with valour and ſucceſs, and going to the Holy Land obliged the Saracens to grant a truce; he refuſed the kingdom of Apulia, offered him by the Pope, preſently quelled the diſturbances in England [n], and was crowned king of the Romans at Aix 1257, having been choſen by ſome [o] of the electors of Germany. This well-known verſe was made on him, as having purchaſed his way to the laſt dignity by money:

Earls of Cornwall.

*Nummus ait pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.*
My money wedded Cornwall unto Rome.

He was before ſo wealthy that a contemporary writer ſays he could afford to ſpend 100 marks a day for 10 years [p]. But, when the civil wars in Germany broke out, he ſoon returned to England, where he died, and was buried in the famous abbey of Hales, which he had built juſt before his death. His eldeſt ſon Henry, in his return from the holy war, had been treacherouſly murdered by Guido de Montfort, who, in revenge for his father's death, ſtabbed him while he was at his devotions in a church at Viterbo in Italy [q]. His ſecond ſon *Edmund* ſucceeded in the earldom of Cornwall; and dying, 1300, without iſſue, his great eſtate fell to king Edward I. being in the lawyers' language next of kin and heir at law. This Richard, and his ſon Edmund, being of the blood royal of England, I, as well as others, have often wondered how they came to bear arms ſo different from thoſe of the royal family, viz. Argent, a Lion rampant and crowned, Gules, within a bordure Sable, garniſhed with bezants [r]. I have no other way of accounting for it but that they in this imitated the royal family of France; for the uſe of arms came to

[d] *Tamaris.* Raven. [e] q. d. Tamar town, or the town on the Tamar.
[f] By the common repetition of *Dun* and *hill*, words of the ſame import.
[g] Chron. Sax. 72. A. D. 834. Þenȝiſtdun, Hengſton, q. d. hill of horſes. Flor. Wore.
[h] P. 50. Ed. 1601. [i] MS. in Caius and Trin. Col. Tanner.
[k] See Selden on Drayton's Polyolbion. Song VIII. p. 131. The whole legend took its riſe from an inſcription, with the name *Undecimilla*. "*Urſula & Undecimilla* Virgines;" proper names being miſtaken for numbers."
[l] Epiſt. princ. [2] Of which ſee an inſtrument, 5 Joh. G.
[3] Ermine, a chevron indented Gules.
[4] G. He bore two lions paſſant guardant Or, a baſton finiſter, Azure. [m] *Gaſcoigne.* Matth. Paris, p. 323.
[n] This does not appear, for he was taken in the battle of Lewes, though he had beaten the barons at Northampton. Dugd. Bar. I. 764.
[o] By the unanimous conſent of the electors. Matth. Par. p. 939.
[p] The Pope privately promiſed him the empire. Matth. Weſtm. anno 1257.
[q] Matth. Paris, p. 942. [r] Matth. Paris, p. 1007.

us from France, and the younger ſons of the kings of France to this day bear different arms from the royal, as in the families of Vermandois, Dreux, and Courtney [t]; and as Robert duke of Burgundy, brother of Henry I. king of France, aſſumed the antient ſhield of the duke of Burgundy, ſo this Richard, after he received the earldom of Poitou from his brother Henry III. took that red lion crowned, which was the arms of the antient earls of Poitou, according to the French writers [u], and may be ſuppoſed to have added the bordure, Sable bezanté, from the old arms of the earls of Cornwall. As ſoon as the younger ſons of the kings of France began to bear the royal arms with ſome difference, the ſame was done among us, and firſt by the children of Edward I. The reader will excuſe this digreſſion, into which I have been led from a partiality to my profeſſion. After Cornwall reverted to the crown, Edward II. who had received theſe eſtates from his father, conferred the title of earl of Cornwall on *Piers Gaveſton* the Gaſcon, who had corrupted his youth. He being ſeized and beheaded by the barons for corrupting his prince, and for other crimes, was ſucceeded by *John of Eltham*, younger ſon of Edward II. who dying young and without iſſue, Edward III. made Cornwall a dutchy, and, in 1336, created his ſon Edward, a prince of the greateſt military merit, duke of Cornwall, by the inveſtiture of a wreath, a ring, and a ſilver rod. From that time, as I ſhall obſerve from the records, leaving the lawyers to form a judgement on this matter, the eldeſt ſon of the king of England is born duke of Cornwall [x], and, by a ſpecial act then paſſed, is on the very day of his birth preſumed of full age, ſo that he may demand, and by right obtain, livery of the ſaid dutchy, as if he were of the full age of 21. He has alſo his regalities and prerogatives in certain actions in the ſtannaries, in wrecks, cuſtom, &c. and various officers appointed for theſe and ſuch like purpoſes. But all this has been more fully and clearly ſet forth by Richard Carew of Anthony, a perſon no leſs diſtinguiſhed by birth than by his virtue and learning, who has compoſed a copious and particular ſurvey of this county, to which I acknowledge myſelf much indebted.

Dukes of *Cornwall*

There are in this county 161 pariſhes.

[t] Bandé d' Or and Azure, a bordure Gules. [u] Memorials d'Aquitaine. [x] Orig. 35 Hen. VI.

# ADDITIONS.

CORNWALL, the weſternmoſt county of Britain, reſembles a cornucopia. It has the Briſtol channel on the north, and the Britiſh channel on the ſouth, which meeting incloſe it in a point at the weſt; and the eaſtern part abuts upon Devonſhire, from which the Tamar divides it, except a ſmall piece of land to the North. In the wideſt part it is 43 miles and a quarter, ſo making a peninſula, in the narroweſt five miles; the greateſt length is 78 miles and a half, and 250 in circumference. On the north coaſt the land is generally high, and the valleys ſhort, narrow, and quick of deſcent; near the ſea and by the rivers, the land is well cultivated. It abounds with tin and copper mines: the former lie principally eaſt of St. Auſtle. In Domeſday-book it had only ſeven hundreds, but now has nine, containing, according to Camden and Speed 161 pariſh churches; as others 180, and as Martin's Index Villaris 198 [a]; 27 market towns; 21 boroughs; 1230 villages; 6 caſtles; 9 parks; and 96,000 acres: ſends 44 members to parliament; and pays 8 parts of the land tax. The air in general is moiſt and rainy, yet healthy, ſubject to violent ſtorms; but the winters mild; and this county has a great many chalybeat waters [b]. The Phœnicians early viſited theſe coaſts for tin, ſome think 400 or 450 years before Chriſt. Many Britiſh words are of Tyrian origin, and the monuments of their worſhip are innumerable here [c]. It was the ſeat of the Druid religion till the Britons were converted to Chriſtianity, and affords more monuments of them than any part of Europe [d]. Carnbré hill may be conſidered as exhibiting a complete ſyſtem of their religious worſhip [e].

It is not improbable that Alfred fixed the limits of Devonſhire where the antient eaſtern boundary was, between the *Belgæ* and *Durotriges* on the eaſt, and the *Dunmonii* on the weſt, that antient Cornwall included all the preſent Devonſhire, as well as what is Weſt of the Tamar, and that though the Romans called the weſt part of Britain *Danmonia*, *Danmonium*, or the country of the *Danmonii* *, the native Britans called it *Kernon* [f].

Biſhop Gibſon enumerates other inſtances of places called from their horn-like ſituation, as *Carnon* or *Carna* [g], on the Red-ſea, from only ſtanding at the angle of two roads; Corſica, called by the Phœnicians *Carnatha*, and by the Greeks, Κερνεαλις, Κερνος, Κυρνος, from its promontories, and theſe names being all (he ſays) in eaſtern countries (though I think not more than one) may countenance Sammes's opinion [h], that the Phœnicians, among whom *cheron* ſignifies a *horn*, gave it to this coaſt, which was ſo conſpicuous to their tin traders at a diſtance. Another etymology is from *Carn*, which in Britiſh ſignifies a *rock*, which ſuits the nature of the country, and the protection the Britons found among the rocks and mountains here, ſeveral of which retain the name of *Carn*, as *Carninnis*, *Carn-chy*, *Carn-bae*, *Carn-margh*, *Carn-ulac*, &c. The derivation of the ſecond part of the name from *Gaul* by the change of *g* into *w*, agreeable to the German dialect, is adopted by Voſſius [i], Cluver [k], Buchanan [l], &c. who ſay that the Saxons, obſerving the Corniſh Britons to have the ſame language and cuſtoms with the Gauls, termed them *Gaules* or *Waules*. But, beſides that the Saxons could not have been ſuch ſtrangers to the Britans, the name of Ƿeallaƿ was not uſed till the utter ſubverſion and expulſion of the Britans [m]. Bede calls them *Britones*, and Alfred, Bryttaƿ, Breotene, Bretene, Brytene, &c. but not a word of Ƿeallaƿ or Wallia, Gaul being called Lallia and Lallraice. The firſt mention of it is in the laws of Ina, made at leaſt 100 years after the expulſion of the Britans, whom it was after ſuch expulſion natural to call *foreigners* [n].

Dr. Borlaſe well obſerves, that it is impoſſible the Corniſh Britans could carry their tin in carts to Wight, which is near 200 miles from them, and is never known to have been made alternately an iſland and peninſula by the tide; but *Ik* being a common Corniſh word for a *cove*, *creek*, or *port of traffick*, muſt have been a general name for any peninſula on a creek or ſome particular peninſula and emporium on the ſame coaſt, now involved in the many and great alterations made here by the ſea [o]. Lead and tin were antiently reckoned only two different ſtates of one and the ſame metal. Tin was called *Plumbum album*, and eſteemed the pureſt, and what we call lead was the *Plumbum nigrum* [p].

The Saxons had no authority in Cornwall till after it was entirely conquered by Athelſtan; after which the Daniſh wars gave them no leiſure to work theſe mines. The Normans promoted the working of them to their great emolument. However their product was very inconſiderable in the time of king John, the right of working them being wholly in the king as earl of Cornwall, and the mines farmed by the Jews for 100 marks; and according to this proportion the tenth of it, £. 6. 13s. 4d. is at this day paid by the crown to the biſhop of Exeter [r]. In the time of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, the tin-mines were immenſely rich; the Jews, who had ingroſſed the tin-trade, being farmed out to him by his brother Henry III. whatintereſt they had was at his diſpoſal [q]. The Spaniſh tin-mines being ſtopped by the Moors,

[a] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. of Cornwall, 1—4. [b] Ib. 6—36. [c] Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall, 27—31.
[d] Ib. p. 154, 155. [e] See it deſcribed in Borlaſe's Antiquities, p. 107—112. Pl. VII.
* Antoninus has *Dunmonii*, Ptolemy Δαυμονιοι or Δαμονιοι, Ravennas *Domnii*, and the monks give the name of *Dompnonia* to the tract. All theſe names are derived from *Dumn* or *Duvn*, q. d. the *Weſtern* people. Baxter.
[f] Borlaſe's Antiquities p. 324. [g] In Arabia Felix *Carnus*, Plin. VI. 28. *Carna*, Ptol. VI. 7. *Carnana*, Steph.
[h] P. 59. Manning's Dict. in voc. [i] De vitiis ſerm. II. c. 20. [k] Germ. Ant. I. c. 9.
[l] Hiſt. Scot II. c. 26. [m] Somner's Gloſſary. [n] Compare Borlaſe, Ant. p. 39, 40.
[o] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 176, 177. 209. See alſo Borlaſe's Scilly, 76. 78. Hence correct Camden in Wight.
[p] Plin. XXXIV. 16. [r] King John reſtored theſe tenths to the ſee. Gibſon. [q] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. 190.

and

and none diſcovered in Germany, the Malabar coaſt, or the Spaniſh Weſt Indies[r], Cornwall and its earls had all the trade of Europe for it. The Jews being baniſhed the kingdom, 18 Ed. I. the mines were again neglected, till the gentlemen of Blackmore, lords of ſeven tithings beſt ſtored at that time with tin, obtained of Edmund earl of Cornwall, ſon of Richard king of the Romans, a charter under his own ſeal, with more explicit grants of privileges, courts, pleas, parliaments, and the toll-tin, or $\frac{1}{13}$th of all the tin raiſed. At this time too the right of *bounding* or dividing tin grounds into ſeparate partitions for the encouragement of ſearching for it ſeems to have been firſt appointed, or at leaſt adjuſted. This charter was confirmed 33 Edward I. and the Corniſh ſeparated from the Devonſhire tinners. Their laws, particularly recited in Plowden's Commentaries, p. 237, were farther explained 50 Edw. III. confirmed and enlarged by parliament 8 Richard II. 3 Edw. IV. 1 Edw. VI. 1 and 2 P. and M. and 2 Eliz. and the whole ſociety divided into four parts under one general warden, to do juſtice in law and equity, from whoſe ſentence lies an appeal to the duke of Cornwall in council, or, for want of a duke of Cornwall, to the crown. The lord-warden appoints a vice-warden to determine all ſtannary diſputes every month: he alſo conſtitutes four ſtewards, one for each of the precincts before-mentioned, who hold their courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of ſix perſons, with an appeal reſerved to the vice-warden, lord-warden, and lords of the prince's council[s]. Five towns are appointed in the moſt convenient parts of the county for the tinners to bring their tin to every quarter of a year. Theſe are Leſkard, Leſtwithiel, Truro, Helſton, and Penſance, the laſt added by Charles II.[2] for the conveniency of the weſtern tinners[3]. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were but two coinages, at Midſummer and Michaelmas; two more, at Chriſtmas and Lady-day, were added, for which the tinners pay an acknowledgment called *Poſt groats*, or 4*d.* for every hundred of white tin then coined. The officers appointed by the duke aſſay it, and, if well purified, ſtamp it by a hammer with the duchy ſeal, the arms of Richard earl of Cornwall, which are a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a bordure of bezants Sable; and this is a permiſſion to the coiner to ſell, and is called *coining* the tin. Every hundred of white tin ſo coined pays to the duke 4*s.* The tin of the whole county, which, in Carew's time, in the laſt century, before the time when Dr. Borlaſe wrote, amounted to £.30 or 40,000 yearly, has for twenty-four years laſt paſt amounted, one year with another, to £.180,000 or 190,000 ſterling. Of this the duke of Cornwall receives for his 4*s.* duty on every hundred of white tin, above £.10,000 yearly; the bounders or proprietors of the ſoil about $\frac{1}{6}$th at a medium clear, or about £.30,000 yearly; the remainder goes to the adventurers in the mine, who are at all the charge of working[t]. Prince Arthur made certain conſtitutions relating to the ſtannaries, which the tinners refuſed to obſerve; and, indulging themſelves in other irregularities, Henry VII. on his ſon's death, ſeized their charter as forfeited; but, finding they did not turn out to ſo much account as he expected, he was prevailed on to accept £.1000 for all pretended forfeits, and granted them a charter of pardon, by which he farther granted them no law ſhould be made without the conſent of twenty-four gentlemen tinners; ſix to be choſen by the mayor and council in each of the ſtannary towns. This was confirmed 20 Elizabeth, and the conſent of ſixteen ſtannators declared ſufficient. In difficult caſes the lord warden, by commiſſion, iſſues his precept to the four principal towns of the ſtannary diſtricts, when each chuſes ſix members; and theſe twenty-four ſtannators conſtitute the parliament of tinners. Each ſtannator chuſes an aſſiſtant, making a kind of ſtanding council in a different apartment, to give information to the prince. Whatever is enacted by the body of tinners muſt be ſigned by the ſtannators, the lord warden, or his deputy, and by the duke or the king, and thenceforward has, with regard to tin affairs, all the authority of an act of the whole legiſlature[u]. Tin is found collected and fixed in *lodes* and *floors*, or in grains and bunches in the natural rock, or looſe and detached in ſingle ſeparate ſtones called *ſhodes* or *ſtreams*, or in a continued courſe of ſuch ſtones called the *beuheyl* or *living ſtream*, or in an arenaceous pulverized ſtate. It is moſt eaſily diſcovered by tracing the lodes by the ſcattered fragments of them called ſhodes, by leave of the lord of the ſoil or the bounder. The tin being divided among the lords and adventurers, is ſtamped and worked at the mill; and being thus *dreſſed* is carried under the name of *black tin* to the melting-houſe, where it is melted by Welſh pit-coal, and poured into blocks of 320lb. weight, and carried to the coinage town[x]. Dr. Borlaſe communicated to the Royal Society, 1766, an uncommon inſtance of native tin found in the mines in the metallic ſtate[y]. The richeſt mine he knew was Polberou in St. Agnes' pariſh; and that which has yielded the moſt gain is Polgooth in St. Mewan's pariſh[z]. Mundic, a ſemimetal or mineral ore, of a white, braſſy or brown colour, is found in large quantities, intermixed with tin, copper, and lead, and ſometimes by itſelf. Arſenic, ſulphur, vitriol, and mercury, are its conſtituents, and it has been found very fatal both in fire and water to animals and vegetables. Though its ſpecific weight exceeds that of our foſſils, it has not by any proceſs been reduced to metal. It leads to the diſcovery of copper ore, but rather injures the tin. Dr. Borlaſe was well aſſured, that in the mine the water proceeding from it will cure wounds in ſubjects of a not very corrupt habit, but that in which it had been dreſt or burnt is highly poiſonous[a]. Iron ore is found in Cornwall, but the working it does not anſwer[b]. There is no richer copper, nor a greater variety, any where than in this county[c]. Silver, if really found here in the reigns of Edward I. and II. has been rarely found ſince[d], nor do the lead mines anſwer[e]. Very late diſcoveries have proved that Cornwall has more gold than was formerly imagined[f]. What is called the Corniſh diamond is a figured cryſtal generally hexagonal and pyramidical, or columnar, or both, of a fine clear water, and of all our baſtard diamonds in this nation eſteemed the beſt,

[r] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 166. [s] Ibid. p. 189, 192. [2] The juriſdiction of the ſtannaries was recited 17 C. II. Gibſon.
[3] Bodmyn made a fifth in the reign of Edward I, but was excluded by Edward II. Gibſon. [t] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 183, 184.
[u] Ib. p. 192, 193. [x] Ib. p. 160—182. [y] Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LVI. art. 7. p. 35.
[z] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 188, 189. [a] Ib. p. 131, 133. [b] Ib. p. 195. [c] Ib. p. 197. [d] Ib. p. 209.
[e] Ib. p. 210. [f] Ib. p. 216.

and ſome of different colours, black, yellow, &c. The clearer theſe are, the better they will bear engraving for ſeals[g]. *Eringium*, or ſea holly, whoſe root candied or in ſyrup is a great reſtorative, grows in great plenty on the looſe dry ſands above full ſea-mark between Penzance and Marazion, and on thoſe near Gwythien bridge, where the ſea never reaches, and in ſo many other places that, in this and ſamphire, it is thought Cornwall exceeds any county in England[h]. We muſt now make a different eſtimate from Mr. Camden about the produce of corn: population has increaſed beyond tillage, and the corn in ſeveral hundreds is not ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants. The parts addicted to huſbandry yield, however, a ſufficiency to make up in a moderate year what is wanting in thoſe leſs cultivated and more addicted to mining. The balance is ſo even that it is the intereſt of the Corniſh by no means to reduce the preſent ſtate of huſbandry by withdrawing too many hands to the mines[i].

The pilchard continues off and on in the ſouth channel from Fowey harbour weſtward from the middle of July, till it returns to ſpawn in the north ſeas. Numbers are alſo caught in St. Ives's bay. By an exact computation of the number of hogſheads exported every year for ten years, from 1747 to 1756 incluſive, from the four ports of Fowey, Penzance, Falmouth, and Saint Ive's, it appears that Fowey exported yearly 1732 hogſheads, Falmouth 14631, Penzance and Mount's Bay 12149, and St. Ives 1282; in all amounting to 29,794 hogſheads. Every hogſhead for ten years together, with the bounty allowed for each exported, and the oil out of each, has amounted one year with another, on an average, to £1. 13*s.* 3*d.* ſo that the caſh paid for pilchards exported has at a medium annualy amounted to the ſum of £.49,532 10*s*[k]. Fuming or ſmoking them is practiſed in a few inſtances for exportation to Italy[l]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays they are not gutted, the entrails being the fatteſt part[m].

The inhabitants are uſually of a middle ſtature, healthy, ſtrong, and active. Mining and fiſhing enabling them to bear watching, cold, and wet, much better than where there are no ſuch occupations; the miners particularly who eſcape accidents, and live temperately, generally attain to a great age; the alternate daily uſe of cold and heat, wet and dry, hardening their bodies equally againſt the different extremes of weather[n].

In privileges and language Cornwall ſeems to be another kingdom. 21 Elizabeth it was ordered that all duty on Corniſh cloth exported ſhould be remitted to every Engliſhman within the dutchy of Cornwall. This was firſt granted by the Black Prince, in conſideration of their paying 4*s.* for the coinage of every hundred of tin; whereas Devonſhire pays no more than 8*d.* They have alſo, by grant from Richard earl of Cornwall, confirmed 45 Henry III. freedom to take ſand out of the ſea and carry it through the county for manure; whereupon in the following reign, on an inquiſition made, we find a complaint that Saltaſh had lately taken 12*s.* yearly for each barge that carried ſand up the Tamar; whereas nothing ought to be demanded. They ſtill continue this antient method of improving their land, carrying it ten miles up into the country, and great part of the way on horſes' backs[o]. Mr. Ray ſuppoſes the virtue of this ſand depends chiefly on the ſalt mixed with it, which is ſo copious that in many places ſalt is boiled up out of a lixivium made of the ſea ſand; and the reaſon why ſand when it has lain long in the ſun and wind proves leſs enriching and uſeful is, that by the dews and rain great part of its ſalt is evaporated. The Corniſh had likewiſe a privilege of trading to all parts of the world granted them by Charles I. in recompence of their loyalty; and that king wrote them a letter of thanks, expreſſing his high ſenſe of the extraordinary merit of the county of Cornwall, dated Sudley Caſtle, September 3, 1643; and ordering it to be read in all churches and chapels throughout the county. A preſident and council were erected for the Weſt, 32 Henry VIII. but this and ſome other counties, deſirous to be under the immediate government of the king and common law, ſo vigorouſly oppoſed it, that it came to nothing[p].

In the ſurvey of this county made by Mr. Fraſer by order of the Board of Agriculture, 1794, the length of it is ſtated at ſeventy-eight miles and a half, the different widths from eighteen to thirteen miles and a half. It contains nine hundreds, 281 pariſhes, and 758,484 acres. On the ſea-ſhores and valleys near the banks of great rivers are the chief and almoſt only ſeats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit, in many parts, the appearance of a dreary waſte. But, though theſe have little to pleaſe the eye, the great variety of beautiful well-wooded valleys is not inconſiderable. The intermixture of clay, marle, and rich loam, afford an extenſive field to the inhabitants, and open reſources for the cultivation of their waſte lands, with the happy advantage of a numerous and public-ſpirited body of gentry, and a people poſſeſſed of a great degree of perſpicuity and accuracy. The mines conſiſt chiefly of tin, copper, and ſome lead, and extend from the Land's End, from Weſt to Eaſt, a very conſiderable diſtance into Devon to the fartheſt part of the Dartmore hills. In both counties ſeveral old tin works have been reſumed; in this are Hengſton Downs and Linkinhorn pariſhes; but, at preſent, the chief ſeat of mining lies to the Weſt of St. Auſtle. Polgooth, the moſt conſiderable tin mine, produced, on an average, the laſt eight or nine years, about 2,500 blocks *per annum*, and remains as rich as ever. In the contiguous pariſhes of St. Agnes and Peranzaboloe, the joint produce of the numerous mines is very great. Kenwin, Kea, and Gwenap, afford conſiderable quantities. Poldice mine, in the latter, antient and deep, has yielded ſometimes 1000 blocks yearly. It may now be denominated a copper mine, for in this and many other mines, when they get to a great depth, the tin wears out, and leaves a lode or vein of copper. Huel Virgin is another inſtance of this kind. In Redruth tin is produced. The mines are numerous in Wendron North Eaſt of Helſtone, and in the pariſhes of Sithney, Breague, Germo, &c. between Helſton and

[g] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 116. 120. 122. 123. or Borlaſe in Phil. Tranſ. N° 493. [h] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 233. [i] Ib. p. 89. 90.
[k] Ib. p. 273. This is the lateſt account I have been able to obtain of the tin trade.
[l] In this ſtate they are commonly called *Fairmaids*, by corruption for *Fumades*. [m] See Pennant's Zoology, vol. III. p. 291.
[n] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 292.
[o] Dr. Cox on the improvement of Cornwall by ſea ſand; Phil. Tranſ. vol. X. p. 113. 293. [p] Gibſon.

Marazion.

Marazion. Immediately beyond Penzance is one worked under the ſea. Farther Weſt from Penzance are only ſmall ſcattered mines, till you come to St. Juſt; and there are many North and North Eaſt of Penzance, but not ſo productive of late years; and from thence little till you come to St. Auſtle again. The ſtream works, where the ſoil in the valleys is waſhed, and found to contain tin in ſmall particles or grains, are principally in the pariſhes of Lanlivery, Luxilran, St. Blaze, St. Auſtle, St. Mewan, St. Stephen, St. Columb, St. Enoden, and Ladbrook, Eaſt and Weſt of Truro, from five to twenty miles. The prime ſtream mine is at Carnon, about half way between Truro and Penryn. Weſt of theſe there are five. All tin ores are brought into metal in the county, in blocks of from two hundred and three quarters to three hundred and three quarters each, which are carried to the different coinages, held at four ſtated periods in the year, and are not ſaleable till there paſſed and marked with the dutchy arms by officers appointed by the Prince of Wales, to whom is paid a duty of four ſhillings *per* hundred on all tin ſo marked. The annual produce of tin, from 1786 to 1792, both incluſive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting nearly to £10. 10*s*. *per* block, excluſive of duties, affording, in the whole, a produce of £33,000; the grain tin, amounting to five or 6,000 blocks *per* quarter, and ſometimes more. The ſuperior price of this above the common tin, at different times, has been from 4 to £1200. Native gold has been found in ſome ſtream works; and alſo, but more minutely, blended in ſome tin mine. The copper mines South from Redruth and South Weſt from Truro are of leſſer note. Thoſe in and near Redruth are old, and have little proſpect of being productive. That in Illogna pariſh has produced, within the laſt eight years, a clear profit of £.80,000, and is likely to be laſting. There are many others near and around this. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding on an average about 4,700 tons of copper, which, at £.8 a ton, will make the annual produce of the copper mines about £.320,000. That of the lead mines is not great, nor have any of the iron mines been worked. The number of people employed in the mines has been ſtated at 22,000, and at 8 or 9,000: including the ſtreamers, a diſtinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, amounts to 16,000. Of theſe 12 or 14,000 are capable of bearing arms; a brave and hardy race, attached to the king and conſtitution. Theſe are better paid than any other labourers in England, marry young, and have large families. In a narrow ſlip of barren country, where the purpoſes of agriculture would not employ above a few thouſand people, the mines alone ſupport a population of from between 50 and 60,000, excluſive of the artiſans, tradeſmen, and merchants, in the towns. To theſe muſt be added the ſeamen carrying and recarrying the productions of the mines, and the various ſupplies to the mines; altogether conſtituting the mining buſineſs a trade of great national import, and a ready market for the farmers. In general, however, the mining buſineſs is conſidered as a lottery. The want of application to agriculture among the miners, at their leiſure hours, prevents them from ſupplying their families with corn. The dutchy lands are ſtill by far the moſt extenſive of thoſe belonging to any proprietor in the county: the lands of other proprietors are very much intermixed in thoſe of each other; and the dutchy property is very much divided. From the limited power which the Prince of Wales poſſeſſes of granting theſe dutchy lands for the purpoſe of improvement by cultivation, and from undefined claims to common, a great and valuable part of the county is much locked up from public improvement. Farms in general are very ſmall; in the more fertile parts the annual rents do not exceed £.30; there are few at 100 or 200, and all are on leaſes of lives. In the weſtern and mining diſtricts they are chiefly cottage buildings. Either agriculture has decayed, or the population increaſed far beyond the advance in the improvement of the lands, as, ſince the time of Dr. Borlaſe, they cannot boaſt of ſuch an eſtimate of produce as was made in the days of Camden. The management of the land is uniform: they manure by paring and burning the ſurface of the ground, and mixing the aſhes with road-dirt, ſea-ſand, and dung. The beſt farmers reprobate paring and burning, but the practice has been continued with advantage in Devonſhire for 300 years; and Mr. Fraſer conceives that it is only the injudicious mode of practiſing it, and running out the ground by too frequent cropping, that gave riſe to the reprobation of a practice which, under proper management, is well ſuited to the nature of a ſoil uncommonly overrun with weeds and wild plants, which cannot be deſtroyed by any other mode. In the Eaſt part of the county neareſt the ſea and rivers they manure with burnt lime-ſtone and culm, ſea-ſalt, pilchard ſalt, dung, and rotten ſlaty earth. The manure produced from the bruiſed and decayed pilchards, and the bay ſalt always uſed in curing them, and declared unfit for other uſe, is the beſt of all. Towards the Weſt part they have two crops of potatoes in a year. Water meadows are very rare in Cornwall. The graſs land kept for hay is generally dreſſed with dung alone, or mixed with ſea-ſand; but they do not practiſe folding ſheep; which, as well as the cattle, are of the North Devon breed. Carts are not uſed, but every thing is carried on packſaddles by horſes and mules, particularly the produce and ſupplies of the mines by the latter.

The dutchy of Cornwall was conferred by Edward III. on Edward the Black Prince, and to the firſt begotten ſons and heirs apparent of him and his heirs, being kings of England, for ever; ſo that it ſeemed the intention was ſuch, that none ſhould be dukes of Cornwall but ſuch as were eldeſt ſons and heirs apparent of the crown; and, when there was any failure of ſuch perſon, the dignity ſhould remain in ſuſpenſion till ſuch ſon and heir apparent again were extant. Secondly, that the ſaid ſon and heir apparent, without any further ſolemnity or creation, ſhould, upon his birth, being then heir apparent to the king, or from the time he is heir apparent to the kingdom, be alſo duke of Cornwall.

The lands granted in this county by charter 11 Edward III. are

The caſtle, manor, pariſh, and borough of *Launceſton*.

Caſtle

Caſtle and manor of *Trematon*, with the borough and pariſh of *Saltaſh*.

Caſtle, borough, and manor of *Tyntagell*.

Caſtle, manor, and pariſh of *Reſtormel*.

Manor of *Clymeſland*, and pariſh of *Kerrigholloch*.

Manor of *Tibeſta*, and bailiwic of *Powderſhire*.

Manor of *Tewynton*.

Manor and borough of *Helſton* in *Kerrier*.

Manor of *Moreſk*.

Manor of *Penkneth*.

Manor and pariſh of *Penlyn*.

Manor of *Rellaton*, and beadlary of *Eaſtwyvelſhire*.

Manor of *Helſton* in *Trigſhire*, and pariſh of *Helleſbury*.

Manor, borough, and pariſh of *Liſkard*.

Manor and borough of *Kalleſtock* and fiſhery.

Manor of *Talſkydo*.

Manor and borough of *Leſtwithiel*.

In Devon the fee-farm rent of the city of Exeter, £.20 *per annum*.

Manor of *Lydford*, with *Dartmoor* chace.

Manor and borough of *Bradniſh*.

Water and river of *Dartmouth*.

In other counties the caſtle and honours of *Wallingford* and *St. Valeries*; the caſtle, manor, town, and honour of *Berkhamſtead*; caſtle and manor of *Byfleet*; caſtle and manor of *Meere*; caſtle and manor, and honour of *Knareſborough*; manor of *Iſleworth*; manor of *Kennington* and *Frankſhall*; manor of *Riſing*; and manor of *Cheyleſmere* by Coventry.

Iſleworth and Wallingford were exchanged by Henry V. and VIII. for other land.

The dutchy, conſiſting of ten ſtrong caſtles, now all ruined, had nine pariſhes and one chace, all long ſince diſafforeſted, and, by various encroachments, rendered of little or no value; fifty manors, many of which were of great yearly rent of aſſize; thirteen antient boroughs and towns of great power and influence; and nine hundreds, beſides extenſive tracts of waſte and moory grounds, included in, or adjoining to, the ſeveral manors. What now remains of theſe extenſive poſſeſſions are farmed on leaſes of lives, ſubject to ſmall annual quit rents, and renewable for fines, in ſome inſtances certain, and others arbitrary. The clear annual revenue, 15 Henry VIII. was £.10,095. 11*s*. 9¼*d*. including the coinage dues £.2,771. 3*s*. 9¼*d*. a large ſum in thoſe days, without the caſual revenues from reprizes, &c. In the reign of James I. the annual revenue belonging to the Prince of Wales from the dutchy of Cornwall, principality of Wales, earldom of Cheſter, and various other lands, amounted to £.100,000, clear rent from lands[p]. In the troubles that followed, and from the various neceſſities of the crown afterwards, the whole of theſe lands in the principality of Wales and earldom of Cheſter were alienated; and the dutchy lands of Cornwall are the only part of theſe valuable hereditary revenues which now remain to the heir apparent. The revenue from lands, from various reaſons, has not been capable of improvement, as that which ariſes from the duty on the coinage of tin has been by the exportation of this metal to the Eaſt Indies and China. The landed revenues may amount to £.5,000 *per annum*. The coinage dues cannot, on an average, be ſtated higher than £.10,000. For the mutual advantage of the Prince and the public, it has been propoſed to ſell the whole of the lands, to purchaſe an eſtate, to be ſettled by parliament to the ſame uſes as the preſent lands of the dutchy have already been ſettled; or, inſtead of an intire ſale, to make a commutation of the lands held by leaſes on lives with arbitrary fines, into antient dutchy, or a ſpecies of copyhold; and the value given for ſuch commutation to be laid out in the ſame manner as ſuggeſted in the propoſition for ſale. To the firſt of theſe propoſitions it has been objected, with great weight, that it appears from very antient times to have been the uniform ſenſe of the conſtitution of the country, that an independent proviſion ſhould be ſettled on the heir apparent of the crown: of theſe independent proviſions the dutchy of Cornwall is the only part which remains unalienated, and has been ſo ſpecially ſettled by the crown, and ſo repeatedly confirmed by parliament, that a very cogent reaſon muſt be adduced to juſtify a ſale. Perhaps alſo it may be hereafter thought proper by the crown to ſettle on the heir apparent an independent proviſion, as in antient times; and, as the dutchy of Cornwall is the only memorial left of that antient proviſion for the heir apparent, parliament would be very careful that any ſuch ſale ſhould not tend to diminiſh the value of the dutchy, as well as the rights of the heir apparent. The plan of commutation does not appear ſo highly objectionable, as the manerial rights would thereby be ſtill kept up. A third propoſition is, the improvement of the waſte lands of the dutchy. Adjoining to the new harbour lately made near St. Auſtle downs by Mr. Charles Raſhleigh by excavating the lands and rocks inward, is a large tract of rich waſte, leaſed to him on ſuch terms as enable him to underleaſe it in ſmall lots, at 7*s*. 6*d*. *per* acre, which has induced applications to the Prince's council for ſimilar leaſes. There are, at the very loweſt calculations, 100,000 acres of waſte lands in this county, which, at the above rent, would produce £.37,500 *per annum*, and leave a ſufficient proportion of turbary for fuel. Two navigable canals have been lately ſet on foot; one from North to South, forming a communication between the Briſtol and St. George's channel from Padſtow harbour to that of Fowey; another from Bude haven by Holsworthy towards Hatherleigh; and a third has been talked of from the river Hell to Mount's Bay, only four or five miles.

The number of boroughs in this ſmall county was ſurprizingly increaſed by Edward VI, who added ſeven to the original ſix; Mary added two, Elizabeth ſix; making in all twenty-one, ſending forty members beſides the county two. Eight of theſe boroughs had an immediate or remote connection with the demeſne land of the dutchy: the reſt belonged to religious houſes, or powerful families, or were old boroughs, which had legal immunities granted to them by their princes or lords[q]. At the time of Domeſday ſurvey the principal landholders in this county were the king, the biſhop of Exeter, the abbey of Taviſtock, the canons of St. Petroc, and the earl of Mortaign.

[p] The account of the lands and their revenues taken from Dodderidge is acknowledged by Mr. Fraſer to be inaccurate.
[q] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 309—312.

The

The religious of St. Michael, the canons of St. Stephen by Launceſton, St. Achebran, St. Probus, St. Carentoc, St. Piran, St. Burian, St. Neots, and St. Conſtantine, were the next in order.

The Corniſh language is a dialect of that which till the Saxons came in was common to all Britain, and more antiently to Ireland and Gaul; but the inhabitants of this iſland being diſperſed by thoſe northern conquerors, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, and thence into Bretagne, the ſame language, for want of frequent intercourſe, became differently pronounced and written, and in different degrees mixed with different languages. Hence came the Welſh, the Corniſh, and the Armoric dialects, whoſe radicals are ſo much alike that they are known and admitted by the inhabitants of either country; but the grammar is ſo varied that they cannot converſe. The Corniſh dialect is reckoned the moſt pleaſing of the three. It was ſpoken ſo generally here down to the reign of Henry VIII. that Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mynhinet, is ſaid to have been the firſt who taught his pariſhioners the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Engliſh, and ſoon after the Reformation the natives deſired the ſervice in Engliſh. In Norden's time, about the beginning of the laſt century, the Corniſh language was chiefly uſed in the hundreds of Penrith and Kerneu, and all the natives could converſe in the Engliſh except the lower claſs of people; but he was of opinion that the Corniſh language would be by little and little abandoned [r]. The older people in ſome pariſhes retained their original language to the middle of the laſt century; and the laſt ſermon was preached in it 1678. Edward Lluyd, in 1770, collected here materials for his Corniſh grammar, but obſerves it was then retained only in three or four villages towards the Land's End [s]. The compariſon of the Lord's prayer only in the three languages abovementioned by biſhop Gibſon confirms their difference. When Mr. Ray was here, 1662, he could find but one perſon who could write this language [t]; and it is now ſo nearly extinct, that Mr. Barrington, 1768, could find only one old woman who could ſcold in it [v], and ſhe is ſince dead. There are three MS. plays or ſcripture interludes in it, written in the two laſt centuries; which plays uſed to be acted in amphitheatres of earth, ſuch as now remain in Piranſand pariſh and St. Juſt [u]. All theſe plays were tranſlated into Engliſh by the late Mr. John Keigwyn, gent. of Mouſehole, at the deſire of biſhop Trelawny [w]. A letter written in Corniſh and Engliſh by an old fiſherman is printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. V. p. 83.

That Cornwall once extended farther weſt may be inferred from hence, that about midway between the Land's End and Scilly are rocks called in Corniſh *Lethowſow*, by the Engliſh *Seven Stones*. The Corniſh call the places within the ſtones *Tregva*, *i. e.* a dwelling; and it has been reported, that windows and other ſtuff had been fiſhed up, and that fiſhermen ſtill ſee tops of houſes under water. From the Land's End to Scilly, a tract of 30 miles, is an equal depth of water, and the bottom of the ſea a plain level ſurface [x]. St. Michael's Mount is called in Corniſh *Careg cowſe in clowſe*, *i. e.* the hoary rock in the wood: large trees with roots and bodies have been driven in by the ſea of late years between St. Michael's Mount and Penſance; and tradition ſays, that at the time of the inundation which made the ſeparation one *Trevelyan* ſwam from thence on horſeback, and in memory thereof the family now in Somerſetſhire bears Gules a horſe Argent, from a feſs wavy Argent and Azure, iſſuing out of the ſea proper [y]. Dr. Borlaſe obſerves [z], that the appearance of Cornwall from a hill in Scilly is ſuch as would induce the antients to include it among the Caſſiterides iſlands; but he is not willing to admit that the Scilly iſlands were ſeparated from the main, only altered as well as it by inundations, probably after the time of Auguſtus. Off this coaſt is a large and dangerous rock called the *Wolf*; which or the Scilly iſlands may be the little iſland of *Liſſia* placed by Antoninus off Cornwall [a]. The Wolf.

A little iſland ſeparated from the Land's End, ſo as a boat may row between, is named *Caren an Peele* (now commonly called *the armed Knight*), from *Caren* a rock and *Pele* a ſpire; which ſpire was ten fathom above the ordinary flux of the ſea, and very narrow at top, and, the year before the beheading of Charles I. was broken in a ſtorm in the part where it was 14 feet ſquare, and the piece falling down broke into three pieces [b]. Another rock off this point is called *the Horſe* [c]; and to the ſouth-weſt of the Land's End a parcel of rocks of different ſizes are called altogether the *Long ſhip*. North of this part is *Whitſand Bay*, into which the ſea rolls with a great ſwell, breaking on innumerable rocks that juſt peep above the water, and leaving on the beach many beautifully varied cockle and other ſhells, with variety of moſſes and plants; among the reſt one called *St. Mary's fan*, from its faint reſemblance of a fan. Henry Jones, eſq. propoſed to make a mole or pier in this bay. In his garden at Penrith caſtle, beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Tamar, a few miles above Saltaſh, the body of ——— Tilley, eſq. who died about 50 years ago, remarkable for the freedom of his principles and life, was incloſed by his own order, in a ſtone building, dreſſed in his cloaths, ſitting in a chair, his face to the door of a ſummer-houſe at Pentilly, the key put under the door; and his figure in wax in the ſame dreſs and attitude in the room above. The cliffs about the Land's End abound with ſea gulls, and are covered with a long harſh ſtraw-coloured moſs, which ſome adventurers propoſed to convert to the ſame uſes as fuſtick; its yellow flower giving a tinge of the ſame colour. The Land's End itſelf is a long ridge of rocks, through which the ſea has broken a number of lofty arches.

Caren an Peele.

The Horſe.

The Long Ship. Whitſand Bay.

" S. *Buryens*, a ſanctuary, wherby, as nere to the St. Burian's.
" chyrch, be not above VIII dwelling-houſes. Ther
" longeth to St. Buryens a deane and a few preben-
" darys that almoſt be nether ther. It is IIII myles
" fro the very ſouth-weſt poynt.—S. Buriana, an

[r] Survey of Cornwall, p. 26, 27. [s] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 313, 316. See his letter to Rowland in Mona Antiq. p. 327.
[t] Ray's Itin. p. 279, 281. [v] Archæol. III. p. 281. V. 83. [u] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 297. Antiq. p. 207.
[w] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 297. In the library at Lambeth is one of his tranſlations of " Mount Calverie, or the Hiſtory of the Paſſion, Death, and Reſurrection of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, 1602," a long poem in ſtanzas of 4 lines. [x] Carew, p. 3.
[y] Borlaſe, Scilly, p. 92, 93, 95. [z] Ib. p. 18. [a] Ib. p. 1—92. [b] Gibſon, Ray's Itin. p. 279.
[c] Query, if this ſuggeſted the hint of Trevilian's adventure?

" holy woman of Ireland, ſumtyme dwellid in this " place, and there made an oratory. King Ethelſtane " goyng hens, it is ſaid onto Sylley, and returning " made *ex voto* a college wher the oratorie was [d]." St. Berian is ſaid to have come over from Ireland in the ſixth century along with ſome diſciples of St. Patrick, was buried here, and had an oratory: Athelſtan exempted it from all juriſdiction but the papal [e]. It is an independant deanry, containing within its juriſdiction the pariſhes of Burien, Sennan, and St. Levin; and the biſhops of Exeter holding it in commendam, all ſpiritual juriſdiction is ſo entirely lodged in them, that there lies no appeal from them but directly to the king, who is patron of the deanry.

Pl. I. fig. 1. In the church is an old coffin-faſhioned tomb, with a croſs fleury on it, and this inſcription round the verge:

*Clarice: la*
*feme de: Cheffrei*[f]*: de: Bolleit: git: ici: deu: de lalme e it mci:*
*ke pur le alme: p'unt*[g]*: di ior: de padun: averunt*[h].

This Clarice the wife of Geffrey de Bullen held a manor in this pariſh in the reign of Henry III.[i] Bollait is a place in this pariſh. Here is another inſcription 1671, to Arthur Lewekes of Crewoos in this pariſh, of a family as old as the Conqueſt. In the yard is a neat ſhort antient croſs with a figure on it. Shrubſall, governor of Pendennis under Cromwell, deſtroyed the college [k].

Carn Boſcawen. At *Carn Boſcawen* in this pariſh is a large flat ſtone, one end of which hangs on the native rock, and the other on three large ſtones piled on each other. This was probably a ſeat of the chief Druid [l].

Bollait *ſtones.* In *Bollait* tenement in the ſame pariſh are two high ſtones, the talleſt above 16, the other above 12 feet high, ſomewhat pyramidal, upright, about a furlong aſunder [m]. In a field about half a mile weſt of Buryen, in ſight of the church, is the circle called

Boſcawen un. *Boſcawen un*, 22 yards by 14 diameter, compoſed of 19 ſtones, ſurrounding a pillar near the centre leaning, probably for the prince or general to ſtand

Pl. I. fig. 2. againſt at an election, and the electors round him [n]. From the general appearance and application of theſe ſtones, they could not have belonged either to the Romans (who, notwithſtanding what Dr. Muſgrave on Julius Vitalis' epitaph and biſhop Gibſon from him have aſſerted, certainly had a ſettlement in Cornwall where their coin was found in Leland's time) or the Saxons, but to an earlier period and people. I cannot help obſerving, that Mr. Carew firſt noticed theſe ſtones, of which Mr. Leland ſays nothing.

" At *Tredine* caſtle, the S. W. point of Cornwall, " was found *in hominum memoria* a braſs pot full of " Roman money [o]."

Mouſehole. " *Mouſehole* ys a praty fiſchar towne in the weſt " part of Mount's bay, lyyng hard by the ſhoore, " and hath no ſavegarde for ſhyppes but a forced " peere: alſo in the bay be eſt the ſame towne ys a " good roode for ſhyppes cawled *Gnaves lake. Newlin* Newlin. " ys a poore fiſchar towne, and hath al only a key " for ſhyppes and botes, with a lytle focur of land " water; wythyn a arow ſhot of the ſaid key or peere " lyeth directly a lytle low iſland with a chapel yn " yt; and thys lytle iſlet bereth greſſe. *Penſants*, Penſance. " about a myle from Mowſehoole ſtonding faſt in " the ſhore of Mont bay, ys the weſteſt market- " towne of al Cornwayle, and no focur for botes or " ſhyppes but a forced pere or key. Ther ys but a " chapel yn the ſayd towne as ys yn Newlyn. For " theyr paroches chyrches be more than a myle " off [p]. There hath been moch land devoured of " the ſea between Penſance and Mouſehole [q]."

*Mouſehole*, about two miles ſouth of Penſans, is a village, inhabited almoſt entirely by fiſhermen, who live by catching ſeals in the bay, and making and ſelling train oil. They preſerve ſome of the remains of the old Corniſh language; and, as they are frequently employed as pilots to Brittany, are underſtood by the natives there; but, as they ſend their children to Engliſh ſchools, the language wears out apace. Their tone of ſpeaking approaches to ſinging or chanting. Penzans, Mouſehole, and Newlyn, were burnt by the Spaniards 1595, who, with four galleys, ſurprized the country people, who were too much frightened to make reſiſtance [r].

*Penſans* means the *head of the Saint*, the baptiſt's head in a charger being their arms. If this did not put it beyond diſpute, it might from its ſituation be interpreted *Penſavas, the head of the channel.* It is a tolerably well-built market-town, 254 miles from London, and ten from the Land's End, has a good trade in pilchards and tin, and a large handſome pier. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is new-built, commanding a fine eaſt view of the ſea. *Madern* is the mother church [s].

In *Sancred* pariſh on each ſide of the road are ſeveral tall ſtones or druid idols. On *Chapel carn bréh* hill one ſees in fair weather the Scilly iſles, and all the weſternmoſt land of Cornwall to the North and South. *Caſtle Tryne* is more rocky than the Land's End, but more worth ſeeing for the craggs and logan ſtones [s].

In *Sithney* pariſh near *Helſton* ſtood the famous *Logon* or *rocking-ſtone*, commonly called *Men Amber*, Sithney. Rocking-ſtone. q. d. *Men an Bar*, or *the top ſtone.* It was 11 feet by 6, and 4 high, and ſo nicely poiſed on another ſtone that a little child could move it, and all travellers who came this way deſired to ſee it. But Shrubſall, in Cromwell's time, governor of Pendenis, with much labour cauſed it to be undermined, to the great grief of the country. There are ſome marks of the tool on it, and, from its ſquariſh ſhape, Dr. Borlaſe was inclined to think it was dedicated to Mercury [t].

[d] Leland's Itin. VII. 119. III. 5. [e] Borlaſe, Ant. p. 383. [f] Geffrei. [g] *Prierunt.*
[h] Dr. Savage copies it thus:
Clarice la femme Geffrei
De Bolleit gift icy
Dieu de l' ame ayez mercie!
Qui prient pour l'ame auront
Dix jours de pardon en ce mond. Balliofergus, p. 72.
He adds, that a Roman Catholic gentleman told him, the ſculptor might have put 100 days as well as 10 if he pleaſed. I believe it is *C* before *ior*.
[i] Mr. Anſtis, MS note on Carew's Cornwall, pen. editor. p. 159. [k] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 384. [l] Ib. p. 190. Pl. XIV. f. 4.
[m] Ib. p. 162. Pl. VIII. 1, 2. [n] Ib. p. 205. Pl. XV. f. 3. [o] Leland, III. 3. [p] Ib. VII. 119.
[q] Ib. III. 18. [r] Carew, p. 156. [s] Gibſon. [s] Borlaſe, letter to me. [t] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 181. Pl. XI. 5.

In

Fig. 8. p. 21.

Fig. 8. p. 21.

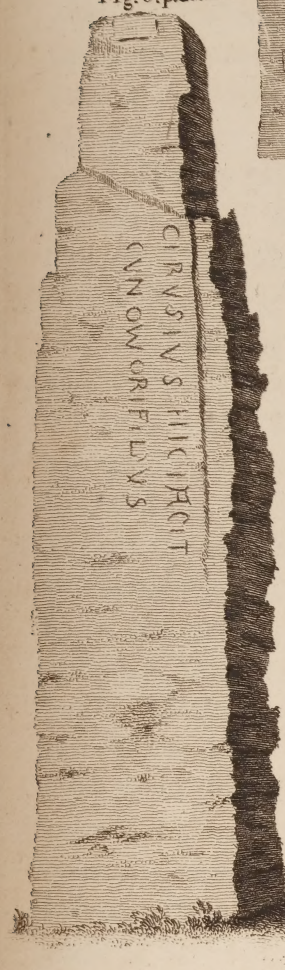



Fig. 3. p. 17.

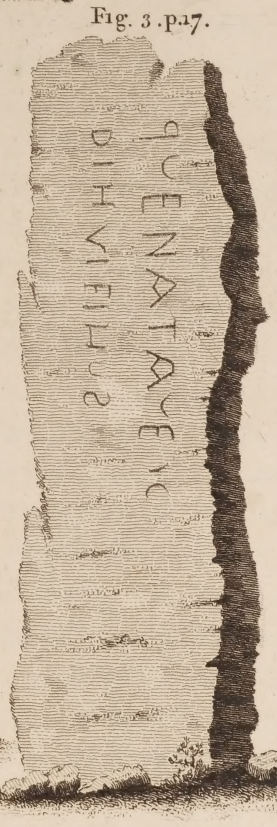



Fig. 4. p. 18.

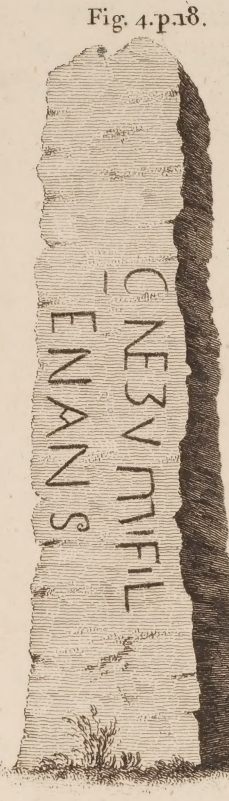



Fig. 1. p. 16.

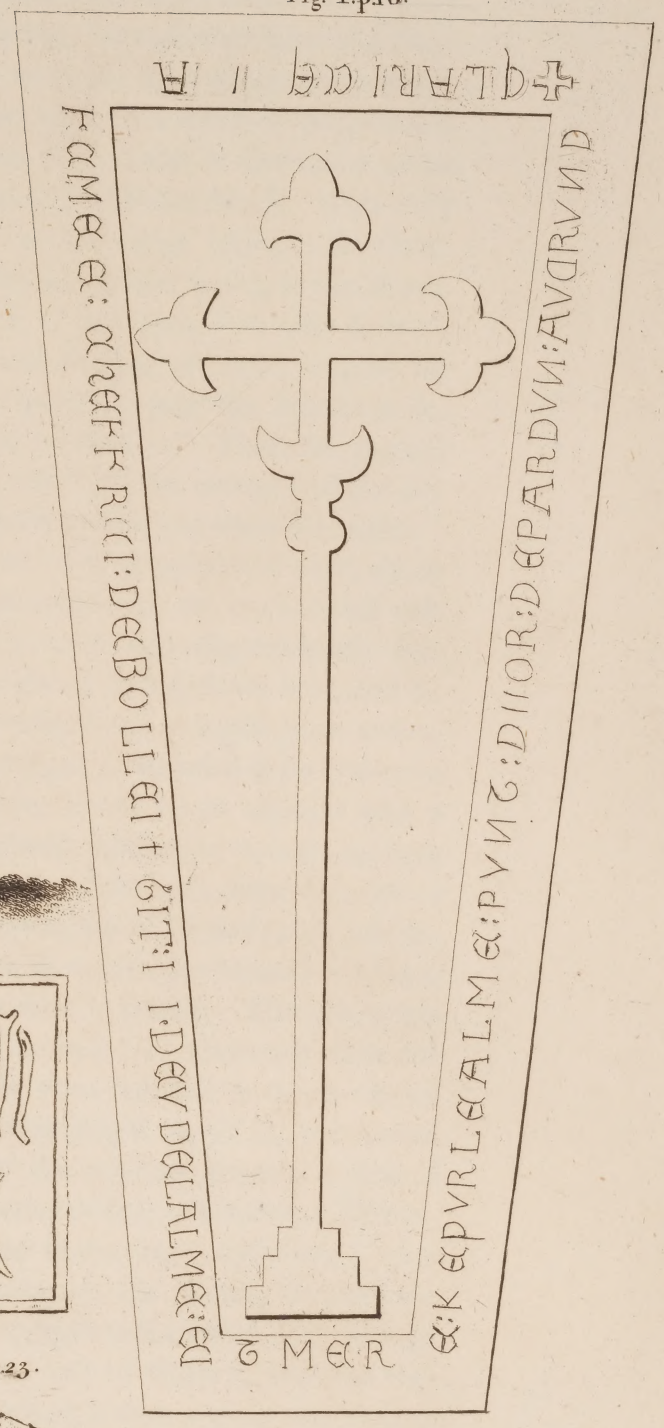



Fig. 11. p. 21.

Fig. 6. p. 21.

Fig. 7. p. 21.

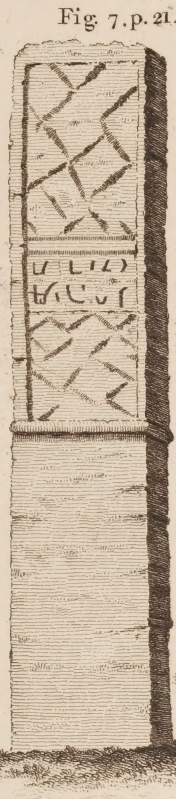


Fig. 9. p. 23.

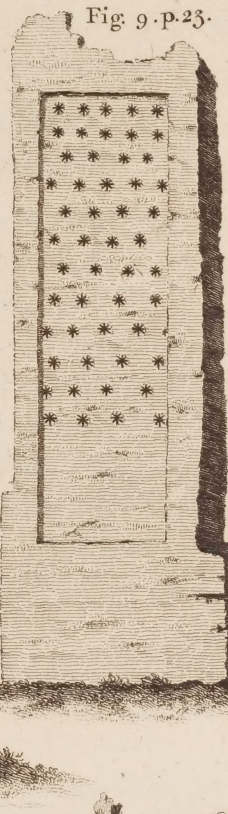


Fig. 10. p. 23.

Fig. 5. p. 18.

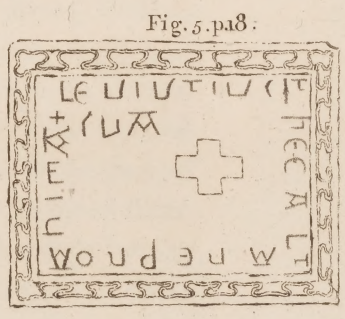


Fig. 2. p. 16.

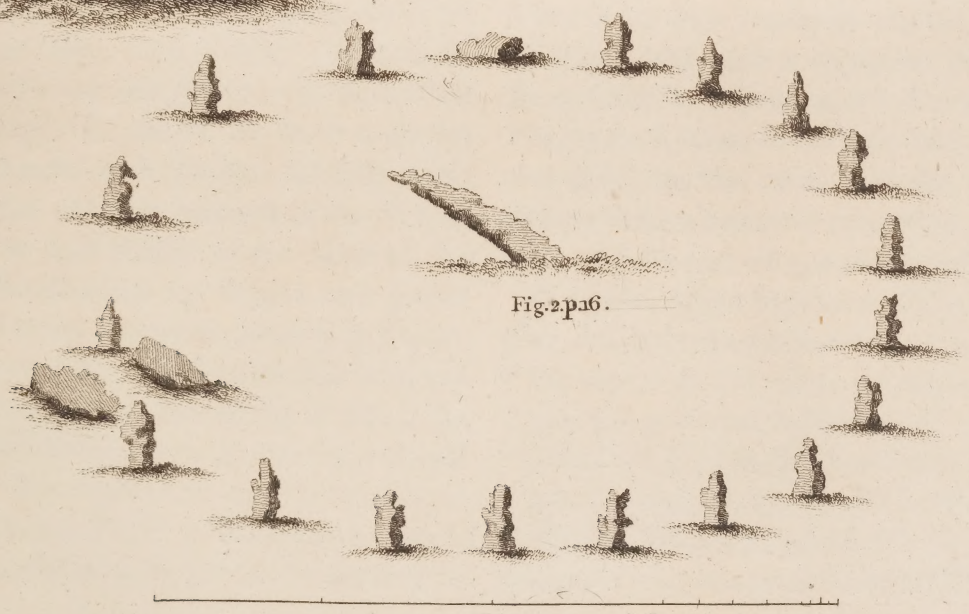
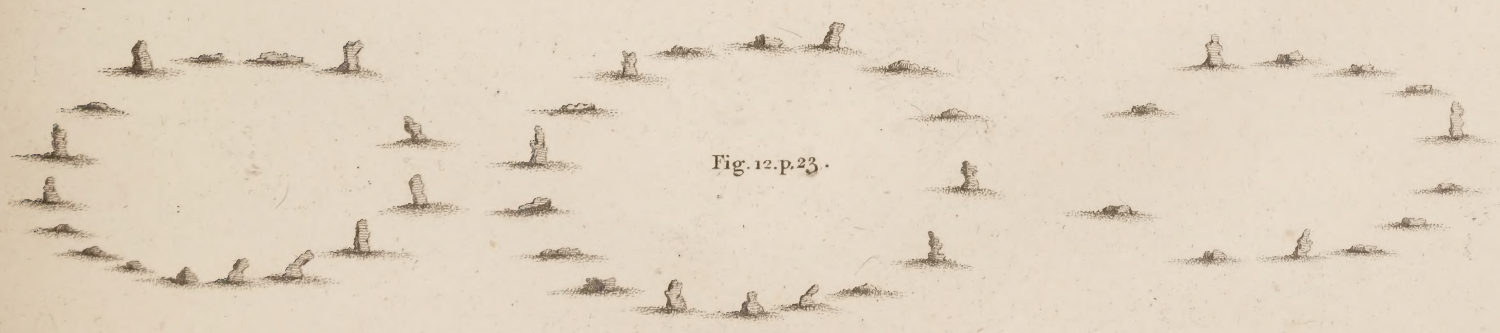


Fig. 12. p. 23.



Fra.s Cary sculp.t

In *Madern* pariſh is St. Madern's well, ſaid to have performed extraordinary cures. Biſhop Hall[u] tells a ſtory of a cripple whom he ſaw, whoſe legs were ſo contracted that he walked on his hands for 16 years, yet, waſhing in it in conſequence of a dream, was able to walk and get his livelihood. Biſhop Gibſon relates two other inſtances, and ſeems to have had faith in its miraculous quality, though he owns the parſon of a neighbouring pariſh, who proteſted againſt it, was *accidentally* benefited by it. Dr. Borlaſe ſays the water can only act by its cold limpid nature, having no perceivable mineral impregnation[x]. In this pariſh lies a ſtone called *Men Skryfa* (maen eſſgryfen), or the *Inſcribed ſtone*. The inſcription is *Rialobran Cunoval fil*, a ſepulchral monument for Rialobran ſon of Cunoval, *i. e. Rhinwalloran mab Cynwal*, probably made before the beginning of the ſixth century[y]. Here is alſo a druidical monument called *Men an tol*, or the Holed Stone, the middlemoſt of three ſtones placed triangularly, having in its top an hole 14 inches diameter, intended for ſome ſuperſtitious purpoſes of drawing children through medicinally. There were three ſuch near Roſmodrewy circle in Burien[z].

In *Barlowena* bottom, between Gulval and Madern churches is a ſtone near 8 feet ſquare, and one thick, ſerving as a bridge, and thus inſcribed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Quenatavus Ic—* | or | *Quenatau* |
| *Divini filius* | | *Icdinni filius*, |

which Mr. Llwyd explains in Welſh *Kynadhaw ap Ichdinon*, or Kynadhav ap ych-dinow, referring the monument to the end of the ſixth century[a].

"*Marhaſdeythyou*, alias *Forum Jovis*, a fiſchar towne "with a market, and ſtandeth faſt upon the ſhore "of the bay directly againſt the foote of St. Mi-"chael's Mont northward[b]. *Markeſin*, a great long "town burnid 3 or 4 Henry VIII. by the French. "The paroch church a mile off[c]." *Marketjew*, or *Marazion*, is a market-town of one long ſtreet on the ſtrand with a good inn.

In a bottom five miles ſouth-eaſt from Marazion is *Penzance*, a caſtellated manſion of the Millitons falling faſt to decay[d].

"The cumpace of the roote of the mont of St. "Michael is not *dim.* myle abowt. The S. S. E. "part is paſturable and bredyth coneys, the reſidue "high and rokky. In the N. N. E. is a garden "with certain houſes with ſhoppes for fyſhermen. "The way o the chyrche enteryth at the N. ſyde "fro half hob to half fludde to the foote of the "mount, and ſo aſſendeth by ſteppes and greces "weſtward, and thens returneth eaſtward to the ut-"terward of the church. Withyn the ſaid ward is a "court ſtrongly walled, wheryn on the S. ſide is the "chapel of St. Michael, and yn the eaſt ſide a chapel "of our lady. The captayn and preeſtes lodginges "be in the S. ſide and the W. of St. Michael chapel. "The Mont is encloſed withe theſe from *dim* flud to "*dim* ebbe, otherwiſe men might come to the Mont "a foote. In the bay betwyxt the Mont and Pen-"ſants be found neere the lowe water marke rootes "of trees yn dyvers places as a token of the grownde "waſted[e]. Comes Morotoniæ & Cornubiæ made "a celle of monkes in St. Michel Mont. This celle "was ons given to a college (King's) in Cam-"bridge, ſens to Syon. A faire ſpring in the Mont. "There was found of late yeres ſyns ſpere heddes, "axis for warre, and ſwerdes of coper wrapped up "in lynid[f] ſcant periſhed near the Mount in St. "Hilares's pariſh in tin works[g]." Theſe Dr. Borlaſe probably ſuppoſes celts[h]. "The cumpaſe of the bay "ys from Lyzart point to Newlyn, about a 20 miles[i]."

*St. Michael's Mount* is a large pyramidal rock, whoſe baſe is a mile in circumference, the top covered with and terminated by a church and religious houſe. Edward the Confeſſor placed Benedictines here, and St. Keyna had gone in pilgrimage to it 500 years before. Robert earl of Mortaigne re-founded it for Gilbertin Ciſtertians with nuns, whoſe houſe adorned with a deal of carving was lately ſtanding at the eaſt end with a chapel. On one corner of the battlement of the tower above, is a ſtone niche called *St. Michael's chair*, which, it is pretended, gives all women that venture to ſit in it the ſuperiority over their huſbands. The priory was ſeized as alien by Edward III. afterwards made deniſon, and half the rents remitted to the monks by Henry VIII. that they might repair it, the mount being the fortreſs of the adjacent country in time of war[k]. Henry Pomerey of Berry Pomerey, c. Devon, lord of it, fled hither in the reign of Richard I. after a murder, and driving out the monks, fortified the place[l], but being obliged to ſurrender died through fear. John de Vere, earl of Oxford, after the battle of Barnet, ſurprized it with a party diſguiſed as pilgrims, but was obliged to ſurrender. The wife of Perkin Warbeck took refuge here, but was ſoon taken. The Corniſh rebels plundered it, in the reign of Edward VI. and duke Hamilton was confined here by Charles I. but releaſed by the Parliament's forces. It was valued at £. 110. and given by Henry VIII. to the Arundel family. It came afterwards to that of St. Aubyn. The late proprietor Sir John St. Aubyn fitted it up in a handſome Gothic ſtyle for his own reſidence, and built a capacious pier at the foot of the rock for the fiſhermen, whoſe tents cover its ſides. The mount is joined to the main land by a large beach, over which the tide flows, and the craggs that form its ſides make a beautiful contraſt to the pleaſant proſpect of fields and villages that incloſe the bay.

Godolphin.

*Godolphin*, which Sammes explains *Godolonac, a place of tin*, and Leland calls *Godolcan*[m], "*Carne Godolcan* on "the top of an hill where is a diche, and ther was a "pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans 3 "miles E. N. E. of St. Michael's mount;" adding, "no "greater tynne workes yn all Cornwal than be on Sir "William Godolcan's ground." It gave title of earl to earl *Sydney*, great grandſon of Sir Francis Godolphin

[u] Myſtery of Godlineſs. [x] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 31. [y] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 393. Pl. XXXV. fig. 3. [z] Ib. p. 177—179.
[a] Ib. p. 394. Pl. XXXV. fig. 4.
[b] Leland, VII. 119, 120. Leland means to ſpell it *Markaddeyth you*, *Markes-jiu*, or *Markes-jeu*, q. d. *Forum jovis*. Perhaps, inſtead of *Mariſion*, we ſhould write *Mariſiou*; and Mr. Camden, who lived near Leland's time, confirms this by his tranſlation. In draining ſome marſh-land near *Marazion*, in 1793, was diſcovered, at the depth of three feet from the ſurface, a pot of copper coins containing about 1000, which, on examination, appeared to belong to the Emperor Victorinus. Theſe coins were much injured by the corroſion of the marine acid; but ſeveral were ſtill perfect enough to trace the outlines of the face. Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, vol. XIV. p. 163.
[c] Leland, III. 5. [d] Groſe. [e] Leland, VII. 119, 120.
[f] This has generally been ſuppoſed to mean *linen*, but the *metal caſes* in which celts have been found makes it rather doubtful if Leland did not intend ſomething like them. See Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 291. [g] Leland III. 5. [h] Antiq. p. 283.
[i] Leland, VII. 120. [k] Rymer VIII. p. 341. Groſe. [l] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 385. [m] Leland, III. 7. 4.

before-

before-mentioned, created by Charles II. 1689, baron Godolphin of Rialton, and by queen Anne, 1706, earl of Godolphin and lord high treaſurer of Great Britain on the Union. He died 1712, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Francis*, created baron Godolphin of Helſton, 1734-5, with whom the title of earl expired 1766, but the barony devolved to his firſt couſin *Francis*, youngeſt ſon of his uncle Dr. Henry Godolphin, provoſt of Eton and dean of St. Paul's. On his death, 1785, without iſſue, the title became extinct.

Helſton. *Heylſton*, "*Hailſtoun*, alias *Hellas*, ſtandeth on "a hill, a good market-town, havyng a mair and "privileges, wythin the which ther is a court for "the coynage of tynne kept twys yn the yeer. Yn "the town is both a chapel and a paroch [church] "and *veſtigia caſtelli*, and a ryver runnyng under the "ſame veſtigia of the caſtel iſſueth towards the "ſowthe ſee ſtopped ther yn the weſt part with S. E. "wyndes caſting up ſandes maketh a poole cawled "*Loo*, of an arow ſhot in breede, and a ii miles yn "cumpas yn the ſomer. In the wynter, by reaſon "of fluddes men be conſtrayned to cut the ſandy "banke between the mouth of the poole and the "ſee, by the which gut the ſee floweth and ebbeth "into the poole [n]. Lo poole is a two myle in lenght, "and betwixt it and the mayn ſee is but a barre of "ſand, and ons in three or 4 yeres, what by the "wait of the freſch water, and rage of the ſee, "it breekith out, and then the freſh and ſalt water "meeting maketh a wonderful noiſe. If this barre "be always kepte open, it would be a goodly haven "up to Hailſton. Heyle haven, choken with "ſand of tin works, good tall ſhips came in the "river, being unbound and finiſhed with tinworks [o]."

The town is built in form of a croſs, the market place in the centre, the guild-hall at the north, and church at the eaſt end, rebuilt by lord Godolphin, to whom it gave title of baron, which became extinct at his death 1785. The caſtle is entirely ruined. One of the Killigrews founded here a priory or hoſpital to St. John [p].

Boſſens. St. Erth. At *Boſſens*, in the pariſh of *St. Erth*, was found in a cavity like a well a patera of tin, inſcribed in mixt characters, partly Greek partly Latin, *Livius Modeſtus Docijuli filius deo Marti*; a prefericulum of the ſame metal, another patera with two handles, fragments of horns, burnt ſticks, and pieces of leather, 2 ſtone weights of 14 and 4lb. and a ſmall mill-ſtone. Near this well was a Roman fort, 136 feet by 152 [q].

Earth *caſtle*. *Earth* caſtle, not mentioned by Dr. Borlaſe by this name, may be one of the ſeven in a tract of eight miles in the narroweſt and weſternmoſt part of the county, made by Daniſh invaders, and therefore part of the ditch or vallum is unfiniſhed, and they have Britiſh names from ſome memorable exploit [r].

St. Erth's bridge of 3 arches was made 200 years before Leland's time [s].

On the *Lizard* point are two lighthouſes [t]. The Soap rock adjoining was going to be manufactured into porcelane.

Piran. "Within the land of *Meneke* or *Menegland*, is a "paroch chirche of *St. Keveryn*, otherwiſe *Piranus*, "and ther is a ſanctuary with ten or twelve dwelling "houſes, and therby was a ſel of monks, but now "gone home to their hed hows: the ruines of the "monaſtery yet remaineth [u]." Here were a dean and canons, and a ſanctuary, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, afterwards a cell, ſubordinate to Beaulieu abbey, Hants [x]. Piran and Keveryn were different perſons; but the former had three churches dedicated to him in this county [y]. In the pariſh of Piranſand is an amphitheatre for the Corniſh plays, drawn and deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe [z].

Mawgon croſs. Pl. I. fig. In the high road leading to Helſton near *Mawgon* church ſtands a ſtone called *Mawgon croſs*, with this inſcription:

*Cnegumi fil Enans.*

The characters are of the ninth century, and Mr. Lluyd mentions *Enans* as a common name in Wales. *Emnan* is a royal name [a]. Query, if a miſreading of the firſt name has not chriſtened the pariſh *Mawgon*?

Camborn Pl. I. fig. Juſt without *Camborn* church-yard is a ſtone 3 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, inſcribed *Leviet juſſit hec altare pro anima ſua*. This is of the 10th century. *Leviet* is Corniſh for a pilot or ſailor [b].

Mr. Hals ſuppoſes *Ocrinum prom.* to be *Penryn* in the pariſh of Glewias, q. d. *Ok rinan*, the *Oak noſe*, or *Oak promontory hill*, as *Budec* the adjoining pariſh, is the *cove* or *creek* of *oak*, and *Penryn* the head of the noſe or promontory. An old Corniſh play of the Creation of the World, in the Bodleian library, mentions the wood in this pariſh of Glewias, and Bohellan a barton in it, the ſcene of "Lillo's Fatal Curioſity [c]."

Mr. Baxter and Dr. Borlaſe place VOLUBA at *Grampont*, Horſley at *Leſtuithiel*. Richard of Cirenceſter gives the following Iter from Exeter to Tregeney. *Iſca Dumnoniorum* [Exeter] XV—. *Durio Amne* [probably to be read *Durio Amne* the river Dart, or ſome town on it]. *Tamara* [Tamartun]. The intermediate town on the river Fawey, probably *Uxella* loſt. *Voluba* [Grampont] whence the Fal deſcends to *Cenia*, which Ptolemy writes *Cenio*, and Ravennas *Giano* [Tregeney [d]].

Falmouth. "Falemuth ys a havyng very notable and famoſe, "and in a manner the moſt principale of al Britayne. "For the chanel of the entre hath be ſpace of ii myles "to the land thirteen fadum of depes which com- "monly is cawllyd *Caryk-rood* bycawſe that it is a "ſure harbor for the greateſt ſhyppes that travayle "be the ocean. At the entre of the haven lyeth a "blynd rok covered at full ſee neerer the weſt ſide of "the haven than the eaſt, cawled *Caregroyne*, q. d. "*inſula vel rupes vitulorum marinorum alias ſeeles* [e]." This is now called the crag, or black rock, 16 C. II. Lord Berkeley, viſcount Fitzharding, was created lord Botetort and earl of Falmouth; but, loſing his life the year following at ſea againſt the Dutch, and leaving no male iſſue, the honor became extinct. That of baron of Boſcawen Roſe and Viſcount Falmouth was conferred 6 George I. on Hugh Boſcawen, deſcended from an antient family in this county, who dying 1734, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake;

[n] Leland, VII. 120. III. 8.
[o] Ib. III. 8. 20.
[p] Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 71.
[q] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 316.
[r] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 348.
[s] III. 20.
[t] Borlaſe's map.
[u] Leland, VII. 120.
[x] Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 67.
[y] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 388.
[z] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. 298. pl. XXIX.
[a] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 395. pl. XXV. 4.
[b] Ib. pl. XXXVI. p. 441.
[c] Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 712.
[d] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 322. 332.
[e] Leland, VII. 121.

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he dying 1782, was ſucceeded by George Evelyn the preſent viſcount, only ſon of his brother admiral Boſcawen. The family vault is at Pentevil. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet tolerably well built along the ſhore of the fineſt haven in England next to Plymouth and Milford. It drives a conſiderable trade with Portugal, and about it are ſeveral good houſes built by rich merchants. The church is a modern building dedicated to king Charles, the pariſh being taken out of St. Gluvias by act of parliament 16 Charles II. n. 18. 22. 23 Charles II. n. 20. The weſt entrance into the harbour is defended by *Pendennis* caſtle, ſituated on a lofty rock joined to the main land by a long narrow neck in form of a horſeſhoe. It is a regular fortification built by Henry VIII. and the works added by queen Elizabeth are much reduced ſince the civil war, when it ſuſtained a long ſiege for the king under the command of Sir Peter Killegrew, whoſe ſeat at Arwenac was then ruined. The caſtle and its deep dry ditch are both circular. There is a battery of twelve guns at the water's edge, and one of ſix to the eaſt of it. The garriſon conſiſts of thirty-ſix invalids to forty guns, many of which are of Elizabeth's time. The governor's ſalary is £.300 *per ann.*; the lieutenant governor £.91 5*s*. *St. Mawe's* caſtle, built at the ſame time, is not ſo conſiderable, mounting only ſeventeen guns, all at the water's edge. The borough of the ſame name, little better than a fiſhing town, ſurrounds it, belonging to the pariſh of St. Juſt, whoſe patron ſaint had a cell on this point. "A praty village or fiſchar toun, "with a pere cawllid *S. Maws*, and a chapelle of "hym, his chair of ſtone and his well[f]." The lands at the back of St. Maws are reckoned the beſt ſoil in the county, and are called *Roſeland*, from Rhôs, which in Welſh ſignifies a well-watered plain[g].

Falmouth harbour is generally allowed to be a very good and ſecure one, being entirely landlockt, and its entrance very ſafe. The rock in the centre is not at all dangerous, as there is a pole on it, and the water near it is ſo deep that ſhips frequently paſs cloſe to it. Without the harbour there is alſo a very ſafe and commodious road for veſſels of the largeſt ſize. The number of packets that ſail from the harbour is twenty, and about twelve merchant veſſels belonging to Falmouth, Fluſhing, and Penryn. By Helford haven, an arm of the ſea S. W. of Falmouth, is *Condora*, near which is a Roman vallum, ſtretching almoſt from ſea to ſea, by which in 1735 were dug up a great quantity of Roman coins and others on the other ſide the haven. Among the laſt were one of Domitian, Trajan, and Fauſtina[h].

At *St. Keveryn* was a college of ſecular canons dedicated to St. Achebran[i].

In *St. Juſt* pariſh is an amphitheatre for the Corniſh interludes, 126 feet diameter, with ſtone benches[k]. On the top of Bartine hill in this pariſh are remains of a circular fortification; near its centre three circles of ſtones[l].

At *Pendeen Vau* is a large artificial cave, conſiſting of 3 parts or galleries, formed like an inverted L[m].

*Hall Houſe*, near Fowey, was ſold, and the ſeat of lord *Mohun* while living was *Boconnoc*.

*Caſtle Clum* in *Morva* pariſh is the moſt regular of the round or oval Daniſh hill caſtles in the county[n]. Caſtle Clum.

"One Water Good [or Brunſcombe] biſhop of "Exceſtre made yn a more caullid *Gleſmith* in Gleſnyth. "the botom of a park of his at *Penrine*, a collegiate "chirch, with a provoſt, twelve prebendaries, and "other miniſters. This college is ſtrongly walled "and incaſtelled, having three ſtrong towers and "gunnes at the but of the creke[o]:" a tower and ſome garden walls were ſtanding[p] 1715.

*Penryn*, "a praty town of marchandize and Penryn. "vytayle market[q]." It is an irregular cloſe built borough town on hills, having two markets a week, annexed to *St. Budoc*, whoſe church has many hand- St. Budoc. ſome monuments.

"*Arvennak*, Mr. Killegrew's place, ſtonding on the Arvenak. "brimme or ſhore within Falmuth haven[r];" now a farm-houſe.

Arvennach, formerly in Budoc pariſh, but by act of parliament 15 Charles II. in that of Falmouth, was the principal ſeat of the Killegrew family, and ſome fine remains of the manſion houſe are ſtanding, ſaid to have been built in the 16th century by Sir John Killegrew, knt. One of the family was jeſter or maſter of the revels to Charles II. and the wittieſt man in England[s]. The Parliament's general at the ſiege of Pendennis caſtle is ſaid to have reſided in it. Adjoining to the North ſide of the building is a fine grove; and in it a handſome ſtone pyramid, ſaid to have been erected to ſome of the Killegrews, but it has no inſcription[t].

*Conſtantine* church ſeems to have been of more than Conſtantine. ordinary note, and is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter[u].

In Conſtantine pariſh is a very large *Tolmen*, or vaſt *Tolmen.* ſtone, poiſed on 2 natural rocks, 33 feet long by 14½ wide and 18½ broad, 97 feet in circumference, and thought to contain 750 tons of ſtone; the ſurface wrought all over with rock baſons[x].

In *Mén* village in the ſame pariſh was a ſingle up- Mên. right ſtone, 20 feet above ground, and 4 below; and a large round ſtone like a cap, 30 feet in girt and 11 high[y].

Theſe kind of monuments, or idols, are more frequent in Scilly.

"The creke of *Truru* afore the very town is de- Truro. "vidid into two parts, and eche of them hath a "brook cumming doun, and a bridge, and the toun "of Truru betwixt them booth. Kenwen ſtreet, in "which the Whitefreres[z] houſe ſtood, is ſevered from "Truru with this arme, and Clementes ſtreet by eaſt "is ſeparate on the eaſt ſide from Truru, with the "other arme. One paroche chirch in Truru ſelf. "Kenwen and Clementes ſtreetes have ſeveral chirchis. "Coynage of tynne at Midſomer and Michelmas at "Truru. It is a borow toun and priveligid. Ther "is a caſtelle a quarter of a mile by weſt out of Truru "longging to the earl of Cornwale now clene doun[a]." Truro is a large well-built market town, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers which form a kind of haven, where conſiderable veſſels come up for tin, &c.

The Eaſt and South ſides of the church are of irregular beauty, probably of the age of Henry VII. his arms being at the Eaſt end.

[f] Leland, III. 13. [g] Stukeley, MS. note in his Camden. [h] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 301.
[i] Tanner, p. 69. Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 354. [k] Borlaſe, p. 208. pl. xviii. [l] Ib. p. 346.
[m] Ib. [n] Ib. p. 347. [o] Leland, III. 11. VII. 121. [p] Willis's Notitia.
[q] Leland, VII. 12. [r] Ib. III. 10. [s] Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 712. [t] Groſe. [u] Tanner, p. 69.
[x] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 174. [y] Ib. p. 173. [z] Black, Tanner, p. 72, and Leland, VII. 121. [a] Leland, III. 11. VII. 121.

St. Clement's.

In the vicarage ground of *St. Clement's* near Truro is a ſtone now uſed as a gate-poſt, inſcribed *Iſniot Vital fili Torrici*, which Dr. Borlaſe [b] ſuppoſes the moſt antient Chriſtian ſepulchral monument in the county, and reads *Iſniocus Vitalis filius Torrici*.

Grampound.

*Grampound*, a borough, and once a market-town, is reduced to one ſtreet of about eighty middling houſes, and a neat croſs. It is ſuppoſed the *Voluba* of Ptolemy, from its ſituation on the *Val* or *Fal*, and on building the bridge took the name of *Ponſmur*, q. d. *Grandpont*, by which name Edward earl of Cornwall enfranchiſed it; and John of Eltham earl of Cornwall granted to the borough all the vill of Grampound, with the lands of *Coytfala*, which in Britiſh ſignifies *Fala wood*, and certain lands adjoining within the privilege of the town are called *Coysfala*.

Tregony. Tregonan.

Below is the market town of *Tregony*, with an old caſtle [c], and *Tregonan*, the antient ſeat of the Tredenhams [6].

Probus.

At *Probus* was a collegiate church dedicated to St. Probus before the Conqueſt, granted in the 13th century to the treaſurer of Exeter cathedral [d]. The ſteeple of the church is lighted through beautiful ſtone tracery, a circumſtance however not peculiar to this county, but found in Devon and Somerſet. Biſhop Gibſon derived the name of Ros from Roſe or Rhos, corniſh for a valley.

Lanhidroc.

Farther inland is *Lanhidroc*, the ſeat of John Roberts, fourth and laſt earl of Radnor, and ſeventh baron Truro, who died 1757, whoſe great grandfather Richard was created baron of Truro 22 James I. and his grandfather John viſcount Bodmyn, earl of Radnor 31 Charles II. With him ended theſe titles, which had been held by Charles Bodvile and Henry his two couſins before him. The houſe, probably a building of the Elizabethan age, is a quadrangle, with a gallery 140 feet long, richly carved. It belongs to George Hunt, eſq. whoſe father married Mary grandaughter of John the firſt earl, and modernized it.

Trewardreth.

"*Tywardreth*, a praty toun, but no market, lyith "a quarter of a mile from the eſt ſide of the bay [e], "Tredwardreth bay hath at the hedde a poor village "with a paroch chyrch, and on the eaſt ſide a "priory of Cluny [f] monkes [g]." Roman coins of the lower empire have been found in this pariſh, as alſo below Truro, near *Mopas* paſſage [h], and in *Golvadnoc* barrow in the wilds of Wendron pariſh [i].

At Trewardreth was an alien priory of Benedictines, founded before 1169, and valued at £. 123. 9*s*. 3*d*. *St. Antony* was a cell to it [k].

Fowey.

"The town of *Fowey* ys a market-town walled "defenſably to the ſe coſt, and hath gates alſo. "Yn the town is but one chyrche, but the howſes "be well builded of ſtone, and yl inhabited. At "the entry of the haven on the weſt ſide is a blokke "howſe and a chapel of S. Catharine by the ſame: "alſo ther is on the ſame ſyd a towre with ordinans for "the defens of the haven. At the eaſt ſide of the ha"ven's mouth ſtood a tower for the defens thereof, and "a chapel of S. Saviour a lytel above the ſame. Ny by "the ſame tower ſtandeth a little fyſher village called "*Polmon*. At the weſt end of the haven is a blok "houſe deviſed by Thomas Treury, and made partly "at his coſt, partly by the town. A little higher, "at the promontory of this hill, is a chapell of S. "Catharine. About a quarter of a mile up the weſt "of the haven is a ſquare tower of ſtone made by "Edward IV. for the defence of the harbour, and a "little above is a town lying along the ſhore, and "built on the ſide of a great ſlaty rokky hill. The "name of this town in Corniſh is *Conwhath*. It is ſet "hanging on a main rokky hill, and is in length "about a quarter of a mile. The glory of Fawey "roſe by the warres in king Edward I. and III. and "Henry Vth dayes, partly by feates of warre, partly "by pyracie, and ſo waxing rich fell all to merchaun"dice, ſo that the town was hauntid with ſhipps of "diverſe nations, and their ſhippes went to al nations. "The ſhippes of Fowey ſayling by Rhie and Win"chelſey about Edward III. time would vale no bonet "being required, whereupon Rhie and Winchelſey "men and they fought, where Fowey men had vic"torie, and thereapon bare their armes mixt with "the armes of Rhie and Winchelſey. The French"men diverſe tymes affailid this town, and laſt moſt "notably about Henry VI's time, when the wife "of Thomas Treury the 2d. with her men repelled "the French out of her houſe in her huſband's "abſence; whereupon Thomas Treury built a right, "fair, and ſtrong embattled towre in his houſe, and "embateling al the waulles of the houſe, in a maner "made it a caſtelle, and onto this day it is the "glorie of the towne building in Fowey. In Edward "the Fourth's days two ſtronge towres made a little "beneath the town, one on each ſide of the haven, "and chayne to be drawn over. When war in "Edward the Fourth's dayes ſeiſid between the "Frenchmen and Engliſh, the men of Fowey uſed to "[pray] kept their ſhippes, and aſſayled the French"men in the ſea agaynſt king Edwardes command"ment, whereupon the captains of the ſhippes of "Fowey were taken and ſent to London, and Dart"mouth men commanded to fetch away their "ſhippes, at which time Dartmouth men toke "away, as it is ſaid, the great chain [l]."

The two towers remain without floors; two links of the chain were taken up in 1776 by a trawl boat. *Treffery* houſe is ſtill ſtanding, much out of repair, the outſide highly decorated in carving, and a fine hall with a flat oaken cieling richly carved, and under a coat of arms in ſtucco the date 1575. The tower is down, and much of the houſe has been repaired in the modern ſtyle. Treffery houſe.

The church has many monuments of the Treffreys and Raſhleighs, the ſeat of the latter being at *Menabilly* near this town. St. Catharine's, or the outer caſtle or block houſe, is ſtill kept up at the expence of the corporation [m]. Menabilly

Mr. Wrighte, the Secretary, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1792 ſeveral fragments of Roman earthenware dug up at Reſtormel caſtle; one piece has in capitals the maker's name *Menilnæ*, and another *Camillo* [n].

At *St. Blaiſe*, not far from Fowey, is a ſlender ſtone ſeven feet and a half high, one and a half wide, St. Blaiſe

[b] Antiq. p. 391. pl. xxxvi. fig. I. [c] Leland, VII. 121. [6] G. [d] Tanner, p. 69.
[e] Leland, III. 14. [f] Benedictines. Tanner, p. 70. [g] Leland VII. 122. [h] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 302.
[i] Ib. p. 307, 308. [k] Tanner, p. 70. [l] Leland, III. 15. [m] Groſe. [n] Antiq. Soc. Minutes.

and

and eight inches thick, inſcribed on both ſides, which
I. fig. 6, 7. ſome interpret as a memorial how far the Saxons penetrated weſtward, whereas it is ſepulchral for *Alſoſon*, *Alroron*, or *Aldroen Vilici filius*. In a little meadow hard by it many human bones have been found, and Dr. Borlaſe [o] ſuſpects the ſtone ſtood there.

On the ſummit of St. Auſtle down about a mile from the town are ſeveral antient barrows. Over the
Auſtle. porch of *St. Auſtle* church is a ſtone with the inſcription engraved in Pl. I. fig. 11. which Mr. Lethieullier in a letter to biſhop Lyttelton read *Kych* J. N. R. I. It ſeems rather to be intended for *Kyrie* J. N. R. I. Theſe laſt initials are to be read *Jeſus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*.

The ſteeple of the church is of excellent workmanſhip. It has four pinnacles at its corners, with many figures on the ſides under tabernacles, uncommonly well executed.

In the year 1774, as ſome tinners were ſearching for tin in a ſtream-work near St. Auſtel, abont 17 feet under the ſurface of the ground, they diſcovered a ſilver cup, which is now uſed for wine at the Communion table, in which were ſeveral antient pieces of gold and ſilver ornaments, ſuch as bracelets, rings, and buckles, for a perſon of high rank, with many of the moſt curious Saxon coins ever diſcovered at one time. All theſe articles fell out in moving the ground, and ſome were probably loſt in ſhovelling about the rubbiſh. Thoſe which were picked up were in a few hours diſperſt about the country, and many of them broken. The greateſt part were afterwards collected, and are at Menabilly, in the hands of Philip Raſhleigh, eſq [p]. The cup was placed in a heap of looſe ſtones, the refuſe of an old tin work, and covered with a common ſlate, where it was probably hid in troubleſome times, either by the owner, or by ſome perſon who ſtole it. The quantity of earth and ſtone which had accumulated over the cup ſince it was depoſited in the ſtream-work, ſhews that it had remained there for a great number of years. The cup was thin and brittle, and fell into ſo many pieces as to prevent its being united.

"A mile off from Caſtledour is a broken croſſe "thus inſcribed, *Conomor & filius cum domina Cluſilla* [q]." "Here lies Kirys the ſon of Kynver," whence *Polkerys*, a village near Fowey, within half a mile of this ſtone, probably received its name. Mr. Llwyd reads it *Ciruſius hic jacet Cunowori* [r] *filius*.
fig. 8. This monument here engraved, called the *Long-ſtone*, has been removed from the four croſs ways a mile and a half north of Fowey, and lies now in a ditch a little farther to the north in the road between Fowey and Caſtledor. Mr. Llwyd refers it to the fifth or ſixth centuries, and reads the laſt name *Cunomori*, which may be the Corniſh *Kynvor* or *Conmor*, and *Ceruſius*, *Cerys*, or *Kerys*. There is a little notch at top, and a croſs imboſt on the other ſide [s]. At *Caſtledor*, about a mile from the ſtone, is a round ditch, where urns full of aſhes have been dug up, as alſo in the neighbouring pariſh of Trewardrith [7].

Dr. Borlaſe [t] agrees with Mr. Camden in fixing
LLA. UXELLA at *Loſtwithiel*, notwithſtanding Baxter is withiel. ſo poſitive for *Saltaſh*, and Horſley for *Exeter*, putting *Voliba* at Loſtwithiel. He does not, however, find any great reſemblance in the name, or think the town ever ſtood on a hill. The head quarters might be here, and the ſtation for ſhips lower down at Polman. "Loſt Whythiel havyng a market ys the "ſhyre town for Cornewal. For ther the ſhyre is "kept by the ſhrife ons yn the moneth: alſo at this "town ys quinag of tynne twys a yere, and by the "ſhyre hawle appere ruines of auncyent buyld-"inges [u]." The ſmall remains of the duke of Cornwall's palace left after the civil war were drawn by Buck, and are now uſed for a place of ſecurity during the ſeſſions for the priſoners, who are brought here twice a year from Bodmyn, to take their trials at the Chriſtmas and Midſummer quarter ſeſſions. The church is a ſmall building, with a tower of ſlate ſtone 49 feet high, and on it an elegant Gothic octagon lantern, 12 feet high, and above it a ſtone ſpire 52 feet, the only ſpire in the county, that of Bodmin being deſtroyed by lightning 1699, and that of Truro hardly deſerving the name. On January 25, 1757, a portion of 20 feet of the top of the ſpire was burſt by lightning, half the ſhell for 6 feet lower was thrown down, and the other left in ſo dangerous a ſtate that it was found neceſſary to take it down, and aferwards 6 feet more, and the remainder, with the lantern, greatly cracked and damaged [x]. In the church is an old octagonal font, adorned with rude ſculpture of the crucifixion, a biſhop's head, &c.

Not far from hence is ſeen an obeliſk of moor ſtone 104 feet in height, deſigned by the elegant taſte of the late lord Camelford, to commemorate his obligation to his uncle:

"In
gratitude and affection
to the memory of
Sir Richard Lyttelton,
and to perpetuate
that peculiar character
of benevolence
which rendered him the
delight of his own age
and worthy the veneration
of poſterity.
M.DCC.LXXI."

At the top of a high crag at *St. Roche* was the cha- St. Roche.
pel and cell of a celebrated hermit ſaint.

"The park of *Reſtormel* is hard by the north ſide Reſtormel.
"of the town of Loſtwithiel. Tynne workes and "good wood in this park. Ther is a caſtel on an hil "in this park wher ſumtymes the erles of Cornewal "lay. The baſe court is ſore defacid. The fair "large dungeon yet ſtondith. A chapel caſt out of "it a newer work than it, and now unrofid. A "chapel of the Trinitie in the park not far from the "caſtelle [y]. The litle rownd caſtel of Loſtormel "ſtandith in the kinge's parke ny to Loſwithiel [z]."

*Reſtormel* caſtle, one of the principal houſes of the earls of Cornwall, ſtands a mile north of the town on a rocky knoll on the edge of a hill overlooking a deep valley ſmoothed into a level and ſhaped round by a ditch, formerly ſupplied with water by the river

[o] Antiq. p. 399, 400-1. Pl. xxxvi. 3, 4.
[p] See his account of them, Archæol. vol. IX. p. 187. Pl. VIII.
[q] Leland, III. 18.
[r] Or perhaps Cunomori.
[s] Borlaſe, Antiq. 392. Pl. xxxv. 2.
[7] Gilſon.
[t] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 322.
[u] Leland, VII. 122.
[x] Smeaton, in Philoſophical Tranſactions, L. p. 198. Account of the Eddyſtone light-houſe, p. 98.
[y] Leland, III. 17.
[z] Ib. VII. 192.

Fowey.

Fowey. The keep is very magnificent, the outer wall an exact circle of 102 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at top, including the parapet, which is 22 feet. From the preſent ground floor to the top of the ramparts is 272 feet, and the top of the rampart is ſeven feet higher, garetted quite round. Three ſtaircaſes lead to the top of the rampart, one on each ſide of the entrance from the court within, and one between the inner and outer gate. The rooms are nineteen feet wide, the windows moſtly in the innermoſt wall, but there are ſome very large openings in the outer now filled up like Gothic church windows, with pointed arches, their receſſes reaching to the chamber floors, where the ſtate rooms ſeem to have been, and whence you paſs on a level to the chapel 15 feet and a half by 17 feet and a half, a newer building than the reſt according to Leland, and ſeems to have been an antechapel. The gate and the outer windows appear alſo more modern, and made for pleaſure and ſtate. Edmund ſon of Richard king of the Romans was the laſt who reſided here: his father kept his court here, and probably made theſe additions in the reign of Henry III. The offices lay below in the bas court, where are ſigns of much ruins. Carew ſays there was an oven 14 feet wide. This caſtle and tower have never been alienated from the inheritance of the duke and earl of Cornwall. Its park was diſparked by Henry VIII.[a] The whole hill was trimmed and planted with ſhrubs among the native trees by the late leſſee Mr. Jones, who built a room on the parapet, and had a houſe and garden below at *Trinity*, to all which his niece's huſband, Mr. Maſterman, ſucceeded. Leſtormel chapel adjoining to Lhanhidroc houſe is the burial place of the Robartes family.

Trinity.

Bodmyn.

"The towne of Bodmyn lyeth almoſt in length by "W. and E. the priory of Blake canons at the E. "end of the paroch chirch yard, and a place of "gray freres by S. on the market place, where the "Peverells were buried, and in the other priory "Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmyn, and ſuffragan "*Megarenus epiſcopus*[b]." Alfred being old, and the Danes over-running the country, there had been no biſhop in Weſſex from 897 to 905. The pope (not *Formoſus* as Malmſbury, for he died 896, but *John* IX.), excommunicated his ſon and ſucceſſor Edward, who calling a ſynod added to the two biſhopricks of Sherburn and Winton three others at Bodmyn, Wells, and Crediton. The regiſter of Canterbury priory adds, that the council made particular proviſion for the Corniſh men to recover them from their errors. The cathedral church was St. *Petrok's*, the chief monaſtery among the Corniſh Britons, whoſe ſhrine and tomb were here in Leland's time. Here the ſee continued till 981, when the Danes burnt the town, and it was removed to St German's[c]. The manors hereabouts belonging to the biſhop were Lawhitton, St. Germans, Pawton [*Polton*], Pregaer, Penryn, and Cargaul[d]: query which of theſe is *Cæling?* In them the biſhop had view of frank-pledge, and all other privileges, except hue and cry[e]. Sternhold the pſalmiſt had a grant of the priory[e]. Bodmin or Boſmatina, q. d. the *abode of the monks*[f], had Britiſh Benedictine monks, to whom Athelſtan granted great privileges[g]. Here were alſo Grey friers[h]. The church is reckoned the largeſt in the county.

Bodmin gave birth about 1631 to Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent phyſician and anatomiſt, author of a learned treatiſe on the heart. He attempted to transfuſe the blood of one animal into another, and diſcovered Aſtrop well in Northamptonſhire.

At St. Laurence near Bodmyn was an hoſpital, or lazar houſe, in Leland's time.

"*Liſkard* ſtondith on rokky hilles, and is the beſt "market-toun at this day in Cornwall ſaving Bod- "myn. The paroch chirch is of S. Martine. "There was a caſtel on an hille, in the toun ſide by "north from S. Martin, now al in ruine, the ſite "magnificent, it lookith over al the toun; it was the "erle of Cornwall's. The toun knowlegeth fredom "and privileges by the gift of Richard king of the "Romans and erle of Cornwall[i]." Liſkard

St. Neot was a near relation of Alfred, and died 890. It was by prayer in his church that the prince obtained relief for the pain of his malady, which had held him above twenty years, of which Aſſer[k] gives ſo myſterious and unintelligible an account, though we obſerve he in the next page ſeems to aſcribe it to his intenſe devotion by night and day, probably to ſome violent cold contracted on that occaſion. The ſaint's body was removed here to the town called after him in Huntingdonſhire, and thence to Croyland. Alfred or his ſon Edmund probably founded this houſe. William earl of Moreton and Cornwall, took away all the land except one acre, and annexed it to his priory of Montacute, c. Somerſet[l]. At preſent there remain no traces or memory of the old church or its lands, except that the vicarage is ſuppoſed to occupy its ſite; but here is a fine country church, in whoſe windows are ſeveral paintings, which biſhop Gibſon was informed "re- "lated to the Jews traditions, which are exactly de- "livered in a Corniſh book in the Bodleian library, "Arch. B. 31. and were probably derived antiently "from the Jews themſelves, who were here in great "numbers about the tin work." Thus biſhop Gibſon; but they are no more than Old Teſtament hiſtories miſtaken by the country people. The paintings are much damaged, but have been beautiful. The eaſt window of the ſouth aile, ſtill in good preſervation, contains the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament from the creation to the flood, with a label in Gothic letters to each compartment, but theſe which contain the peculiar legends of the Corniſh ſaints are periſhing apace[m], St. George, St Neot: all theſe, with different events in different compartments, and a deſcription declaring the ſtory of each compartment. One window is inſcribed as made by the Borlaſes. Other windows have figures of ſaints, and underneath groups praying to each "*S'ta Catherina ora pro nobis*," &c. St. Mewlred patron of the adjoining pariſh of Cardinham, St. Mabyn who gives name to another pariſh; and above on a pew in the ſame church are the following arms of the Mohuns earls of Somerſet,

St. Neot.

[a] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 376. [b] Leland, III. 1. II. 76, 77. [c] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 378, 389. [d] Inq. 9 Edw. II. [e] G. [f] Tanner. [g] Leland, Coll. I. p. 75. [h] Tanner, p. 66. [i] Ib. p. 72. Leland, II. 63. [k] Leland, III. 19. [l] P. 40. Ed. Wiſe. [l] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 387.

[m] What remained of them was wretchedly engraved in two plates, with a deſcription.

carved

carved in wood and coloured, beſides 20 others likewiſe coloured, of Corniſh families now extinct. 1. A feſs lozenge Gules impaling Mohun. 2. Gules two lions paſſant guardant impaling Mohun. 3. Quarterly, France and England, impaling Mohun. 4. Mohun impaling Courtney. An inſcription in the ſame church ſays, that formerly here was a college: it is reported to have ſtood where the vicarage now is, but no traces of it are ſuppoſed to remain. St. Guenyr was buried in this church before St. Neot.

*r half* The Other half ſtone is the firſt of thoſe mentioned *l. fig. 9.* by Mr. Camden, which has a pannel diapered, and the baſe projecting: but the making the mortice above ſeems to have ſhattered the ſtone, and given it its name. The inſcribed ſtone, Pl. I. fig. 10. is evidently the baſe of a croſs commemorating Doniert, and placed at the other end of the grave; or the former might be a monument for ſome other perſon. The letters in Doniert or Dungerth's name are the ſame with thoſe on a Denbighſhire monument, put up near Llangollen to Eliſeg by Concenn king of Powis in the ſame age [n], and this may be St. *Donanwerdh*, who was worſhiped at Beckley, Oxfordſhire, the capital of the honour of St. Walery, and ſeat of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, and his ſon Edmund [o]. In the pariſh of St. Neot's adjoining are ſeveral of the name of Dyner, which may be a contraction of Donierth or Dynerth [p].

*ingcheeſe.* The *Wringcheeſe* is a group of rocks that attracts the admiration of all travellers how ſuch an ill-grounded pile could reſiſt the ſtorms of ſuch an expoſed ſituation for ſo many ages. It is 32 feet high: the upper ſtone once rocked, and had two rock baſons, and was either a principal deity, or uſed for a tribunal by the Druids. Several heaps of ſtones of like fabric are on the ſame and a neighbouring hill [q].

*lers.* The *Hurlers* conſiſted of three contiguous circles *. fig. 12.* of different diameters in the ſame line, from which many ſtones are now carried off. Theſe, like many others in this county and elſewhere, deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe [r], were Druid temples, tribunals, or amphitheatres. In the hundred of Penwith are four ſuch circles, at *Boſcawen' un* before mentioned, *Roſnederwy*, *Tregaſcal*, and *Boſkednan*, the two moſt diſtant of which are not 8 inches aſunder, conſiſting each of 19 ſtones. In *Kerris* tenement is an oval ſtone, now called the *Roundago*. At *Botallek*, in *St. Juſt* pariſh, four circles interſect each other, and include a ſmall one; beſides a ſixth at ſome diſtance. Others are that of *Tredinek* in *Gulval*, the *Crollas* in *Sancred*, and a third in *Senor*.

*brè hill.* *Carnbrè* hill, in Illogan pariſh near Redruth, is a complete ſyſtem of druidical worſhip. The area on the top of this high hill is thick ſet with karns [s] or groupes of rocks, and the ſpaces between and below were in the laſt generation filled with oaks. On a karn at the W. end are artificial baſons or cavities of an irregular figure to hold luſtral water, cut in the uppermoſt rock; five of them have diſtinct lips or mouths to diſcharge whatever is poured in. A curious orbicular flat ſtone thrown down from the ſummit of a great rock had a very large baſon. The ſummit of the hill, about an acre, is incloſed with a ſtone wall incloſing a caſtle or fort [t], probably coeval with the whole. No leſs than 14 circles of ſtones are to be traced on this hill from 7 to 12 paces in diameter, ſurrounded by a mound of earth or ſtones, entered from the eaſt. S. E. from theſe were 10 ſmall upright ſingle ſtones, from which ran winding a ridge of earth, with two large ſingle upright ſtones in its volute. Further on are more ſuch ſtones leading to an entrance between two ſingle ones. Then a ſepulchre of flat rough ſtones; then a natural karn for a tribunal. On the W. ſide of the hill is a cave, and remains of a cromlech, which kind of monuments probably were more numerous here [u]. On the ſide of this hill Roman coins have been found. In the middle of the ridge were found 1749 a great number of Britiſh gold coins, and in 1772 on the ſide of the hill a great quantity of celts, with Roman coins [v].

Barrows are common in this county. Some incloſe in their centre a heap of ſtones, covering bones and aſhes, and bits of braſs weapons; ſome have an urn, which in others is ſet on each ſide of theſe heaps; and in others is a kind of cell compoſed of flag ſtones. Others are entirely of earth; and ſome are ſurrounded by a circle of large ſtones. They differ in ſize and form, and are to be aſcribed to the Britans, Romans, Danes, and Saxons, without diſtinction [x]. The greateſt number together are on St. Auſtle downs. The cromlechs and kiſtvaens to be ſeen in ſeveral parts of Cornwall are moſt probably ſepulchral monuments [y].

*Long ſtone.* The *Long ſtone* ſtanding on the downs half a mile from the Hurlers, above two yards and a half high, with a croſs on each ſide, ſeems a religious and Chriſtian monument, like thoſe between Leſtwithiel and St. Auſtle, having a diſk ſurmounted by a croſs.

*Long ſtone.* The *Long Stone* on a barrow or heap of ſtones in Sancred pariſh near Penſans [z] ſeems a memorial of civil contracts.

E. Loo. "On eche ſide of the entery of *Low creecke* is a "toun, the one caullid *Eſtlow*, the other *Weſtlow*. "Eſtlow is a praty market toun. There is a great "bridge of twelve arches over Low Creke to go from "the one toun of Low to the other [a]." Camden copies Leland; Gibſon corrects from Carew, p. 128, who ſays they are *both* corporations, which is true, and both ſend members to parliament. Walter Moyle, a learned and polite writer, was born 1671 at *Bake* near Eaſt Loo, and died 1721. He was nephew of the learned Humphry Prideaux, of whom hereafter.

*Trelaun.* "*Trelaun*, a manor-place about Lowcreek, ſome- "time Bonville's, now the marquis of Dorſet's [b]. At

*Minheneth.* "*Minheneth* is a fair large old church: the manor "was ſumtime called *Tregelly*, where the ruins and "name ſtill remain. Trelawny now living is the "fourth of that name that hath been lord here [c]."

*Loo river. Weſt Loo.* About two miles from the river *Loo* in Weſt Loo pariſh is the preſent ſeat of the antient family of the Trelawnys, to which, by marriage with Florence ſiſter of Edward earl of Devonſhire, who died 1 Henry VIII. [d], daughter and coheir of Courtney earl of De-

[n] See hereafter in Denbighſhire. [o] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 396. [p] Carew, p. 129. MS. notes Anſtis.
[q] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 173. [r] Ib. p. 191—269. Pl. XV. XVI. XVII.
[s] *Karn* is Corniſh for a ledge or heap of rocks. [t] Borlaſe, Ib. p. 351.
[u] Borlaſe, p. 117—120. Pl. VII. [v] Borlaſe, Ib. p. 258, 281, 299.
[x] Borlaſe, Antiq. 221. Dr. Williams on Corniſh barrows. Phil. Tranſ. N° 458. [y] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 215—233
[z] Ib. p. 163. Pl. X. fig. 3. [a] Leland, III. 18. [b] Ib. III. 18. [c] Ib. III. 20. [d] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 642.

vonſhire, great part of the inheritance of that noble family came. They were poſſeſſed of this place only ſince the reign of Elizabeth, having before been ſeated firſt at *Trelawn*, afterwards at *Minhinned*, a town about ſix miles on the ſame river Loo, where they have ſtill a large houſe; the place of their former reſidence being at Pool [9].

Trelawn. Minhinned.

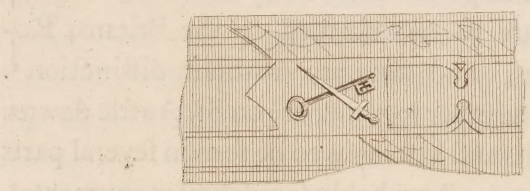
Trelawn houſe is of the Elizabethan age, with a chapel conſecrated about 80 years ago by biſhop Trelawny in *Pelgat* pariſh, about three miles from one of the branches of the Loo: the valley where is Trelawny mill is one of the very fineſt views in the Weſt of England.

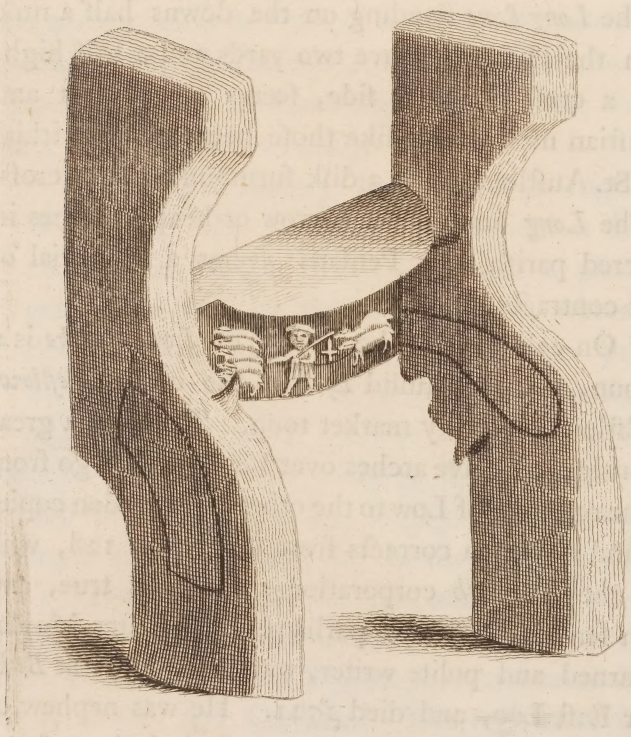
Pelgat.

St.Germane's

The town of *St. Germane's* is on the ſide of *Liner*, and ſo Carew ſpells it; "but a poore fiſchar towne, "the glory of it ſtoode by the priory. St. Germane's "ſtondith about a three miles in *Liner creek* from "the mayne ſtrond of Tamar haven [e]. Here is a "priori of blake chanons and a paroche chirche yn "the body of the ſame; beſyde the hie altare of the "ſame priory on the ryght hand ys a tumbe in the "walle with an image of a biſhop, and over the tumbe "a xi biſhops painted with their names and verſes, "as token of ſo many biſhops buried there [f]."

The biſhop's chair as it is called is here engraved.





The carving on it ſeems to repreſent the good ſhepherd among his flock, and the arms of the priory a key and ſword, the enſigns of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul. It ſtands on a teſſelated pavement 10 feet ſquare, found about 50 feet from the preſent eaſt window, probably the old chancel. Mr. Groſe does not mention the monument of the biſhop deſcribed by Leland, but deſcribes an arch in the wall of the ſouth aile with marks of metal on it, and two rich niches.

The ſee, where ſat 12 biſhops, continued here till it was united by Livingus to Crediton 1049, and his ſucceſſor Leofric transferred both ſees to Exeter in the time of Edward the Confeſſor [g].

Athelſtan dedicated the priory in honour of St. German, and is ſaid to have appointed one Conan biſhop here 936, but Dr. Borlaſe diſproves a ſee here before 981, when it was removed from Bodmyn. The priory was valued at £. 243. *per ann.*

The monaſtic church is as antient a building as any now extant in the county [h]; the chancel fell down 1562. The Weſt door exhibits a curious ſpecimen of Saxon architecture, conſiſting of ſeven diminiſhed arches of various zigzag. There are ſeveral monuments for the Scawens, Hayles, Granvilles, and Elliots. The living is ſaid to be worth £. 1000. *per annum.*

The fiſhery is wholly laid aſide [10].

St. Germain's priory is now called *Port Eliot*, and Port has belonged to the Eliots, who have lived there in great hoſpitality ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. Richard Eliot was created baron Eliot of St. Germain's 1789, and reſides at the priory houſe, on the North ſide of the church, a good dwelling, but irregular, much improved by his anceſtors, who were benefactors to the town, by endowing a ſchool with £. 1400 *per annum*, no longer kept up, repairing the ſeſſions houſe, and beautifying the conventual church.

"In St. Stephanes paroch is the greaunt and an- Tremo
"tient caſtelle of *Tremertoun*, apon a rokky hille, "whereof great peaces yet ſtond, and eſpecially the "dungeon; the ruines now ſerve for a priſon. "Great liberties long to this caſtelle [i]. A rownd "caſtle of the kinge's cawlid *Tremeton* [k]." This is the leaſt but moſt entire caſtle with a keep in this county; the wall and gate of the baſe court ſeem more modern; the buildings round it are ruined; the keep loweſt next to it ſurrounded by a deep ditch; its wall 10 feet thick, including the parapet, and about 30 feet high; the entrance to the weſt by a round arched gateway; only one floor but a double row of beams to ſupport the roof, and not a ſingle window. It might be built by ſome of the antient Britans, earls of Cornwall; one of whom [*Cadoc*, not *Orgar*] Carew [l] deſcribes as found in a *leaden* coffin in the adjoining church of St. Stephen. Under Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, Reginald de Valetort held the caſtle [m]: the inheritance came to William earl of Cornwall, and on his attainder to the crown. Then Cadoc, ſon of the Britiſh earl Condor, was reſtored to his earldom, and lived and died here. His daughter and heir brought it to Reginald Fitz Henry, natural ſon of Henry I. and their daughter to Dunſtaville, whoſe iſſue male failing, it went by marriage to Valetort and Pomery. Sir Henry Pomery releaſed all his title to the Black Prince; and it has ever ſince been part of the duchy of Cornwall [n].

"*Aſche* is a praty quik market-toun, and is ſet Aſh. "from the toppe of a rokky hille as by weſt to the "roote of the ſame and very ſhore of Tamar haven "by eaſt; the touneſmen uſe both marchandiſe and "fiſching. There is a chapel of eaſe, and the paroche "chirch is caulled S. Stephen's, about half a mile "off. The Valetorts men of great poſſeſſions were "owners and lordes of the toun [o]."

[9] Gibſon. [10] Gibſon. [a] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 35⅝. [b] Leland, III. 20. [c] Leland, III. 20. [d] Ib. VII. 123. [e] Ib. VII. 124. [f] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 37⅜. [g] P. 112. [h] Ib. p. 38½. Carew. [i] Leland ſays the Valetorts built it, III. 20. [k] Leland, III. 20. VII. 124.

The

The family of *Edgecumbe* may be traced to the reign of Edward III. Sir Richard was a zealous favourer of Henry VII. who appointed him to ſeveral high offices. He died 1489. His grandſon Sir Richard built Mount Edgecombe houſe, which Carew, the Corniſh antiquary, his grandſon, thus deſcribes: "Upon "the ſea-ſhore ſomewhat within the land ſtandeth "Mount Edgecombe, a houſe builded and named by "Sir Richard Edgecombe. It is built ſquare, with a "round turret at each end, garreted on the top, and "the hill riſing in the midſt above the reſt, yieldeth "a ſtately ſound as you enter it. The parlour and "dining-room give you a large and diverſified pro- "ſpect of land, and overlook St. Nicholas iſland in "the mouth of the harbour, the royal citadel, Ply- "mouth town, Stonehouſe, Milbrook, and Saltaſh. "It is ſupplied with a never-failing ſpring of water, "ſtored with timber, wood, fruit, deer, and conies. "A little below the houſe, in the ſummer-evenings, "ſailing boats come and draw their nets for fiſh. "The ſides of this narrow entrance are fenced with "blockhouſes, and that next the Mount was for- "merly planted with ordnance, which at coming "and parting ſaluted ſuch gueſts as viſited the houſe. "Here Sir Richard entertained the Engliſh, Spaniſh, "and Netherland admirals in the beginning of queen "Mary [p]." "This curious and noble manſion ſo af- "fected the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the "Spaniſh Armada 1588, though beholding it at a "diſtance of the ſea, as to reſerve it for his own poſ- "ſeſſion in the partage of this kingdom. This "ſtately houſe is within the compaſs of the county of "Devon, as is all that tract antiently called Weſt "Stonehouſe, although it be in the pariſh of Maker "which lieth in the county of Cornwall [q]." Sir Richard died 1562. His lineal deſcendant *Richard* was created baron Edgecumbe 15 Geo. II. and died 1758; he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard*, and he in 1761 by his brother *George*, who was created viſcount Mount Edgecumbe and Valletort, 1781, and died 1795, aged 84, and is ſucceeded by his only ſon *Richard*.

nt Edge- pe.

Mount Edgecombe, and great part of Maker pariſh, though on the weſt ſide of the Tamar, belong to Devonſhire rather than Cornwall, but are ſubject to the archdeaconry of Cornwall. On the other hand, the tract over againſt Saltaſh on the eaſt ſide of Tamar is within Cornwall, and ſo it is alſo about *Northamerton*. The reaſon of this probably is, that upon the diviſion of the ſhires, ſome eminent perſons as the Valetorts, living on the eaſt ſide the river, perhaps at or about Plimouth, where is ſtill the manor of *Vawtort*, and having part of their eſtates on the weſt, procured both parts to be included in the ſame county; and thus all the tract of which Mount Edgecomb is part, called *Vawtort's home*, continues part of Devonſhire [r].

Richard Carew here celebrated by Mr. Camden was born at the family ſeat of Eaſt Anthonie 1555, educated at Chriſt church, Oxford, ſtudied at the Middle Temple, was juſtice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of this county 1599, elected a member of the original Society of Antiquaries 1589, on which occaſion he made an elegant oration in praiſe of antiquity; and, at Mr. Camden's inſtigation, publiſhed his Survey 1602. It is dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, lord-warden of the ſtannaries, and lieutenant of the county, ſtyling himſelf his *kinſman*; and probably Sir Walter's ſon Carew was chriſtened after him. He died in 1620, and his epitaph was written by Mr. Camden, who profeſſes [s] he had been his chief guide through it, and there are extant ſeveral letters from him to Mr. Camden [t]. He propoſed a ſecond edition of his Survey to correct preſs errors, which was all that was done in the edition of 1723, where ſee his life by Hugh Carew, eſq.

"The place that the chief of the toun of S. *Iës* St. Ives. "hath and partely dooth ſtonde yn is a very penin- "ſula, and is extended into the ſea of Severn as a "cape. Moſt part of the houſes in the peninſula be "ſore oppreſſid or overcoverid with ſandes that the "ſtormy windes caſtith up there. This calamite "hath continuid ther little above twenty years. The "paroche chirch is of Jä a nobleman's doughter of "Ireland, and diſciple of S. Barricus. Pendinas is "the peninſula and ſtony rock wher now the toun of "S. Iës ſtondith [u]."

Near St. Columb is *Rialton*, which gave title of baron to Sydney Godolphin, 1684, third ſon of Sir Francis Godolphin, governor of Scilly for Charles I. and firſt earl of Godolphin. Rialton.

The Arundels of Cornwall branched out into thoſe of Wardour in Wiltſhire, and of Trerife in this county, in the time of Henry V. Their reſidence here was at *Trerife*, four miles weſt of St. Columb. Trerife. This family flouriſhed for ſome centuries in the Weſt of England. Roger de Arundel held lands in Somerſet at the Conqueſt. His grandſon married the heireſs of Lanherne, in this county, of which his deſcendants were often ſheriffs. A younger branch early in the 15th century was anceſtor to the Lords Arundel of Trerife, which title was conferred, 17 Charles II. on John, in conſideration of his gallant defence of Pendennis caſtle, with his four ſons, two of whom were ſlain at that ſiege; but it was ſoon extinct. The elder branch by marriage acquired Wardour caſtle, whence they took a title ſtill borne by them. Leland ſays, "Arundale of Trerife, ſo "caullid by a difference from Arundale of Lanhe- "ron, gyvith no part of the arms of great Arun- "dale of Lanheran by S. Columbés [x]," which is a miſtake, for he quarters the ſwallows.

Caſtel an *dinas*, the *hill* caſtle as it ſhould be called, and not Caſtel an *Danis*, the *Daniſh* caſtle, there being ſo many more on this coaſt belonging to that nation, is a great circular earth work near S. Columb, triple trenched, a hill of great name and height [y]. Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes another of the ſame name and kind [z]. "About S. Columbes I left Caſtle "Dinas a good mile off, but I ſaw no buildings on "it but an hille bering that name [a]." Caſtel an dinas.

"*S. Colombs* St. Columb. "is a big pariſh and mean market-town, ſubjoining "to the lordſhip and patronage of the Lanhearn "Arundels, who for many deſcents lie here interred, "as the inſcriptions on their grave-ſtones do teſtify. "Their houſe of Lanherne ſtands in the adjoining

[p] Carew, p. 99. 100.
[q] Fuller's Worthies. Cornwall, p. 166.
[r] Gibſon. Compare Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 38.
[s] Ep. p. 106.
[t] Ep. p. 72.
[u] Leland III. 7.
[x] Leland III. 2.
[y] Carew, p. 6. 143.
[z] Antiq. p. 346.
[a] Leland III. 2.

"pariſh

"parish of S. Mawgan, with a large scope of land, "but no wood about it [b]."

*Nine Maids.* Dr. Stukeley engraved nine stones, called the Nine Maids, in the parish of St. Colomb. There are others called Nine Ladies, on Stanton-moor, Derbyshire [c].

Padstow. "The toun of *Padestow* is auncient, bering the name "of *Lodenek* in Cornische and yn Englisch after the "trew and old writinges *Adelstow*, and takith king "Adelstane for the chief gever or privileges onto it. "There use many Britons with small shippes to re-"sorte to Padestow with commoditees of their coun-"tery and to by fische: the toun is full of Irisch-"men [d]." St. Petrock's shrine and tomb were at Bodmin, not here, as bishop Gibson misquotes Leland, It. II. 75. The first religious house in this county was founded here by St. Patrick 432, on a spot antiently called Loderic, and the house itself Laffenac, either from the church being built of stone, q. d. *Lan-menek*, or from *Lanmaneck*, the church of monks. It stood at the mouth of the river Heile or Hegel, now Alan. Here was the altar of the founder, on which he swam over from Ireland, and both church and town afterwards took his name, though others derive them from his disciple Petrok, who died, and was buried here 564 [e]. Padstow gave birth 1648 to the learned Humphry Prideaux dean of Norwich, author of the "Connection of the history of the Old "and New Testament," and of several valuable polemical pieces, and editor of the "Marmora Oxonienfia." He died 1724, and is buried in Norwich Cathedral.

Karentoc. At *Karentoc* near Padstow was a house of secular canons, founded by Edward the Confessor, valued at the dissolution at £.89. 15*s*. 8*d* [f].

Alan r. The river Alan, now called Camel or *Camb Alan*, rather *Cabm Alan* [g], or the crooked river, from the many windings in it, rises about two miles from the borough of *Camelford*, where its banks are famous for two considerable battles, that in which Arthur received his mortal wound, and a most bloody one between the Cornish and the West Saxons of Devon 824 [h]. A mile below Egloshel it is crossed by the Wadebridge. greatest bridge in this county, called *Wadebridge*, of seventeen fair uniform arches, built by the public spirited Mr. Lovebon, vicar of Egloshel about 1460, where before was a ferry and a dangerous ford, and the foundation in many places swampy [i]. "By this "river Arthur fought his last field, yn token wherof "the people find them in plowing bones and har-"neys [k]." A brass pot full of Roman money was found here [l].

Camelford. *Camelford* gives title of lord to Thomas Pitt, whose father, Thomas, was so created 1783; and also baron *Boconnoc*, from his family seat, where is a whole-length portrait, by Kneller, of his great grandfather Thomas Pitt, esq. governor of fort St. George in the East-Indies, who brought over the famous diamond, reckoned the largest jewel in Europe; and sold to the king of France for £.135,000; and, since the revolution in France, alienated to purchase the favour of some foreign ally. It weighed 127 carats, and, in this picture, is represented in Mr. Pitt's hat. Here is also an excellent portrait, in black, by Cornelius Janssen, of sir Reginald Mohun, of Boconnose, created a baronet about 1612; and his son John baron Okehampton 1628.

*Tindagel* castle stood on a cape of land, the extremity of which was a peninsula, a very lofty hill. Tindagel castle. The ruins on the peninsula consist of a circular garreted wall including some buildings; among which was a pretty chapel of St. Uliane [Juliane] with a tomb on the left side; and men alive in Leland's time remembered a postern door of iron; and he describes a well and a place hewn out of the stony ground, to the length and breadth of a man [m]. What he calls the dungeon is only the base-court. He adds, the situation must have rendered it impregnable on a high terrible crag environed with the sea; but every thing within the wall was inclosed to the opposite hill. The walls on the main inclose two narrow courts and cover better than the other. This part was joined to the other by a draw-bridge, supplied in Leland's time with long elm trunks; but the gap cut through the isthmus at first is now much widened. The whole was a large work, the seat of the antient British earls of Cornwall, and afterwards of the later ones. Here Richard king of the Romans entertained his nephew David prince of Wales. After his and his son Edmund's death, their castles went to ruin; there was however a yearly stipend allowed for keeping this till Treasurer Burleigh abolished it [n].

Worthy. At *Worthyvale*, lord Falmouth's seat, near Camelford, is a stone inscribed *Catin hic jacit filius Magari*, vulgarly ascribed to Arthur, as if the last word was to be read *Magni Arturi*, as a monument of the spot where he received his mortal wound, but it is of much later date. It served as a bridge, but is now in lord Falmouth's garden [o].

Michel. Dr. Borlase describes another stone which he accidentally met with about four miles east from *Michel*, with an inscription almost effaced, *Ruani hic jacit* [p].

Boscastle. "From Launston to Botreaux castel, vulgarly "Boscastel, by inclosid ground mostly fruteful of "corne, but exceeding baren of wood, round which "the bleke Northen se is not there of nature favor-"able; the toun of *Boscastelle* lyith apon the brow "of a rokky hill by south east, a very filthy toun and "ill kept. The lord Botreaux was lord of this toun, "a man of an old Cornish linage, and had a maner "place, a thing as far as I could hear, of smaul re-"putation, as it is now far onworthe the name of a "castel; the people ther caulle it the *courte* [q]." The small round artificial hill still retains the name of the *court*, and there are no other remains [r]. "One of "the Hungrefords married with one of the heires "generale of Botreaux, and so Boscastel cam to Hun-"greford. Then cam Boscastle by an heir generale "of the Hungrefordes onto the lord Hastinges. "Hastinges erle of Huntendune, and the late lord

[b] Carew, p. 144. [c] Archæol. VIII. p. 61. [d] Leland, II. 75. VII. 118.
[e] Borlase Antiq. p. 379, 380. ex Usher Antiq. p. 877. 1014. 1100.
[f] Tanner, p. 66. [g] Borlase, Nat. Hist. p. 45.
[h] *Denas*, *Defna*, *Defena*. Sax. Chron. p. 70, where Gibson in Index has *Dani*, but in loc. *Domnanenses*, as Florence of Worcester.
[i] Borlase, Nat. Hist. p. 45, 46. where is a view of this bridge. Leland, Itin. II. 74. III. 95.
[k] Leland, VII. 117, 118. [l] Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 65. [m] Ib VII. p. 117, 118.
[n] Borlase, Ant. p. 352, 353. [o] Ib. p. 395. pl. XXXV. 6. [p] Ant. p. 401. Pl. xxxvi. 5.
[q] Leland. II. 72. [r] Borlase, Ant. p. 358.

"Hungreford

" Hungreford had a lordſhip of the Botreaux in par-
" tition caullied *Parke*, and ther is a manor place
" or caſtle ſix miles ſouth from Botreaux [s]." " *Stret-*
" *toun* is twelve miles from Botreaux, and ther is a
" praty market; it ſtondith about a mile from the ſe.
" Ther is a place nere it caullid *Ebbingford*, but now
" communely Efford, wher John Arundale of Tre-
" riſe was born, and hath a fair manor place, in the
" which Syr John Chaumon now dwellith [t]."

The Grenvilles are a Norman family, who came in at the Conqueſt, and were lords of Grenville in France. Of this family was Sir Bevil Grenville, who loſt his life for Charles I. at the head of his countrymen 1643, at Lanſdown near Bath. His ſon *John* who received many dangerous wounds in the ſame cauſe in the ſecond battle of Newbery, was at the Reſtoration advanced to the title of lord Grenevill of Kilkhampton and Bideford, viſcount Grenevill of Lanſdown and earl of Bath, beſides his foreign hereditary titles [u]. He died 1701, and his ſon *Charles* attending his funeral was accidentally ſhot dead by one of his own piſtols, leaving a minor, with whom the title of Bath ended [x]. George, who was a poet, and grandſon of Sir Beville by his ſon Bernard, and nephew to John earl of Bath, was created lord Lanſdown, 1711, baron of Bideford, Devon.

" The ryver of *Tamar* riſith a three miles by north
" eſt from Hertelande and thens cummith to *Ta-*
" *mertun*, a village on the eſt ſide in *Devonſhyre* [y]."
Almoſt oppoſite to Saltaſh the name of this river is too ſtrong in TAMARA to be queſtioned [z].

*Stratton* is a ſmall market town, near which the Corniſh forces for Charles I. under Sir Ralph Hopton gained a victory over the Parliament army under the earl of Stamford. On the ſpot there followed a prodigious crop of barley, ten or twelve ears to one ſtalk. So formerly after the battle of the Danes in *Swornfield* ſprung up the dwarf elder or danewort, which is ſaid to be found no where elſe unleſs by tranſplanting [11]. The Daniſh camp by Daventry is covered with it, and many other camps, &c.; but it is by no means peculiar to camps or fields of battle. In this neighbourhood are traces of a Roman road running to W. Leigh and Torrington, and another parallel to it, called Small Ride Lane. W. of Stratton another runs by the head of Bude haven towards Camelford. Half a mile from the town is a ſquare intrenchment of about an acre moated round, within which ſeveral Roman coins have been found; as alſo at two other ſquare forts near this town, called *Binnomay* and *Walſborrow* [a]. Other Roman ways may be traced between Leſtwithel and Liſkard; another W. of Leſtwithel, near towards Fowey by *Caſtle Doar*, an antient camp [b].

Launceſton. " *Launſton*, otherwys cawlled *Loſtephan*, yn old
" tyme cawlled *Dunevet*, is a walled town, ny yn cum-
" pas a myle, but now ruinus; on the north ſide of
" the towne a caſtel ſtonding on a rokky hye hille
" withyn the ſayd towne hath three round wardes;
" part of the caſtel ſtonding north-weſt ys parcel of
" the walle of the towne. Ther be withyn this
" towne three gates and a poſtern, and within this
" caſtel is a chapel and a hawle for ſyſes and ſeſſions,
" and a commune gayle for all Cornwall. Withyn
" thys towne is a market; a mayre and burgeſſes;
" with a chapel of Mary Magdalene to theyr uſes.
" In a vale at the foote of the hil of the ſayd towne
" is a priory of canons regular dedicated to S. Ste-
" phen, with a lytel village on a hille, and a paroch
" chirch of S. Stephen [c]. Biſhop Warwiſt erectid
" the priory in the weſt part of the ſuburbe of Lan-
" ſton, having ſuppreſſid a collegiate chirch of S.
" Stephen having prebendaries, and gave the beſt
" part of the landes to Launſtoun priory, and took
" the reſidew himſelf. There yet ſtandith a chirch
" of S. Stephen about half a mile from Launſton,
" on a hil wher the collegiate chirch was [d]." The tombs were in Warwiſt's church. In king John's recital of the donors and donations of this priory is no mention of the biſhop, but Reginald earl of Cornwall makes the greateſt figure [e]. " The opinion is that
" the chanons firſt dwellid on this hil, and cam
" thens downe to a better and warmer ſite. In the
" priory chirch-yard ſtandith alſo a paroche chirch.
" The wall of Dunevet is long and ſtrong and defen-
" ſably ſet [f]. The old houſe of prebendaries at S.
" Stephan's on the hil, a mile out of toun. One
" Mabilia a countes was buried in the chapitre houſe;
" prior Horeſtun had a faire tumbe in the ſouth
" iſle; prior Stephan richly tumbed. A long
" ſuburbe [g]. Much of the large and auncient caſtel
" yet ſtondith on the knappe of the hille, and
" the moles that the keepe ſtands on is large, and of
" a terrible height, and the arx of it having three
" ſeveral wardes is the ſtrongeſt but not the biggeſt
" that ever I ſaw in any auncient work in England [h]."
The principal entrance is from the north-eaſt, by a gateway 120 feet long; at the angle on the right a round tower, called The Witch's; further on a ſemicircular one, and the intermediate rampart 12 feet thick: from the loweſt tower a covered way leads to the keep which is 93 feet diameter: the wall of the firſt ward not quite three feet, of the ſecond 12, of the third 10. This laſt ward is 18 feet and a half diameter, divided into two rooms, with windows, and a chimney in the uppermoſt, the undermoſt being a dark dungeon. The hill is partly natural and partly artificial, was 220 feet diameter, and very high, and once ſpread further into the town, and has a wall round its baſe. The baſecourt, half of which is covered with the buildings of the town, had antiently the ſpacious aſſize-hall, a chapel, and other buildings, now all gone; but the county gaol and the weſt gate into the town are more modern. From the different ſtyles of building in the caſtle one would judge part of it to be Roman work or on a Roman ſite, being a ſtation of great import, and communicating with Stratton by a road; and coins have been found here. Mr. Groſe obſerves, that circular keeps ſeem almoſt peculiar to this county, except that in Flint caſtle, which is not however raiſed on a mount. The town was built A. D. 900, and the garreted walls which went round it are a continuation of the caſtle walls. The chapel was rebuilt and enlarged in the reign of Henry VI. for a pariſh church, and rebuilt 1511, in the reign of Henry VII. [i] Othmar le Knevett was

[s] Leland, II. p. 72. [t] Ib. p. 73. [u] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 480. with Le Neve MS additions penes editorem.
[x] Ex ſtemmate Gower & Mag. Brit. IV. p. 735. [y] Leland, II. 69.
[z] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 322. Horſley, p. 376. [11] Gibſon. [a] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 312.
[b] Ib. p. 333—337. [c] Leland, VII. 124. a. [d] Ib. II. 71.
[e] Tanner. p. 68. n. [a]. [f] Leland, VII. 122. [g] Ib. III. 94. [h] Ib. II. 70. [i] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 351—363.

hereditary conſtable, and the Conqueror gave both the town and caſtle with the earldom of Cornwall to Roger earl of Mortain. The caſtle fell from his ſon and ſucceſſor William earl of Moreton to the crown, where it was unalienably fixed 11 Edward I. *Lanſtuphadon*, *Launſtaveton*, or *Loſtephan*, is a different place from *Launceſton*, being a mile from it; and earl William transferred its market into his caſtle of Lanceſton, which ſignifies in mixed Britiſh *the church of the caſtale*. Baxter ſuppoſes *Dunevet* to be Ravennas' *Nemetotacium*, or *Nemetomagum*, *Nemet* being pronounced in Corniſh *Nevet*: *Dunhuedh*, *the ſwelling hill* [k]. St. Stephen's church abovementioned was collegiate before the Conqueſt. Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter, removed the ſecular canons from the hill into a more retired ſituation below the caſtle nearer the town, where he founded a priory of the order of St. Auſtin dedicated to the ſame ſaint. It had the privilege of a ſanctuary, and was the richeſt in Cornwall, valued at £.354. or £.392. *per annum* [l]. The only piece of antiquity in Launceſton is a Saxon doorcaſe, probably removed from the caſtle, or St. Stephen's church, now at the White Hart inn, which may have been the priory, and had old writing on the dining-room wall. Launceſton is one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable towns in the county. It was made a borough by Henry III. is well-built, and has a number of good ſhops in the centre: the north and ſouth gates are entire. The aſſizes were conſtantly kept at Launceſton, till an act of parliament 1 George I. empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint any other place in the county for holding them [12].

Kellington. *Kellington*, 10 miles S. of Launceſton, is a ſmall corporation, borough, and market town.

Lynher r. The *Lynher* takes its name from the lake it makes before it joins the Tamar at Hamoaze, a ſmall ſtream in ſummer, but in winter rapid and dangerous.

Hamoaze. *Hamoaze* is the antient *Tamerworth*, appointed by Athelſtan to be the general boundary of the Corniſh Britons till broken in upon by the Valetorts, who held lands in Devonſhire in the Norman times [m].

The firſt earl of Cornwall is reported to have been *Gorlois* before-mentioned, whoſe death was brought about by Uther Pendragon, for the ſake of his wife Igerna, in the fifth century. After him was *Cadox*, a ſincere friend to Arthur, who nominated his ſon Conſtantine to ſucceed him in the kingom about the middle of the ſixth century. This ſeems to be the Conſtantine whom Gildas upbraids with his tyranny. The next earl or duke was *Godric*, barely mentioned by Knighton [n]. In the tenth century this honour was enjoyed by *Ethelmar* or *Ailmar*, a nobleman of king Ethelwald's court, who founded Cerne, Eynſham, and Bruton abbies, about 987 and 1005, and died in the beginning of the eleventh century, leaving a ſon Ethelwald ſlain by Canute, againſt whom he took up arms [o]. *Richard* and *William*, earls of *Moreton*, were the next earls of Cornwall. Then *Reginald de Dunſtanville*, baſe ſon of Henry I. was advanced to the title by Robert earl of Glouceſter, his brother, 1140 [p]. *John* held the title till his acceſſion to the crown; and after his death it was conferred on his ſecond ſon *Richard* by Henry III. and, expiring with his ſon *Edmund*, was conferred as mentioned by Mr. Camden till Edward III. erected it into a dukedom, and inveſted with it *Edward the Black Prince*. But this, according to the expreſs words of the grant, is limited to the firſt-born ſon and heir, on which account Richard II. was created duke of Cornwall by charter. So was Henry V. by his father Henry IV. Henry VI. delivered the duchy to his ſon prince Edward; and Edward IV. created his ſon Edward V. duke of Cornwall, as did Henry VII. his ſon, afterwards Henry VIII. upon the death of his elder brother Arthur. James I. created his ſon Henry duke of Cornwall, which title on his deceaſe came to his brother Charles. The eldeſt ſons of ſucceeding kings have enjoyed this title by inheritance [q].

[k] Borlaſe, Antiq. p. 385. [l] Ib. p. 361. [12] Gibſon.
[m] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 37, 38. [n] Col. 2320. [o] Hoveden, p. 250. Dugdale, Bar. I. 2. & aut. ibi cit.
[p] Dugdale, miſunderſtanding Malmeſbury, p. 105, ſays *Stephen* created him earl of Cornwall; but Malmeſbury expreſsly ſays it was done by Robert to his brother.
[q] It is remarkable that the Court book of Ryme manor in the county of Dorſet, which is parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, ſays, the Prince of Wales is not by *birth* duke of Cornwall.

Rare

## Rare Plants found in Cornwall.

Agaricus *araneoſus*, (varietas) *(Withering)* A variety of broad-gilled Agaric; ——— *caſeus. (Withering)*, Cream-cheeſe Agaric; ——— *rimoſus. (Withering)* Broad-gilled Agaric; under trees } At *Pendarvis.*

——— *xerampelinus.* Purple Agaric; in fir-woods at *Clowance.*

Aliſma *ranunculoides.* Leſſer water Plantain; in the marſh at *Marazion.*

Althæa *officinalis.* Marſh Mallow; on the ſhore near *Marazion* and *Penzance.*

Anchuſa *ſempervirens.* Evergreen Alkanet; by the ſide of the walk from *Fowey* to the caſtle.

Anethum *Fœniculum.* Fennel; on ſea-banks and cliffs between *Lalant* and *St. Ive's*, near *Marazion* and at the *Land's-end.*

Anthemis *maritima.* Sea Chamomile; on the ſhore oppoſite *Fowey.*

Antirrhinum *minus.* Leaſt Toad-flax; in ſandy fields, in a bottom in *Sancred.*

——— *repens.* Creeping Toad-flax; in hedges near *Penryn.*

Apium *grave-olens.* Smallage; in a bog near *Marazion.*

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Columbines; near *Goldſithney.*

Arenaria *marina.* Sea Spurry; at *Portreath* near *Redruth.*

——— *verna.* Mountain Chickweed; on a wet bank three miles and a half from the *Land's-end.*

Aſparagus *officinalis.* Aſparagus, or Sperage; on the cliffs at the *Lizard-point.*

Aſplenium *lanceolatum.* Spear Spleenwort; on old walls and rocks about *St. Ive's*, on a ſtoney bank at *St. Stephen's*, and elſewhere.

——— *marinum.* Sea Spleenwort; on rocks near the ſea.

——— *Trichomanes.* Common black Maidenhair; on *Boconnoc* church, and elſewhere.

Avena *nuda.* Naked Oats, or Pilcorn; in fields near the *Land's-end.*

Bartſia *viſcoſa.* Marſh Eye-bright or Cow-wheat; on moiſt ground near *Boconnoc*, *Plengwary*, *Coſgarne*, the *Land's-end*, and elſewhere.

Beta *maritima.* Sea Beet; on *Mullion Gull Rocks* in *Mount's Bay* and *Godrwy Iſland* in *St. Ive's Bay.*

Braſſica *oleracea.* Sea Cabbage; on the ſhore near *Fowey*, *Penzance*, and elſewhere.

Briza *minor.* Small Quake-graſs; near *Penzance*, plentifully.

Bryum *polyphyllum.* Many-leaved Bryum; on a rock in *Rookwood-grove*, *Boconnoc.*

——— *tortuoſum.* Frizzled Bryum; near *Boconnoc.*

Calendula *arvenſis.* Field Marigold; on the ſhores of the harbour at *Falmouth (Withering).*

Campanula *hederacea.* Tender Ivy-leaved Bell-flower; on moiſt places about *Boconnoc* and elſewhere.

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies-ſmock; common.

Cheiranthus *ſinuatus.* Sea ſtock or July flower; on the coaſt.

Chelidonium *Glaucium.* Yellow-horned Poppy; on the ſhore between *Penzance* and *Marazion.*

Chironia *pulchella.* Small Chironia; on the North coaſt on the downs at *Port Owen*, near the ſea *(Withering).*

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium.* Oppoſite-leaved Golden Saxifrage; in moiſt places common.

Clavaria *muſcoides.* Pointed Clavaria; at *Pendarvis.*

Cochlearia *officinalis.* Common Scurvy-graſs; on the ſea ſhore and mountainous parts.

Conferva *albida.* Whitiſh Conferva; in a rivulet on the Weſt of *Marazion.*

——— *elongata.* Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *equiſetifolia.* Horſe-hair Conferva; at *Penzance.*

——— *fœniculacea.* Fennel Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *fulva.* Tawny Conferva; on *Fuci* and *Subulariæ*, in *Mounts-bay.*

——— *intertexta (Withering).* Interwoven Conferva; on the coaſt.

——— *nigreſcens.* Blackiſh Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea near *St. Ive's*, and at *Polkerris*, near *Fowey.*

——— *noduloſa* (varietas). A variety of knotted Conferva; at *Menabilly*, near *Fowey.*

——— *paraſitica.* Feathered Conferva; on *Fuci* on the ſhore everywhere.

——— *pellucida.* Pellucid Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *polymorpha.* Palmated Conferva; on *Fuci*, at *Penzance*, and in the *Fowey river.*

——— *ſpongioſa.* Sponge Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *verticillata.* Verticillate Conferva; at *Polkerris*, near *Fowey.*

——— *villoſa.* Hairy Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

Convolvulus *Soldanella.* Sea Bindweed; near the ſea coaſt.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus.* Common Navel-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; about *Boconnoc* and elſewhere, plentifully.

Crambe *maritima.* Sea Cole-wort, or Cliff-Kale; near *Mevagiſſey.*

Crithmum *maritimum.* Sea Samphire; on the ſhore, at *Piran Uthno*, on the cliffs at *St. Juſt's*, and on *Scilly* Iſland.

Cuſcuta *Epithymum.* Leſſer Dodder; on Gorze, between *Penzance* and the *Land's-end.*

Daucus *maritimus (Withering).* Sea Daucus; on the Weſtern coaſt.

Droſera *longifolia.* Long-leaved Sun-dew; in *Torr valley* or *Bradoc-downs.*

——— *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Sun-dew; in *Torr-valley* on *Bradoc-downs*, in bogs at *Ludgvan-lez*, and at *Senan* on *Torvorian-common.*

Erica *vagans.* Fir-leaved Heath; on *Goonhilly-downs*, between *Helſdon* and the *Lizard-point*, at the *Land's end*, and near *Pendarvis*, on the road from

from *Camborn* to *Hayle*, in the low-ground between *Tregothan* and *Connor-downs*.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on looſe ſand near the bridge at *Gwythien*, and between *Penzance* and *Marazion*.

Euphorbia *paralias*. Sea ſpurge; on the coaſt.

——— *peplis*. Small purple ſea ſpurge; on the ſea ſhore between *Penzance* and *Marazion*.

——— *Portlandica*. Portland ſpurge; on the ſhore.

Exacum *filiforme*. Marſh Centory; on a rotten ground between *St. Ive's* and *Penzance*, at the *Land's-end*, and elſewhere.

Fucus *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus; } on the
——— *alatus*. Winged Fucus. } coaſt.

——— *albidus*. White Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *anguſtifolius (Stackhouſe)*. Narrow-leaved Fucus; at *Portreath*, near *St. Ive's*.

——— *bulboſus*. Bulboſus Fucus; on the ſhore everywhere.

——— *canaliculatus*. Furrowed Fucus; in the *Fowey-river*.

——— *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; on ſubmarine ſtones near the ſhore.

——— *cartilagineus*. Cape weed or Fucus; }
——— *ciliatus*. Ciliated Fucus; } on the
——— *concatenatus*. Chain Fucus; } coaſt.
——— *coccineus*. Scarlet Fucus. }

——— *confervoides (Stackhouſe)*. Rough Fucus; at *Menabilly* and *Fowey*.

——— *corneus*. Horny Fucus; }
——— *criſpatus*. Criſped Fucus; } on ſubmarine
——— *diffuſus*. Diffuſe Fucus. } rocks.

——— *digitatus*. Sea Girdles or Hangers; on the coaſt.

——— *edulis (Withering)*. Eatable Fucus; common.

——— *eſculentus*. Eſculent Fucus; }
——— *fibroſus*. Fibrous Fucus; }
——— *filum*. Thread Fucus: }
——— *gigantinus (Withering)*. Gigantic Fucus; } on the
——— *holoſetaceus*. Prickly Fucus; } coaſt.
——— *lanceolatus (Stackhouſe)*. Lanceolate Fucus; }
——— *ligulatus*. Ligulated Fucus. }

——— *linearis*. Narrow-leaved Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea at *Falmouth haven*, and on the *Geer*, a rock near *Penzance*.

——— *loreus*. Sea Thongs; at *Crimble Paſſage* near *Mount Edgcumbe*, and at *Mount's Bay*.

——— *natans*. Flote Fucus or Gulfweed; on the ſhore near *Falmouth*.

——— *nodicaulis*. Knotted-ſtalked Fucus; on the coaſt at *Penzance* and *Acton-caſtle*.

——— *nodoſus*. Knotted Fucus; in the *Fowey-river*.

——— *pinnatifidus*. Pinnatifid Fucus; on the ſhore near *Mount Edgcumbe*.

——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones everywhere.

——— *pygmæus*. Pygmy Fucus; }
——— *rubens*. Red Fucus. } on the coaſt.

——— *ſaccharinus*. Sweet Laver or Sea Belts; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Fucus *ſanguineus*. Dock-leaved Fucus; }
——— *ſiliculoſus (Stackhouſe)*. Leſſer-podded Fucus; } on the coaſt.
——— *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Fucus; }
——— *ſpiralis*. Spiral Fucus. }

——— *tamariſcifolius*. Tamariſk-leaved Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, near *Marazion*, and elſewhere.

——— *thrix (Stackhouſe)*. Hair-like Fucus; at *Penzance* and at *Acton-caſtle*.

——— *tomentoſus*. Woolly Fucus; on the coaſts, on the long rock between *Marazion* and *Penzance*, and at *Menabilly*, near *Fowey*.

——— *tuberculatus (Hudſon)*. Round Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones near *St. Ive's*, and at *Acton-caſtle*.

——— *variabilis (Withering)*. Variable Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

Gentiana *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian; in mountainous paſtures about *Perian round*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Cranes bill; on ſandy and gravelly places near the Sea at *Penzance*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Craneſbill; on rocks near the ſea.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's foot; in dry mountainous paſtures.

Helvella *clavata*. Club Helvella; under beech trees } at *Pendarvis*.
——— *fuliginoſa*. Sooty Helvella. }

Heſperis *inodora*. Scentleſs Dame-wort; about *Falmouth*.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture-wort; on gravelly ground, at the *Lizard-point*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Parkleaves; near *Pengwarry*.

——— *elodes*. Marſh St. Peterſwort; on boggy grounds and watery places, near the *Land's-end*, and on *Bradoc-downs*.

Hydnum *auriſcalpium*. Ear-picker Hydnum; under fir-trees at *Pendarvis*.

Hypnum *lucens*. Shining Hypnum; in *Torr-valley* on *Bradoc-down*.

Illecebrum *verticillatum*. Verticillate Knot-graſs; in watery places near ſprings, between *St. Columb* and *St. Michael's*, about *Penzance*, and on the rocks at *Caſtle Treryn*.

Inula *helenium*. Elecampane; in meadows and wet paſtures near *St. Ive's*.

Juncus *acutus*. Sea hard ruſh; on the ſandy hills at *Gwythien*, and on the hills at *Philac*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on *Mullion gull* rocks in *Mount's Bay* and on *Godwry Iſland* in *St. Ive's Bay*, and elſewhere.

Lepidium *didymum*. Procumbent Pepper-wort; on rubbiſh about *Truro* and *Penryn*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved wild Creſs or Dittander; on the ſea-ſhore, and on rubbiſh about *Truro*.

Liguſticum *cornubienſe*. Cornwall Saxifrage; about *Bodmin*.

Lichen *atro-albus*. Mixed Lichen; on ſome Druidical ſtones at *Duloe*.

——— *atro-virens*. Greeniſh Lichen; on rocks about the *Wring-cheeſe* on *Temple-moor*, and elſewhere.

Lichen

Lichen *calcareus.* Calcareous Lichen; } on rocks on
——— *centrifugus.* Spreading Lichen; } *Temple-moor.*
——— *fuſcus.* Brown Lichen; }

——— *fuliginoſus.* Ruſt-ſpangled Lichen; in *Rookwood-grove, Boconnoc.*

——— *globiferus.* Globe Lichen; on ſmall rocks and ſtones near *Arthur's Bed*, and the *Wring-cheeſe* on *Temple-moor.*

——— *jubatus* β *chalybeiformis.* A variety of Wiry Lichen; on rocks on *Temple-moor.*

——— *læte-virens.* Green Lichen; on trees in *Boconnoc-park.*

——— *lanatus.* Woolly Lichen; on rocks and ſtones.

——— *niger.* Black Lichen; at *St. Ive's* and elſewhere.

——— *oederi.* Oeder's Lichen; on rocks } on
——— *omphalodes.* Purple Lichen; on rocks } *Temple-moor.*
——— *paſchalis.* Incruſted Lichen; on ſtones }

——— *plumbeus.* Bluiſh Lichen; on trees at *Boconnoc.*

——— *polyphyllus.* Smooth Lichen; on a rock near the *Wring-cheeſe* on *Temple-moor.*

——— *reſupinatus.* Reverſed Lichen; near *Boconnoc.*

——— *ſiliquoſus.* Podded Lichen; on a rock on the ſhore oppoſite *Fowey.*

——— *ſylvaticus.* Wood Lichen; in *Rookwood-grove, Boconnoc.*

——— *vulpinus.* Fox Lichen; on trees.

Linum *anguſtifolium.* Narrow-leaved wild Flax; in paſtures by the ſea ſide at *St. Ive's* and at *Truro.*

Littorella *lacuſtris.* Small Littorella; in a watery place near *Penzance.*

Lycoperdon *aurantiacum (Withering).* Orange Lycoperdon; under trees at *Pendarvis.*

Melittis *Meliſſophyllum.* Common baſtard Balm; by the road-ſide between *Liſkeard* and *Callington.*

Mentha *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Mint; by the road-ſide between *Trengoff* and *Panter's Bridge, Warleggon.*

Menyanthes *trifoliata.* Buckbean; in a moiſt place near *Colwood* near *Boconnoc.*

Mercurialis *annua.* French Mercury; in barren places.

Myrica *Gale.* Gale, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on *Bradoc-downs.*

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Drop-wort; in damp places at *Boconnoc.*

Oſmunda *regalis.* Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal; about *Boconnoc, Bradoc, Coſgarne*, and *Marazion.*

Panicum *dactylon.* Creeping panic graſs; on a ſandy bank between *Penzance* and *Marazion.*

Pedicularis *paluſtris.* Marſh Louſewort; by a brook near *Colwood* near *Boconnoc.*

Phallus *caninus.* Red-headed Morell; in a wood near *Boconnoc.*

——— *impudicus.* Stinking Morell, or Stinkhorns; in woods.

Phaſcum *piliferum.* Hairy Phaſcum; on granite rocks.

Phaſcum *repens.* Creeping Phaſcum; on apple-trees.

Pinguicula *luſitanica.* Cornwall Butterwort; in the marſhes at *Kilkhampton*, and elſewhere.

Piſum *maritimum.* Sea Pea; on the ſhore near *Penzance*, where the *Santolina Maritima* grows.

Polygonum *aviculare* ε *maritima.* Sea Knot-graſs, on ſandy ſhores, near *Penzance.*

Polypodium *Oreopteris.* Heath Polypody; about *Boconnoc* and elſewhere, plentifully.

Polytrichum *aloides.* Aloe-leaved Polytrichum; in *Rookwood-grove, Boconnoc.*

Rhodiola *roſea.* Roſewort; at the *Land's-end.*

Roſa *Eglanteria.* Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on rocks at the *Land's-end*, and at *Mount's Bay.*

——— *ſpinoſiſſima.* Burnet Roſe; on *Perran-downs.*

Ruppia *maritima.* Taſſel Pond-weed, or Sea Taſſel-graſs; in this county.

Salſola *fruticoſa.* Shrubby Glaſs-wort; on the ſhore.

Saxifraga *ſtellaris.* Hairy Kidney-wort; near *Caſtle Treryn* in *St. Levan.*

Scilla *autumnalis.* Leſſer Autumnal Star Hyacinth; at the *Lizard-point.*

——— *verna.* Vernal Star Hyacinth; about *St. Ive's*, and near *Redruth* and *Penzance.*

Schoenus *albus.* White-flowered Ruſh-graſs; on *Bradoc-downs.*

——— *mariſcus.* Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; on bogs between *Penzance* and *Marazion.*

——— *nigricans.* Black Bog-ruſh; in *Torr-valley* on *Bradoc-downs.*

Scrophularia *ſcorodonia.* Balm-leaved Fig-wort; near the ſea-ſhore at *St. Ive's.*

Scutellaria *minor.* Leſſer Scull-cap, or Hooded Willow-herb; in a bog on *Bradoc-downs.*

Sedum *anglicum.* Engliſh Stone-crop; on rocks, ſtones, banks, &c. very common.

Borlaſe mentions a remarkable Stone-crop, about four feet high, *Sedum majus arboreſcens vulgare* of Ray; found in an old cellar in *Senan*, near the *Land's-end*, which moſt probably is the *Sempervivum arboreum* of Linnæus. This is not eſteemed indigenous.

Sedum *reflexum.* Yellow Stone-crop; on a rock at *Crimble-paſſage* near *Mount Edgcumbe.*

Silene *amœna.* Sea Catch-fly; on a rock near *Polruan-creek* near *Fowey*, and at *Portreath* near *Hayle.*

Sipthorpia *europæa.* Baſtard Money-wort; in a moiſt place in *Boconnoc Parſonage* garden and elſewhere, common.

Siſon *inundatum.* Leaſt water Parſnip; in *Marazion* marſh.

Spergula *ſubulata (Withering).* Ciliated Spurrey; in meadows and ſandy heaths.

Statice *Armeria.* Thrift; on the rocky coaſts.

Stellaria *uliginoſa.* Bog Stitch-wort; in marſhes.

Tamarix *gallica.* Tamariſk; on *St. Michael's Mount*, and about the *Lizard.*

Tragopogon *porrifolium.* Purple Goat's-beard; found in this county.

Trifolium *ornithopoides.* Birds foot Trefoil; about *Marazion* and *Penzance.*

Ulva *articulata.* Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Ulva *coccinea*. Scarlet Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea near *Plymouth* and *Falmouth*.

—— *dichotoma*. Forked Laver; on rocks and ſtones.

—— *pavonia*. Striated Laver; on the coaſt.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; in a ſhady ditch at *Velinvran*.

Vaccinium *Myrtyllus*. Black Whortle Berries, or Bilberries; on damp heaths and woods common.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian; on walls and rubbiſh.

Zoſtera *marina* β. A variety of Graſs Wrack; on the coaſt.

# A MAP of DEVONSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

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Engraved by J. Cary.

BRISTOL CHANNEL

SOMERSETSHIRE

DORSETSHIRE

ENGLISH CHANNEL

LUNDY ISLAND a Part of Branton Hundred

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Longitude West from London

*NORTHERN HUNDREDS.*

1. Branton
2. Sherwell
3. Hartland
4. Shebbear
5. Fremington
6. South Moulton
7. Black Torrington
8. Winckleigh
9. Tawton
10. Witheredge
11. Lifton
12. Wonford
13. Crediton

*SOUTHERN HUNDREDS.*

14. Tavistock
15. Roborough
16. Teignbridge
17. Plympton
18. Stanborough
19. Colebridge
20. Highter or Heytor

*EASTERN HUNDREDS.*

22. Bampton
23. Tiverton
24. Halberton
25. West Budleigh
26. Highbridge
27. Hemyoke
28. Clyston
29. Ottery
30. Exminster
31. East Budleigh
32. Culliton
33. Axminster

# DEVONSHIRE.

THE hithermoſt part of the country of the Danmonii, which I have already mentioned, is now commonly called *Devonſhire*; by the Corniſh Britons *Deunan*; by the Welſh *Deuffneynt*, q. d. the deep vallies, becauſe the lower parts of it are chiefly inhabited; by the Saxons Deuenſcire [a], whence comes the Latin name *Devonia*, and the common contraction of it *Denſhire*, and not from the Danes, as ſome half-learned ſcioliſts warmly maintain.

This county is broader both ways than Cornwall, furniſhed with more commodious harbours on both its coaſts, and no leſs rich in tin mines, eſpecially towards the weſt. It is divided into more verdant paſtures, covered with greater variety of woods, and abounds more with towns and buildings. The ſoil is in ſome parts but poor, yet would repay the huſbandman's toil better if good huſbandry, diligence, and money were united. No part of England requires ſo much expence in culture, it being in many places abſolutely barren, unleſs manured with ſea ſand, which has a ſtrong fertilizing quality, and as it were impregnates the ſoil. Hence in places diſtant from the ſhore this article is dear.

Sand for manure.

In deſcribing this county I ſhall begin with the Weſt ſide, which is waſhed by the Tamar, and then take a view of the South which lies on the ſea. Thence I ſhall paſs along the Eaſt ſide which borders on Dorſet and Somerſetſhire to the North coaſt, which is bounded by the Severn ſea.

*Tamar* r.

The *Tamar*, which divides the counties here, firſt receives the little river *Lid* from the eaſt, on which is *Lidſton* a ſmall market-town, and *Lidford*, now a little village, formerly a famous town, which ſuffered greatly in the Daniſh invaſion, A. D. 997 [b]. It uſed, as appears from Domeſday-book, to be rated in the ſame manner and at the ſame time with London. The little river Lid is ſo confined by the rocks at the bridge here, and falls down ſo high a precipice to ſuch a depth in the ground, which it continually hollows for itſelf, that, to the aſtoniſhment of travellers, the water is not ſeen, but only the noiſe heard.

*Lid* r.
*Lidſton*.
*Lidford*.

Lower down, the Tamar receives the little river *Teave*, on which is *Teaviſtoke*, commonly called *Taviſtoke*, antiently famed for the abbey founded here by Ordulph ſon of Orgar earl of Devon by the direction of a viſion about A. D. 961. The ſpot, ſays Malmesbury [c], is extremely pleaſant from the convenience of the ſurrounding woods, plenty of fiſh, a well-built church, and the river, which running through the offices [d] carries off all filth. St. Rumon, a biſhop, is celebrated here, where he lies buried, and in the ſame abbey is the tomb of Orgar, and the remarkably large mauſoleum [e] of his ſon Ordulf of gigantic ſize and prodigious ſtrength, being able to force iron bars, and ſtride over a ſtream ten feet wide, if we may believe the ſame author. The church had not ſtood thirty years before it was burned by the Danes. It recovered itſelf however, and became famous for the laudable foundation of lectures continued to the laſt age in our mother tongue the Saxon, to prevent the knowledge of it from being loſt, though it has now fallen into diſuſe.

*Tave* r.
*Tavistoke*.

See the foundation charter.

Saxon lecture.

The Tamar increaſed by the Teave glides on to its mouth, where the river *Plim* falls with it into the ſea, and gives the town ſituate on its banks the name of *Plimmouth*, which was antiently called *Sutton*, and ſeems to have conſiſted of two towns. For in the parliament rolls, 13 Henry IV. we have *Sutton Vautort* and *Sutton Prior*, from its belonging partly to the family of Vautort and partly to the Prior [f]. In the laſt age it roſe from a fiſhing village to a large town, for populouſneſs equal to a city, as it now appears. This is owing to the convenience of the harbour, which admits the largeſt veſſels under full ſail [g], and has very ſecure anchorage for great ſhips both in the Tamar and the Plim. It is alſo fortified againſt an enemy: for in the middle of the entrance is St. Michael's Iſland, with fortifications of its own. The harbour likewiſe near the town is well fortified on both ſides, and has a chain to ſtretch acroſs it when occaſion requires; alſo a pier to the ſouth, and on the adjoining hill a caſtle ſuppoſed to be built by the *Vautorts*. The town is divided into four wards, having over all a mayor appointed by Henry VI. and under him formerly a captain of each ward, which had alſo its inferior officer. I ſhall take the liberty juſt to mention the fabulous combat of Corinæus with the Giant Gogmagog here, in a line or two of the Architrenius concerning our giants:

*Plim* r.

*Plimouth*.

Gogmagog.

*Hos avidum belli robur Corinæus Averno*
*Præcipites miſit, cubitis ter quatuor altum*
*Gogmagog Herculea ſuſpendit in aera lucta,*
*Antheumque ſuum ſcopulo detruſit in æquor,*
*Potavitque dato Thetis ebria ſanguine fluctus,*
*Diviſumque tulit mare corpus, Cerberus umbram.*

Theſe ſavage monſters, train'd to war and blood,
Daſh'd Corinæus to the Stygian flood.

[a] Rather Deſenaſcỳne. G. Deſenaſcỳne, Deſnanſcỳne, and Deſnas. Sax. Chron.
[b] See Saxon Chron. ſub anno. [c] Geſt. Pont. L. II. p. 146.
[d] Not *ſhops*, but *offices*, i. e. of the monaſtery, which Malmeſbury is deſcribing. His words are *officinas monachorum*.
[e] Gibſon tranſlates it "the huge bulk of *Mauſolæus* his ſon—he is called Ordulf." Strange that the learned Saxoniſt ſhould ſo far forget his Latin as to give Ordulf a new name.
[f] Of Plimpton.
[g] *Minime deductis velis*; *without ſpreading* the ſails. Gibſon. It is certainly juſt the contrary. Ainſworth gives *deducere vela*, to furl ſails. Lucan II. 197. without *ſtriking* ſail. Holland.

Aloft

Aloft in air tall Gogmagog he bore,
And flung the Giant from his rocky ſhore,
While Ocean feaſted on his waſted gore.
His corpſe twelve cubits length the waves o'erſpread,
And his ſoul flitted to the infernal dead.

*The Haw.* The rock whence the Giant is reported to have been hurled is now called the *Haw*, a hill between the town and the ſea, from whoſe ſummit, which is a pleaſant plain, is a delightful proſpect all round, and on it is fixed a very handſome compaſs for the uſe of ſeamen. This place is not very large, but renowned among nations, not only for the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, but for the bravery of the inhabitants. It gave birth, to mention no more, to Francis Drake. Sir Francis Drake, knight, the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſea-officer in our time, who firſt, in order to repair the loſſes he had ſuffered from the Spaniards, as he has himſelf told me, blocked up as it were the whole gulph of Mexico with his victories for two years, traverſed the iſthmus of Darien, and thence taking a view of what the Spaniards call the South Sea, like Themiſtocles fired by the trophies of Miltiades, thought he ſhould be wanting to himſelf, his country, and his own glory, if he did not ſail through it. In 1577 ſetting ſail from thence he entered the Strait of Magellan, and in two years and ten months, by favour of heaven and his own good conduct, ſailed round the globe, with various changes of fortune, the ſecond ſince Magellan. On which theſe lines were addreſſed to him:

*Drake, perarrati novit quem terminus orbis,*
*Quemque ſemel mundi vidit uterque polus,*
*Si taceant homines, facient te ſydera notum;*
*Sol neſcit comitis immemor eſſe ſui.*

Drake, whom the world's great boundary has known,
And either Pole with wonder once beheld,
The ſtars themſelves, if men refuſe, ſhall own,
Nor Sol the partner of his courſe conceal.

The reſt of his actions, and thoſe of other commanders[h], natives of this place, being foreign to my purpoſe, I leave to hiſtorians. I have nothing to add except that in the reign of William II. Ealphegus a learned and married prieſt flouriſhed here. Before the year 1102 the clergy in England were not forbidden to marry. Then Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury introduced celibacy among them in defiance both to Scripture and nature, as our writers of that age complain; and Henry of Huntingdon[i] expreſſly ſays of that prelate; "He prohibited the "prieſts from having wives, which before were not "prohibited. Some thought this a great act of "purity, but others of great danger, being appre-"henſive that while they aimed at a degree of purity "above the power of nature they would fall into "moſt horrible impurities, to the diſgrace of the "Chriſtian name."

*Plimpton.* More inland, not far from the river Plim, is *Plimpton*, a pretty conſiderable market town, where are the miſerable remains of a caſtle which many perſons held by a tenure which our lawyers call *Caſtle-gard*. It was the chief ſeat of the *Redvers* or *Rivers*, barons of Plimpton, and earls of Devon. Adjoining to it was *Plimpton St. Mary*, whoſe glory declined when the college of canons decayed, which had been founded by William de Warlewaſt biſhop of Exeter. More to the eaſt is *Modbery*, a ſmall town, which prides itſelf in having belonged to the antient and knightly family of the *Champernulphs*, commonly called *Champernons*, which derived moſt of their renown from an heir of the Vautorts.

*Plimpton St. Mary.* *Modbery.* *Champernons.*

From the mouth of the Plim, where the ſouth coaſt of this county begins, the land opens with a ſpacious and broad front as far as the *Stert point* (for that is the meaning of the Saxon word Steort); but the ſhore ſoon falls back and gives paſſage to the river *Dert*, which, riſing in the heart of the county, ruſhes through the dreary[k] mountainous tract called from it *Dertmore*, where loadſtones have lately been diſcovered. It rolls the ſand from the mines (which gradually fills up the channel) through the foreſt of *Dertmore*, where "David de Sciredun held lands in "Sciredun and Siplegh by the ſervice of finding two "arrows when the king came to hunt in the foreſt[l]." Thence it runs through *Dertinton*, once the barony of the *Martins*, lords of Keimes in Wales, to *Totnes*. This antient little town, hanging from weſt to eaſt on the ſide of a ſteep hill, was formerly very conſiderable. "It paid tax, according to Domeſday, "only when Exeter paid, and then 40 *d.* and when "there was any expedition by ſea or land, Totenes, "Barneſtaple, and Lidford, paid in the ſame pro-"portion as Exeter paid[m]." King John gave it licence to chuſe a mayor for its chief magiſtrate, and Edward I. granted it many privileges; and the Zouches according to the tradition of the place afterwards built the caſtle. It was once the eſtate of Iudeal ſurnamed de *Totenais*, afterwards of William *Briwer* a nobleman, by one of whoſe daughters it came to the *Breoſes*, and from them likewiſe by a daughter to George de *Cantilupe* lord of *Abergavenny*, whoſe ſiſter Milicent being married to Eudo de la *Zouch* brought it by marriage to the Zouches, and in them it continued till the attainder of John lord Zouch for ſiding with Richard III. Henry VII. as I am told, gave it to Peter Edgecumbe, a perſon of rank and prudence. To this town adjoins *Berie Pomerey*, named from the noble family of the *Pomereys*, who hold the firſt rank in theſe parts, and had a beautiful caſtle ſituated further from the river and a little more to the eaſt. This family is deſcended from Radulphus de *Pomery*, who, in the Conqueror's time, held *Wiche*, *Dunewineſdon*, *Brawordine*, *Pudeford*, *Horewood*, *Torilande*, *Holecomb*, and this *Berie*, &c. Totnes antiently gave name to the whole adjacent coaſt. Here the Britiſh hiſtory makes Brute the founder of the nation to have landed, and Havilan[n] the poet, following that tradition, ſings thus in his Architrenius:

*Stert point.* *Dert.* *Dertmore.* *Dertinton.* *Totnes.* *Berry Pomery.*

[h] Sir Francis Hawkins and his ſon Sir Richard.
[i] VII. p. 217.
[k] Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates *ſquallida, dirty*, and ſeems to derive the name from the tract thence, whereas it is from the river *Dert*. Mr. Camden would not have been guilty of ſuch a pun.
[l] Teſta de Nevill.
[m] Domeſday, p. 108. b. Mr. Camden has not quoted the original exactly, but it is followed in the tranſlation.
[n] John Hanvill, corruptly called Haviland, originally of Anneville in Normandy, was born in England, educated at Oxford, monk of St. Alban's, where he died and was buried about the beginning of the 13th century. His *Architrenius* in 9 books is a mixture of ſatire and panegyric on public vice and virtue, with ſeveral hiſtorical digreſſions. A MS. of it is in the Bodleian library, MS. Digby, 64. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 377. Warton's Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, Diſſert. II.

*Inde*

*Inde dato curſu Brutus comitatus Achate,*
*Gallorum ſpoliis cumulatis navibus æquor*
*Exarat, & ſuperis auraque faventibus uſus,*
*Littora fælices intrat Totoneſia portus.*

Hence Brutus and his friend Achates ſteer'd,
When fraught with Gallic ſpoils their ſhips appear'd:
The heav'ns and winds were all at their command,
And happy Totnes welcom'd them to land.

The river Dert, before mentioned, leaving Totnes bridge, under which it heaps up the ſand from the mines, paſſes ſlowly through fruitful grounds on both ſides of it to its mouth, over which on a hill hangs *Dartmouth.* *Dertmouth*, which is much reſorted to by merchants and veſſels on account of the commodiouſneſs of its harbour, defended by two caſtles. It has a mayor by grant of Edward III. It once owned for its lords, as the times changed, the Zouches, Nicholas de *Teukeſbury*, and the *Briences*, and made ſeveral vigorous defences againſt the French. In 1404, Monſ. de Chaſtell of France, who interrupted the trade of theſe parts by his piracies and had burnt Plimmouth [o], making a deſcent here, was intercepted and ſlain with his men by the peaſants and women. I muſt not *Stoke Fleming.* omit *Stoke Fleming*, which adjoins to it, and took its name from a noble Fleming its lord, and devolved to the *Carews* by a daughter of Mohun.

Hence the ſea follows the turn of the land to the north, and forms a large bay near ten miles in circuit, *Torbay.* now called *Torbay*, a very convenient harbour for ſhips when the ſouth-weſt wind blows, having a *Tormount.* ſmall village of the ſame name on it, once the ſeat of the Bruers (who in the time of Richard I. and John were very eminent), and afterwards of the *Wakes.* *Cockington.* Near it is *Cockington*, where long flouriſhed the family of Carey (diſtinct from that of the Carews) *Carey of Cockington.* from which come the Lords *Hunſdon* [p], of whom hereafter. A little higher up is *Hacombe*, *Hacombe.* once the reſidence of Jordan *Fitz-Stephens* knight, called from it *de Hacombe*, by whoſe daughter Cecily it came to the *Archdeacon* family, and from them in proceſs of *The family of the Carews.* time by Hugh *Courtney* to the Carews, whoſe family is ſtill very numerous and conſiderable in theſe parts. Jane daughter of that Hugh, and heireſs to her mother, marrying Nicholas lord *Carew*, had ſeveral children, the eldeſt of whom, Thomas, behaving himſelf undutifully towards his mother, ſhe divided this very large eſtate between her three younger ſons (from whom ſprang the Carews of *Hacombe*, *Anthony*, and *Berie*), and John *Vere*, her ſon by her ſecond husband, from whom the earls of Oxford are deſcended.

*Teignmouth* next preſents itſelf, a little village at *eignmouth.* the mouth of the river *Teign*, whence its name; at *eign r.* which the Danes who were ſent before to diſcover *he firſt landg of the anes.* the ſituation and approach to Britain firſt landed about A. D. 800, and, having killed the commanding officer of the place, took it for an omen of future victory, which they afterwards purſued with the moſt horrid cruelty over the whole iſland. More inland, near the ſource of the Teign, is *Chegford*, *hegford.* where once flouriſhed the family of the *Prows*; then *Chidley*, which gave name to the great family of the *Chidleys*; and near the mouth *Biſhop's Teignton*, ſo called from having belonged to the biſhops, in which, becauſe it was a place of ſanctuary, John de Grandiſon the Burgundian biſhop of Exeter, as foreſeeing what might happen, built a beautiful houſe, that his ſucceſſors, according to the words of his will, might have where to lay their heads if ever the king ſhould ſeize their temporalities [q]. But his deſign was ſo far from taking place, that his ſucceſſors have now loſt this houſe and almoſt all the reſt of their poſſeſſions.

*Chidley.* *Biſhop's. Teignton.*

Six miles from hence the river Isca, mentioned by Ptolemy, called by the Britons *Iſc*, and by the Saxons *Ex*, empties itſelf at a ſpacious mouth into the ſea. Whether it had its name from *Iſchaw*, the Britiſh word for *elder-trees* [r], I know not. Some derive it from *reeds*, called by the Britons *Heſk*, with which the northern nations, as well as the Britons, thatched their houſes and caulked their ſhips [s]. But as no reeds are found here I cannot agree with them. This river riſes in *Exmore*, a dreary barren tract near the Severn, the greateſt part of which is reckoned in Somerſetſhire, and in which are to be ſeen ſundry antient monuments, ſuch as ſtones placed in triangles or circles, and one among the reſt inſcribed with Saxon or rather Daniſh characters, as it ſhould ſeem for the direction of travellers.

Isca r. *Exmore.* Antient ſtones.

The Ex or Iſca flows thence ſouth through *Twifordton*, ſo called from the two fords, now *Teverton*; whoſe glory and wealth is the woollen manufacture. Then it paſſes through very rich grounds, receiving the two principal rivers thereabouts, the *Creden* from the weſt, and the *Columb* from the eaſt. On the Creden in the early periods of the Engliſh church was an epiſcopal ſee in a town of the ſame name, *Cridiantun*, now *Kirton*, the birthplace of that Winifred or Boniface, who converted the Heſſians, Thuringians, and Friſians of Germany, to the Chriſtian faith. The town is now only noted for its market, which is little frequented, and for the palace of the biſhop of Exeter, but in the laſt age was more noted for its college of twelve prebends which is now diſſolved. The river *Columb*, which comes from the eaſt, waſhes the little town of *Columbton*, to which it gives name, and which was bequeathed by Alfred to his younger ſon; and near *Poltimore*, the ſeat of the famous and antient family of *Bampfield*, it falls into the Iſc. This laſt river, now increaſed, but branching out into ſeveral ſtreams, to the great inconveniency of mills, paſſes by the city Iſca, to which it gives name. Whence Alexander Necham [t],

*Tiverton* *Creden r.* *Columb r.* *Cridiantun, or Kirton.* Winifred *the* German *Apoſtle.* *Columb r.* *Columbton.* *Poltimore.* Isca Dannoniorum.

*Exoniæ fama celeberrimus Iſcia nomen*
*Præbuit.—*
The famous Iſcia gives to Exon name.

This city is called by Ptolemy Isca, by Antoninus Isca Dunmoniorum for *Danmoniorum*, by others falſely *Auguſta*, as if the *Legio* II. *Aug.* had been ſtationed there, whereas I ſhall hereafter ſhew it was

[o] Walſingham, Hiſt. p. 369, 370.
[p] Alſo the noble family of the earls of Dover and Monmouth, and viſcount Falkland in North Britain. Gibſon.
[q] Godwin, p. 411.
[r] Hence Pits, v. Winifrid, calls Exanceſter, *Aldeſcanceſter*, which puzzled biſhop Tanner. Bibl. Brit. p. 780. n. [c]. Creſſy calls it *Adesfanceſter*, either from *Athelſtan* or by miſtake for *Aldercanceſter*. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 84.
[s] Pliny, Nat. Hiſt. XVI. c. 35.
[t] Prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter, Gibſon; but on what authority I know not, for Leland and Tanner make him prior of Cirenceſter, and buried at Worceſter. See Warton ubi ſupra.

placed at *Iſca Silurum*; by the Saxons Exanceaſtep and *Monketon* from the monks; now *Exceſter*, in Latin *Exonia*, in Britiſh *Caer Iſk*, *Caer Uih*, and *Pencaer*, q. d. a chief city. *Caer*, to obſerve once for all, ſignifies among the Britons a city; whence they called Jeruſalem *Caer Salem*, Paris *Caer Paris*, Rome *Caer Ruffayne*. Thus Carthage according to Solinus [u] was called in the Punic language *Cartheia*, q. d. the *New City*. We find too that *Caer* ſignified a city among the Syrians, who being acknowledged to have firſt peopled the world, it ſeems highly probable they left their language as the parent of all future languages. "This city," ſays Malmeſbury [x], "though "ſituate in a marſhy and dreary ſoil, which will "ſcarce yield bad oats, often only producing empty "huſk without grain, yet, by its magnificence, the "wealth of its inhabitants, and the reſort of ſtran-"gers, carries on ſo great a trade that nothing uſe-"ful is wanting in it." It ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Iſc, on an hill gently ſloping to the eaſt, but more ſteep to the weſt, is defended by ſtout ditches and walls with many towers, is in circuit a mile and an half, with ſeveral large ſuburbs, has fifteen pariſh churches, and in the higheſt part of it near the eaſt gate a caſtle antiently called *Rougemont*, once the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings, afterwards of the earls of Cornwall, now remarkable only for its antiquity and ſituation. It commands the city and country below, and a fine view of the ſea. In the eaſt part of the city is the cathedral church, ſurrounded with handſome buildings, founded by king Athelſtan in honour of St. Peter, and filled by him with monks, according to the hiſtory of the place. Afterwards Edward the Confeſſor, the monks being removed to Weſtminſter, placed here a biſhop's ſee, transferring hither the ſees of Cornwall and Crediton, and appointing Leofric a Britan firſt biſhop; whoſe ſucceſſors enlarged the church with buildings and revenues; and William Bruer, the ninth in ſucceſſion from him in 1224, inſtead of the diſplaced monks introduced a dean and twenty-four prebendaries. At that time flouriſhed a poet who derived both his birth and name from this city, Joſephus Iſcanus, a bright genius, whoſe works were as much admired as thoſe of the antients, and his poem on the Trojan war has been publiſhed more than once in Germany under the name of Cornelius Nepos.

*Caer*, its meaning.

Joſephus Iſcanus.

When Iſca became ſubject to the Romans does not certainly appear; but I am ſo far from affirming with Geoffrey of Monmouth, that it was taken by Veſpaſian, when, under the auſpices of the emperor Claudius, he was, to uſe the words of Suetonius [y], "ſhewn to the world," that I hardly think it was then built. It ſeems, however, to have been ſomewhat conſiderable under the Antonines; for hither and no farther Antoninus carries his Itinera in theſe parts. It did not come completely into the hands of the Saxons till 465 years after their arrival in Britain. Then Athelſtan drove the Britans out of the whole city, which they had before inhabited equal in power with the Saxons, forced them acroſs the Tamar, and fortified the city with a rampart, a wall of hewn ſtone, and bulwarks [z]. From this time it received many favours from our kings, and among others, as we read in the Conqueror's ſurvey [a], the privilege of "not being taxed but when London, York, and Wincheſter were taxed, i. e. at half a mark of ſilver for military ſervice; and whenever, in caſe of an expedition, the army went out by ſea or land, it contributed in the proportion of five hides." It has ſince been from time to time harraſſed by various calamities; firſt by the fury of the Danes in 875; but moſt of all by Suene the Dane, in 1003, by the treachery of Hugh its Norman governor, being levelled with the ground from the eaſt to the weſt gate. It had ſcarcely recovered itſelf when the Conqueror cloſely beſieged it, at which time the inhabitants, not content to ſhut its gates, inſulted him with reproachful language; but, on the falling down of part of the wall, which the hiſtorians of that age aſcribe to the hand of heaven, it preſently ſurrendered. At this time, as appears from Domeſday-book [b], "the king had in this city 300 houſes, and "it paid 15 *l.* a year: forty-eight houſes were de-"ſtroyed after the king came to England." It afterwards ſuſtained three ſieges, but eaſily ſurmounted them all: the firſt by Hugh Courtney earl of Devon in the civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter: the ſecond by Perkin Warbeck, that mock prince, a youth of deſperate fortunes, who endeavoured to paſs for Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. and raiſed a dangerous war: the third by the Corniſh rebels, 1549, when the inhabitants, though reduced to the greateſt extremities, continued their allegiance till John lord Ruſſel relieved them.

But Exeter ſuffered not ſo much from theſe enemies, as from certain *Weares*, as they are called, laid acroſs the river Iſc by *Edward* [c] Courtney earl of Devon, who had a quarrel with the citizens, which prevented the approach of all veſſels to the city, ſo that goods are brought from *Topſham*, a little town three miles off. Nor have theſe obſtructions been removed notwithſtanding ſeveral acts of parliament made for that purpoſe. From theſe a little neighbouring town was called *Weare*, antiently *Heneaton*, formerly the eſtate of Auguſtine de *Baa*, from whom it came by inheritance to John de Holand, who, in a ſeal which I have ſeen [d], bore a lion rampant looking backward between fleurs de lis. The government of this city is in the hands of twenty-four perſons, out of whom is annually choſen a mayor, who governs here with four bailiffs. The old Oxford tables make its longitude 19° 11″; its latitude 50° 40″.

Weare.

Topſham.

Weare.

I muſt not forget to mention that this city has had its dukes. Richard II. king of England created his own brother John *Holand* earl of Huntingdon firſt duke of Exeter, but Henry IV. deprived him of his rank, leaving him only the title of earl of Huntingdon, which he loſt with his life by the hand of the executioner. Some years after Henry V. created in his place Thomas de *Beaufort* earl of Dorſetſhire, a diſtinguiſhed warrior of the houſe of Lancaſter. He dying without iſſue, John *Holand*, ſon of John before mentioned, as heir to his brother Richard who died without iſſue, and alſo to his father, was completely

Dukes of Exeter.

[u] C. 27. *Carbada.*
[x] De Geſt. Pont. II. p. 145.
[y] A miſtake for *Tacitus*, Vit. Agric. c. 13. *fatis monſtratus.*
[z] Malmeſbury, ut ſupra.
[a] P. 100. a.
[b] Ib. The original has 18*l.*
[c] Hugh. Gibſon.
[d] Ch. 24 Edw. III.

reſtored

reſtored by Henry VI. to his father's honour, and left it to his ſon *Henry*, who, while the houſe of Lancaſter kept its ground, enjoyed it with great renown; but when the houſe of York aſcended the throne he became a melancholy inſtance how little dependence is to be placed on proſperity. This Henry duke of Exeter, though he had married the ſiſter of Edward IV. was reduced to ſuch want as to be ſeen begging his bread in rags, and barefoot in Flanders[e]. After the battle of Barnet, where he fought bravely againſt Edward IV. he was not to be found till his body was caſt upon the coaſt of Kent, as if he had been ſhipwreckt. Long after this Exeter had its marquis, Henry *Courtney*, ſon of Catharine daughter of Edward IV. whom Henry VIII. advanced to that honour. But his great fortune raiſed for this marquis, as it had done for the firſt duke, a great ſtorm, which, by his attempt to change the government, ſoon overſet him. For, having among other things aſſiſted with money and advice Reginald Pole (afterwards Cardinal, who had fled from England to the Emperor and the Pope), in his deſigns againſt his country and his ſovereign, who had now renounced the Pope's authority, he was arraigned and condemned with others to loſe his head. The title of Earl of Exeter is now, by favour of king James, enjoyed by Cecil lord *Burghley*, a truly good man, and the worthy ſon of a worthy family, being eldeſt ſon of William Cecil, baron Burghley, high treaſurer of England, whoſe prudence was long the bulwark of England's tranquillity.

From hence to the mouth of the river there is nothing remarkable for antiquity except *Exminſter*, antiently *Exanminſter*, bequeathed by king Alfred to his younger ſon; and *Pouderham* caſtle, built by Iſabella Rivers, and long the reſidence of the antient family of the Courtneys, who are deſcended from the earls of Devon, allied to the greateſt families, and ſtill flouriſh and do credit to their noble anceſtors. At the mouth of the river, on the oppoſite bank, as its name ſhews, ſtands *Exanmouth*, remarkable only for its name and for being the reſidence of fiſhermen.

More eaſtward the *Otterey* (q. d. the Otter's river) falls into the ſea, paſſing by *Honiton*, a town well known to all who have been in theſe parts, and giving its name to ſeveral places. The moſt remarkable of theſe are, above Honiton, *Mohun's Ottery*, antiently belonging to the Mohuns, from whom it came by marriage to the Carews: below Honiton (near *Holcombe*, where live the knightly family of *Le Denis*, who derive their origin and name from the Danes[f]) *St. Mary's Ottery*, ſo called from the college of St. Mary, founded by John Grandiſon biſhop of Exeter, who had accumulated the wealth of all the clergy in his dioceſe into his own hand, perſuading them to make him their heir general, that he might apply it to pious uſes in endowing churches and founding hoſpitals and colleges, which he is ſaid to have performed very piouſly.

From the mouth of the Ottery the broken ſhore runs out to the eaſt by *Budley*, *Sidmouth*, and *Seaton*, antiently noble harbours, now ſo choaked up by the ſea as to have in a manner loſt all uſe. I ſhould ſuppoſe both from the diſtance and the etymology, that Seaton was the MORIDUNUM of Antoninus, which he places between *Durnovaria* and *Iſca* (if there be no error in the copies) which is called by contraction RIDUNUM in Peutinger's table; *Moridunum* ſignifying in Britain, as *Seaton* in England, a *town on a hill by the ſea*. Near this is *Wiſcombe*, remarkable for its proprietor lord *Bonevill*, whoſe heireſs Cecily brought by marriage the titles of lord *Bonevill* and *Harrington*, with a fine eſtate in theſe parts to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet[g].

*Moridunum.*

*Wiſcombe.*

Below theſe the river *Ax* empties itſelf in a ſmall channel after paſſing by the town of *Axminſter*, ſituated on the edge of the county, and famous only in our old hiſtorians for the burial places of the Saxon princes who were ſlain in the bloody battle at *Brunaburgh*, and brought hither. Below this place Reginald *Mohun* of *Dunſter*, to whom the manor of Axminſter came by inheritance with the fourth daughter of William de *Briewer*, founded the abbey of *Newenham*, 1246[h]. Hence the eaſtern limit runs through ſome inconſiderable villages to the Severn ſea, whoſe coaſt we ſhall next ſurvey.

*Ax r.*

*Axminſter.*

*Newenham* abbey.

The firſt land from Cornwall, which runs out a great way into the Severn ſea, is called by Ptolemy HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, and retains ſomewhat of its name in *Hertypoint*. It has on it the towns of *Herton* and *Hertlond*; the latter famous antiently for the reliques of St. Nectan, in honour of whom, Githa, wife of earl Godwin, built a ſmall monaſtery here[i], having a ſingular veneration for the holy man, by whoſe merits the credulous woman believed her husband had weathered a furious ſtorm. The *Dinants*, or *Dinhams*, natives of Bretagne, to whom it came in fee, were afterwards reputed the founders. From theſe deſcended baron *Dinham*, high treaſurer of England under Henry VII. by whoſe ſiſters the eſtate was parceled out between Zouch, Fitzwarren, Carew, and Arundel.

HERCULIS PROM. *Hertypoint. Herton. Hertland.*

*Dinham.*

The name of this promontory gave riſe to a plauſible ſtory of Hercules' having come into Britain, and fought with certain giants. Whether it be true, as the Mythologiſts aſſert, that there was no ſuch perſon as Hercules, and that he means no more than the power of human prudence to ſubdue Pride, Luſt, Envy, and ſuch like monſters; or whether by Hercules be meant the Sun, as the heathen theologiſts ſay, and that the twelve labours of Hercules are only the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac through which the ſun paſſes in his annual revolution, let the inventors of the ſtory anſwer for. I am ready to believe Hercules a real perſon, and even, with Varro, to allow forty-three Hercules's, all whoſe labours are aſcribed to the ſingle ſon of Alcmena. I cannot, however, perſuade myſelf that Hercules came hither, unleſs he croſſed the ocean in the *golden bowl*, i. e. a golden ſhip, which Nereus gave him, of which Athenæus[k] writes. It may, perhaps, be objected, that Fr. Philelphus[l] in his epiſtles, and Lilio Gyraldi in his "Hercules," affirm this. My readers muſt

[e] Philip de Comines, c. 57.
[f] And bear for their arms three Daniſh axes.
[g] See in Somerſetſhire.
[h] Regiſter of Newenham abbey.
[i] Malmeſbury.
[k] Deipnoſ. XI. p. 469.
[l] He died 1471. Hoffman's Lexicon.

excuſe

excuſe if thoſe modern writers amuſe me without convincing me, when Diodorus Siculus [m], who traced the Grecian hiſtory back to the remoteſt periods, expreſsly affirms that neither Hercules nor Bacchus were ever in Britain. I take it therefore for granted that the vanity of the Greeks, or the religion of the Britans, gave the name of Hercules to this point. The latter, a warlike people, have ever held brave men in high eſteem, and the ſubduers of monſters in the higheſt reverence. The Greeks have made every great exploit, wherever atchieved, ſerve to advance the reputation of Hercules, and, as he was a great traveller, travellers uſed to ſacrifice to him, and conſecrate to him the places where they landed. Hence we have in Campania the rock of Hercules, in Liguria Hercules' port, in Germany Hercules' grove, in Mauritania, Galatia, and Britain, Hercules' promontory.

As the ſhore recedes from this point, two rivers, the Towridge and the Taw, which are the only rivers on this north coaſt, empty themſelves at one mouth. *Trowridge* r. The *Towridge*, riſing not far from the aforementioned promontory, runs eaſt, and receives the *Ock*, which *Ock* r. gives name to the ſmall market town of *Ockhampton*, *Ockhampton.* where Baldwin the ſheriff had his caſtle at the Conqueſt, as appears from Domeſday Book [n]; and, taking a ſudden turn to the north, paſſes through *Torrington.* *Tourington* (to which it gives name), ſituate on the *Bideford.* brow of a hill, and *Bideford*, remarkable for its populouſneſs and its bridge of ſtone arches, and preſently after falls into the *Taw*, which, riſing in the *Taw* r. heart of the county, runs firſt through *Chimleigh*, a *Chumleigh.* ſmall market town not far from the village of *Chettel-* *Chettelhamp-* *hampton*, where lies the body of St. Hierytha. Thence *ton.* flowing by *Tawton*, where Werſtan and Putta, the *Tawton.* firſt biſhops of Devon, ſat about A. D. 906 [o]; and *Tawſtoke* oppoſite to it, now the ſeat of the right *Tawſtoke.* honourable the earl of Bath, it haſtens to *Berſtaple.* *Barnſtaple.* This is a town of antient note, and of the firſt rank in theſe parts for beauty and populouſneſs, built among the hills in the form of a ſemicircle, whoſe diameter is the river, which at every full and new moon, as the ſea riſes, overflows the country ſo as to make the town a peninſula; and when, as the poet Ovid ſays, *the ſea returns to itſelf*, the river is ſo ſmall as ſcarce to bear little boats, loſing itſelf in meanders among the ſands. To the ſouth it has a noble bridge built by one Stamford a citizen of Lon- *Northewe* r. don. To the north, where the little river *Northewe* has its courſe, are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, which the vulgar aſcribe to king Athelſtan, others to *Judael de Totenais*, for defence of which certain lands adjoining are held by the feudal tenure of Caſtle guard. It had formerly walls all round, of which there are ſcarce any remains. This Judael de Totenais held it by grant in capite of William I. Afterwards the *Tracies* held it a long time, and after them the *Martins*. In the time of Richard II. it came to John Holand, earl of Huntingdon, afterwards duke of Exeter; and laſtly to the crown. Queen Mary granted the manor to Thomas *Marrow*, whoſe ſon ſold it. In the reign of William I. it appears by Domeſday Book [p] to have had forty burgeſſes within the town and nine without. Henry I. granted it many privileges, John more. It was long governed by a mayor and two bailiffs; but queen Mary appointed a mayor, two aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen. The inhabitants are chiefly merchants, who drive a conſiderable trade with France and Spain. Nor ſhould it be forgotten that the ſchool here produced two of the moſt learned and eminent divines of this age, John Jewell, biſhop *John Jewell. Thomas Harding.* of Salisbury, and Thomas Harding, profeſſor at Lovain, who engaged each other in a very warm religious controverſy with much acuteneſs.

Hence the Taw, having paſſed by *Raleigh* (which *Raleigh.* antiently had noble poſſeſſors of its own name, and now belongs to the illuſtrious family of *Chicheſter*), and received the Towridge, makes its way to the Severn ſea; but without being able to find *Kinuith caſtle*, mentioned by Aſſer [q]. On this coaſt *Kinuith Caſtle.* was a caſtle of that name, impracticable on every ſide except the eaſt, where, in 879 [r], Hubba the Dane, who had ſo frequently ravaged England, died of his wounds. The place was ever ſince called by our hiſtorians Hubbeſtow. At that time the Engliſh took the Daniſh ſtandard called *Reafan.* I mention *The Daniſh Standard.* this circumſtance becauſe from the ſtory in Aſſer Menevenſis, who gives this account, it may be ſeen that the Danes bore in their ſtandard a raven, which they pretended was embroidered by the daughters of Lodbroc, with the aſſurance of never-failing ſucceſs.

Nothing more occurs on this north coaſt, except *Ilfarcomb*, a convenient anchoring place, and near it *Ilfarcomb.* *Combmarton*, below which ſome old lead mines have *Combmarton.* been lately opened, with a few veins of ſilver inter-

mixed. *Comb*, to mention it once for all, is a common name for places in theſe parts, ſignifying a *low ground* or *valley*, and ſeems to be derived from *Kum*, a Britiſh word of like import, and the French ſtill retain the ſame word in the ſame ſenſe [s].

More to the ſouth-eaſt, near Somerſetſhire, appears *Bampton*, formerly *Baentun*, which under the *Bampton.* Conqueror fell to Walter de *Doway* [t], with large poſſeſſions in other parts. One of his deſcendants, Juliana an heireſs, married William Paganell, or *Paynell*, by whom ſhe had iſſue Fulk de *Bampton*, *The Paynells.* who had a ſon William, and Chriſtiana the wife of *Cogan* of Ireland, whoſe poſterity ſucceeded on the death of the heir of William without iſſue. From the Cogans it came by inheritance through *Hancford* and the *Fitz Warins* to the *Bourchiers* now earls of Bath.

In the infancy of the Norman government here *Earls of Devon.* (not to mention Hugh the Norman, whom queen Emma had before appointed preſident of this county) William I. created one *Baldwin* hereditary *ſheriff* of Devon and baron Okehampton; to whom ſucceeded in this honour his ſon *Richard*, who died without iſſue male [u]. Henry I. afterwards conferred on "*Ri-* "*chard de Rivers*, firſt Tiverton, then the honour "of Plimpton, with other Places thereto belonging, "creating him, in conſequence thereof, earl of

[m] V. c. 21. Ed. Rhodom.
[n] P. 105, where it is ſpelt *Ochemetone*.
[o] J. Hooker, Lives of the biſhops of Exeter.
[p] P. 100.
[q] *Cynuit*, p. 32. Ed. Wiſe.
[r] P. 878. Aſſer and Saxon Chronicle.
[s] Nicot's French and Latin Dictionary. *Cumba*, *Cumbus*, Iſid. Gloſſ. Du Cange in v. *Coumbe*. Laccombe Dict. de Vieux François.
[t] Domeſday, p. 111. b.
[u] He died 1137, and was buried at Brightley, afterwards removed to Ford abbey. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 255.

"Devon,

"Devon, with a grant of the third penny of the "yearly revenue of the county. This revenue of the "county, which then belonged to the king, amount-"ed only to thirty marks, of which the ſaid earl "had for his own uſe ten marks yearly. After this "he obtained of the king the iſle of Wight, whence "he was called earl of Devon, and lord Liſle [x]."

He had iſſue *Baldwin*, who, ſiding with Maud againſt Stephen, was obliged to quit the kingdom [y]. *Richard* his ſon recovered his father's honour [z], and left two ſons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*, who were ſucceſſively earls of Devon, and died without iſſue. The honour therefore reverted to their uncle, whoſe name was *William de Vernon* [a]. He had iſſue Baldwin, who died before his father, leaving by Margery daughter of Warin Fitz Gerald, *Baldwin* [b] third earl of Devon of this name. He had two children, Baldwin laſt earl of this family, who died [c] without iſſue [d], and changed the antient family ſeal, a griffin with a ſerpent [e] under him, for a lion rampant Azure in a field Orient; and Iſabel, who married William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle, and had a ſon Thomas, who ſoon died, and a daughter Avelina, who was married to Edmund earl of Lancaſter, and brought him a great eſtate. She dying ſoon without iſſue, Edward III. by letters patent [f], without any other ceremony, created *Hugh Courtney* of the blood royal (as is ſaid) of France [g], related to the former earls of Devon, and commanded to bear that title. He was ſucceeded [h] by his ſon *Hugh* [i], after whom came his grandchild *Edward*, ſon of his third ſon Edward, and left it [k] to his ſon *Hugh* [l], and he to his ſon *Thomas*, who died 36 Henry VI. This Thomas had three ſons, Thomas, Henry, and John, who experienced great changes of fortune in the fatal conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, while they adhered to the latter. Thomas was beheaded at York [m]; his brother Henry, who ſucceeded him, ſuffered the ſame fate ſeven years after at Saliſbury; and though Edward IV. created *Humphry Stafford* lord Stafford of Suthwick, earl of Devon, who was beheaded 2 Edw. IV. and buried at Glaſtonbury, yet *John Courtney* the youngeſt brother kept reſolutely this title till he was ſlain in the battle of Tewksbury. This family lay as it were extinct a long while, but recovered itſelf under Henry VII. who at laſt called forth to the honours of his anceſtors *Edward Courtney* [n], the neareſt heir male. He had iſſue *William* earl of Devon [o], who married Catharine [p] daughter of Edward IV. by whom he had *Henry* earl of Devon and marquis of Exeter, beheaded by Henry VIII [q]. whoſe ſon *Edward* was completely reſtored by queen Mary. This noble and hopeful youth died ſuddenly at Padua in Italy [r]; the beſt men, as Quadrigarius [s] obſerves, being the ſhorteſt lived. Forty-ſix years after his death, king James created *Charles Blunt*, baron Montjoy, lieutenant of Ireland, earl of Devon, a perſon of antient nobility, a diſtinguiſhed general and ſcholar, who had recovered Ireland and reſtored it to its former ſtate, by driving out the Spaniards, and routing or reducing the rebels. But death preſently robbed him both of the honours which his royal maſter had heaped upon him, and the wealth with which his munificence had enriched him.

This county contains 394 pariſh churches.

[x] Regiſter of Ford abbey.
[y] And died 1155, and was buried in the abbey of Quarrara. Ib.
[z] He died 1162. Ib.
[a] Died 1 Henry III. 1216. Ib.
[b] He died 1245, 29 Henry III. Ib.
[c] P. 1262, 46 Henry III. Brooke.
[d] His ſon John died an infant. Dugd. Brooke.
[e] A griffin only; but ſee Vincent on Brooke, p. 152. who aſcribes this alteration to the ſecond Richard, third earl, grandſon of the firſt earl Richard.
[f] By *writ* not *patent*. Brooke. Le Neve MS. note on Dugd. I. p. 638. Camden cites Clauſ. 9 Edw. III. m. 35 in dorſo.
[g] See Dugd. I. p. 634.
[h] He died 14 Edw. III. 1340. Dugd. I. p. 639.
[i] Died 51 Edw. III. buried at Exeter. Ib.
[k] Died 1419, 7 Henry V. buried at Ford. Ib.
[l] Died 10 Henry V. Ib.
[m] Camden is followed by Brooke, who is corrected by Vincent, p. 162, who makes earl Thomas the ſecond die after his father, 1 Edw. IV. He is called the laſt earl of Devon in the record of his attainder, 1 Edw. IV. Dugd. p. 641, confounds him with his brother John. See Cleveland's Hiſt. of the Courtenay family, p. 220—237.
[n] Nephew to earl Edward, who died 1419. He died 1 Hen. VIII. and was buried at Tiverton. Dugd. ib.
[o] Died 3 Henry VIII. buried in Black-friers, London. His wife at Tiverton, 1527. Dugd. I. p. 642.
[p] Died 1527, 19 Henry VIII. buried at Tiverton. Ib.
[q] 30 Henry VIII. 1538. Ib.
[r] 1556. Ib.
[s] An antient Roman hiſtorian, cited by Aulus Gellius XVII. p. 2.

# ADDITIONS.

THE County of DEVON is univerſally allowed to be one of the moſt valuable in the kingdom. In form it reſembles a parallelogram, having its oppoſite angles projecting into the Engliſh and Briſtol channel. Its extent from ſea to ſea, taken from Praul Point near the Start and Salcombe in the South, to Counteſbury Foreland in the North, is about 71 miles, and from the eaſtern boundary, where it makes an angle with the river Axe in the pariſh of Thorncombe, to Hartland Point nearly ſeventy-two. It is about two hundred and eighty-ſeven miles in circumference, whereof its maritime coaſt is nearly one hundred and fifty. The area contains 2,552 ſquare miles, or 1,600,000 acres. The general face of the county preſents, what Mr. Polwhele[a] calls, "a ſcene of wild irregularity," but though deep broken into hills and valleys, it in no reſpect deſerves the appellation of a "*fractured* country."

The climate is peculiarly mild. In the ſevere winter of 1788-9, the thermometer, in a northern aſpect at Exeter, was but one day ſo low as 13° of Fahrenheit; and the mean heat of April on the average of 20 years is 53.03 of the ſame ſcale. The moſt prevailing winds, influenced probably by the direction of the Engliſh channel, are weſt or ſouth weſt, and the ſeverer gales are almoſt conſtantly from the ſame quarter. The eaſterly winds of ſpring, which are ſo ſeverely felt on the eaſtern coaſts of the kingdom, are here ſhorter in their duration, and milder in their temperature. They are however more productive of blights than any other winds, and are particularly injurious to the bud of the apple trees. Thunder is not, even in ſummer, a frequent event; and though the annals of the county record the occurrence of earthquakes, they have never been violent or alarming. From the mild and even tenor of the climate, the air is preferred by the faculty to that of France or Portugal. Many plants not naturally evergreen retain their leaves during the winter in the valleys near the ſea, or loſe them only for a very ſhort period. The myrtles at Mount Edgcumbe have reſiſted the cold of many winters; and near the ſea, as well as in the lower regions at a diſtance from it, they are ſeldom ſheltered. They ſuffer only from a ſevere froſt following a rainy ſeaſon.

The ſoil is various. The ſouthern angle conſiſts of ſtrong fertile loam; and this ſtratum extends to the north and eaſt, till it meets at the eaſtern angle of the parallelogram the chalk of Dorſet and the flints of Somerſetſhire. The ſame ſoil is found alſo between the Exe and the Teing, extending north and north-weſt, between the banks of the Creedy and the granite of Dartmoor, till it diſappears in the clay of the northern regions. The northern angle is free-ſtone, and, within it, in the ſame direction, is the clay, bounded on its ſouthern termination by the granite of Dartmoor, and the fertile loam of the ſouth. The weſtern region conſiſts of moor ſtone. The flints are in detached portions, occupying, however, thoſe tracts of common called Blackdown, between Honiton, and Wellington, and Halldown near Exeter. The free-ſtone of the north angle is occaſionally flinty, and the varied irregular portion bordering in the north-eaſt on Somerſetſhire is more ſtrictly a flinty region. The lime-ſtone is alſo ſcattered in irregular ſtrata. It is found riſing occaſionally to view even among the granites on the ſkirts of Dartmoor, and under the ſtrong loam of the ſouthern angle, compacted into marble of every colour, almoſt emulating the pure white of the beſt ſtatuary, the varied hues of the different Italian marbles, interſperſed with agates, chalcedonies, various ſea ſhells, &c. capable of an exquiſite poliſh, and preſenting, in the wild extravagance of natural depoſition or uncontrouled chryſtallization, appearances the moſt groteſque, whimſical, or pictureſque. In general the marbles of this county admit of a very high and beautiful poliſh, and they riſe in blocks ſo large and maſſy as to admit of being cut into columns of more than eight feet in height. The moſt beautiful yellow marbles, emulating thoſe of Sienna, ariſe between Teignmouth and Torbay: thoſe in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh and Aſhburton are chiefly black, or black veined with white. The beautiful variegated and white marbles are chiefly raiſed by Mr. Kendal, ſtone maſon, of Exeter. Of theſe ſoils the ſtrong loam is particularly fertile, and it generally reſts on clay, which retains the water and contributes to aſſiſt vegetation. On the hills the ſoil is ſhallow, intermixed with flinty rocks; and in the vales are ſome few ſpots of rich blue marle. The marle beds are too ſcanty to ſupply manure in a large proportion, and lime is therefore chiefly employed. Sea ſand is alſo highly uſeful, and uſed in the north-weſt, and occaſionally in the ſouth; but every kind of ſand is not equally productive of fertility; that which conſiſts of comminuted ſea ſhells, and conſequently of calcareous particles and animal gluten, is chiefly uſeful[b]. Denſhiring, a practice ſuppoſed to have received its appellation from this county, is ſtill in uſe to a certain degree with ſome of the moſt intelligent farmers in the South hams, though forbidden by many landlords as injurious[c]. Denſhiring is from the Saxon

[a] II. p. 5.

[b] Of the manure by ſea-ſand in this county and Cornwall, ſee Dr. Cox and Dr. Bury in Phil. Tranſ. N° 103, p. 29. and No. 316. p. 142. It is the ſand only which conſiſts of broken and comminuted ſea-ſhells that is uſeful: the quartroſe ſand is uſeleſs or pernicious, except it be incorporated with a tough ſtratum of clay or a ſpungy ſoil, which requires to be made more denſe.

[c] Agricultural Survey of this County.

ben ꝛceapan to *ſhave* or dig up the *valleys*. Virgil's[d] deſcription is called in this county *ſwilling*, from the Saxon ꝛpelan *aſcendere*, and conſiſts in ſhaving off the turf, and burning it on the ſpot.

The rocky baſis of thoſe parts of the county, where there is no lime-ſtone, conſiſts of ſchiſtus and granite. The ſchiſtus is more prevalent; ſometimes in laminæ ſo thin as to be capable of being divided and becoming uſeful tiles; ſometimes thicker and breaking into cubical or parallelopiped maſſes. The ſlate in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and near Aſhburton, is very excellent, though not equal to that of Denyball quarry in Cornwall. Of this ſtone conſiſt the volcanic ſcoriæ and lava, frequently found in this county; and likewiſe of ſchiſtus excluſively, for, though a very few ſcattered remains of volcanos occur in the moor-ſtone country, the lava is ſtill of the nature of ſchiſtus, and contains few of the peculiar component parts of the granite. The other vaſt ſtratum, which gives ſolidity to the county, is granite, of which almoſt all the varieties obſerved by Sauſſure in the Alps are to be found. In many parts of this county the ſchiſtus appears to paſs under the granite, as lately noted in Scotland; but it has not been traced to any conſiderable extent, or obſerved ſo minutely as to enable us to draw any concluſions from it reſpecting the origin of either ſtone. This fact will at leaſt explain the occaſional appearances of lava in a country of moor-ſtone, a rock which has never hitherto been obſerved, with certainty, to have been melted by volcanic fires.

In the moor-ſtone, and the flinty regions, the minerals of Devonſhire have been moſtly diſcovered. The tin of this county is chiefly found in Dartmoor; and there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that the tin exported in the earlieſt ages from Britain was taken from the weſtern ſides of the moor, and either carried to the Scilly iſlands by the barks of the Britans, or laden in the Phœnician ſhips which came up the Tamar. Many antient ſtream-works are ſtill found in every valley on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the moor, ſeemingly abandoned on account of the accumulation of water. Lead alſo occurs on Dartmoor, and in ſome parts is richly combined with ſilver; but lead is alſo found in various other parts of the county, chiefly where quartz affords it a matrix. Iron is profuſely ſcattered through every part of Devonſhire; but, though ſome ores of peculiar value have been ſhewn, there is no evidence of their being in ſtrata ſo extenſive as to render the working them advantageous, even though fuel ſhould be found in ſufficient abundance for the ſmelting furnace. Copper is not frequent, nor its ores very rich. The manganeſe on the contrary is found in a variety of ſpots, containing a large proportion of pure air; nor does this mineral riſe in any country in a ſtate better adapted for the uſes of the bleacher or the potter. Large quantities are annually exported by Mr. Kingdon, of Exeter, for each manufacture. In this county the manganeſe is found in detached ſhallow ſpots near the ſurface, as if it was in part derived from the atmoſphere, and ſome obſervations have led to a ſuſpicion, that, like coal, it has a conſtant and peculiar direction. Cobalt is alſo found, of which about 1700lb. was ſent to London ſome years ago; but, as there was no farther demand, we ſuppoſe it muſt have been poor, which indeed is the caſe with all that has hitherto been found in England. As the German contains biſmuth and ſilver, ſo did that in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor. The ſilver in the preſent inſtance wore, however, a remarkable appearance: it had the reſemblance of hairs or taſſels of the pureſt ſilver, which eaſily ſeparated from the cobalt, and were ſo flexible as to permit their being wound as rings round the finger. Amid the cobalt and water which ruſhed out from the Goſſan, a miner collected an handful of theſe ſilver filaments, or capillary efflorеſcences, about an ounce in weight; ſome of them were nearly of the ſize of a ſtraw, and about an inch and a half in length.

The clays of Devonſhire are alſo exported. The white pipe clay is little inferior to the chaolin of China; but the decaying moor-ſtone, which ſupplies the place of the Chineſe petunze in the manufactories of this county, is brought from Cornwall. The Growan clay alſo, which is in reality the decayed moor-ſtone, occurs in greater perfection in Cornwall than in this county. The moor-ſtone was alſo ſome years ſince turned into ornamental columns, in a lathe; and the red quartz, contraſted with the black felt ſpar and the brilliancy of the mica, appeared highly beautiful. Many ſpecimens are equal to the Egyptian granite. Lord Mount Edgecumbe has ſome beautiful ſpecimens of the red or oriental granite converted into tables and columns. Columns were exported to London and to France; but the hardneſs of the ſtone rendered the turning and poliſhing of it a work of conſiderable labour and expence. On theſe accounts the demand was never very conſiderable. That the granite is not more frequently worked, is not ſo much owing to the hardneſs of the ſtone, as to the frequent ſeparation of ſome ſmall portion of the ſuperficies, and that frequently when it has nearly attained the finiſh of the higheſt poliſh.

Coal has lately been found in the neighbourhood of Taviſtock; but it is a culm only, fit for the ſmith, the lime burner, &c. The coal at Bovey, deſcribed by Dean Milles, Phil. Tranſ. LI. P. II. is found in ſtrata between clay, at firſt ſlightly bituminous, but more compact and more inflammable at greater depths. It greatly reſembles in *appearance* wood impregnated with bitumen; but the ſtrata are too regular to be derived from trees accidentally fallen, and their dip too great; as in yielding clay they muſt have rather from their weight lain horizontally. In its fracture it appears ſtriated, but from retraction in drying it affects rather a diviſion into cubical maſſes. Mr. Swete collected a variety of ſpecimens of the Bovey coal, and is convinced that, if the whole ſtrata are not maſſes of wood impregnated with bitumen, yet portions of it indubitably are ſo. From the ſurface of the ground, much of which is moraſs, he has taken out laminæ or ſplinters of fir wood in their natural and perfect ſtate. He has found connected portions, partly affected by bitumen, and others

[d] Georg. I. 84 and ſeq. Riſdon's Survey of Devon, p. 1.

with

with the ſame veins and lineaments abſolutely converted into coal. In its greateſt depth, whence there is a ſtrong exudation of water tinctured vivid green by vitriol, with which it abounds, the ſtratum is moſt inflammable, and of a deeper hue. As it approaches the ſurface of the bog, it becomes lighter and leſs dark, and on the upper part in every reſpect wood. Coal has been ſought for in many other parts of the country, but with little ſucceſs. Small ſtrings have been occaſionally diſcovered; but they have not been followed, as, from every probable appearance, they did not lead to a load.

The rivers of Devonſhire ariſe chiefly from its alpine region, Dartmoor. The higheſt part of this diſtrict, Crockerntor, which will be ſoon again mentioned, and Cran-mer (probably *grand mer)* pool in its neighbourhood, is the ſource of the Ockments and the Taw, which fall into the Briſtol channel; of the Lid and the Tavy, which ſwell the ſtreams of the Tamar; of the Dart and the Teings which fall into the Engliſh Channel. The Ex[e], which gives name to the metropolis of Devonſhire, is in reality derived from Exmoor, in the neighbouring county of Somerſet, ſoon increaſed by a ſtream much more conſiderable, called the Barle, and receiving in its courſe the tributary rivers, the Lowman, the Culm, and the Clyſt, from the higher flinty regions of the Eaſtern ſide of the county; and, on the weſt, the Creedy, which aſſumes only ſize and conſequence from the concurrence of various rills of no very diſtant origin. The higher grounds of the north, which ſeem to have oppoſed effectual reſiſtance to the incurſions of the Atlantic when it formed the Briſtol Channel, give riſe to various little ſtreams on the eaſt, which either ſwell the Taw, or fall undiſtinguiſhed into the neighbouring ſea, and on the weſt to the Torridge, which paſſes far to the ſouth, till it meets the granite of Dartmoor, when it turns to the eaſt and the north, till it adds, with the two Ockments, to the dignity of the Taw, near its embouchure in Barnſtaple Bay. The ſouthern part of Dartmoor is the ſource alſo of different ſtreams, which ſoon fall into the Engliſh Channel. Theſe are too inconſiderable to be particularly diſtinguiſhed, if we except the Plym, which has riſen to fame by giving its appellation to Plymouth, though the Hamoaze is, in reality, the embouchure of the united rivers the Tamar and the Tavy.

The mineral ſprings of Devonſhire are almoſt entirely chalybeat, ſometimes with a ſmall proportion of ſea ſalt. They are found at the foot of Cleave Hill, about half a mile weſt of Exeter, near Taviſtoke, Lamerton, Liſton, Bampton, &c. But neither their power as chalybeats, nor the importance of their other impregnations, render them objects of notice.

Foſſil bones are often met with, and alſo real bones not in a ſtate of petrifaction. From a cavern in a marble rock near Chudleigh about 30 years ago were taken bones of an animal of the ſtag kind, which were of an aſtoniſhing ſize, and can be referred to none but the ſpecies of mooſe deer or elk. Mr. Swete has in his poſſeſſion a few of the bones of this animal; and a tooth, one of the molares, in its circumference at the face meaſures five inches and a half, and at the middle, from whence the roots branch off, ſix and a half. He has alſo taken up in his grounds at Oxton embodied in ſandſtone and flint, great numbers of echini, aſtroites, and bivalve ſhells foſſilized; and from an eſtate near Newton Buſhel, a foſſil, which may be referred to the claſs of tubulariæ, in a maſs of which one of the porpitæ is embodied. In the rocks near Honiton, on the eaſtern angle of the county, ſome foſſil bones, ſeemingly of birds and ſmaller animals, have been found in a Magneſian rock. The cornua ammonis and common foſſil ſhells are frequent in the Limeſtone diſtrict, and, as has been already noticed, are found imbedded in the ſolid marble.

In an agricultural view the county of Devon may be divided into the arable, the grazing, and the breeding diſtricts. All the ſtrong loam regions produce corn with great ſucceſs, and the thinner ſoils, in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor, are alſo tilled with unequal but uſually thin crops. In general, except in the luxuriant weſtern diſtrict of the Southhams, the modern agricultural improvements are little practiſed, and the drill-huſbandry is almoſt unknown. Grazing has, in many places, ſuperſeded tillage; and, from attention to the breed of cattle in the northern diſtrict, this county has lately gained credit in the larger markets beyond their own confines. Their ſheep, in part derived from Leiceſterſhire, are of a larger and handſomer race; and their weight has riſen from eight or ten pounds per quarter, that of the Dartmoor breed to more than thirty. It is doubtful, however, whether the meat is not impaired in flavour; and certain, that the wool is injured in the fineneſs of its ſtaple. The breeding diſtricts are in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor and Exmore; but the cattle are ſmall and ſtunted, from the coldneſs of the air of theſe higher regions, and from the poor nature of the graſs in a thin ſtony ſoil. The breed of horſes on Exmoor are peculiar, reſembling the Shetland race, ſmall, ſtrong, remarkably active, and ſpirited. I mention them in this place, as they are ſo much employed in the north-eaſtern diſtrict of this county. The orchards of Devonſhire have been long celebrated, though it ſtill remains uncertain from whom their plantation was firſt derived. Many of the apples uſually eaten at tables are however evidently from France. The nonpareil, the quarington (Charenton), and ſome others, ſtill retain their original name, or at leaſt the name but ſlightly changed. The cider of Devonſhire is made from apples, ſome of which are peculiar to it; and they even, but very rarely, make cider from the native apple, the common crab. The expreſſed juice of this wilding for many months ferments with great violence, and muſt be repeatedly racked, or no veſſel will contain it. In four or five years it becomes a ſtrong moderately ſharp cider, reſembling the other kinds; as the Vin de Grave, or Old Hock, reſembles the Spaniſh white wines. From a more careful atten-

[e] It retains its name probably from its having been originally the term for river in general (*Iſch* or *Oſch*). From this, Exeter is derived, q. d. *Ex ceaſtre*, the city on *the* river.

tion

tion to the management of cider, the quality of this liquor is greatly improved, and the choiceſt cider from the Southams and other diſtricts equals the beſt from Herefordſhire. Lead was never uſed in their pounds in any quantity, and even where it was, never corroded by the acid, ſo as to have warranted Sir George Baker in forming his fanciful hypotheſis. The dairies of Devonſhire are managed in a peculiar way. The milk is ſuffered to ſtand twelve hours and ſometimes longer, till the cream, which naturally ſeparates, has riſen to the top. It is then put over a ſtove with charcoal (formerly over the kitchen fire, whence it contracted a ſmoky taſte, ſtill ſenſible to palates unaccuſtomed to it), where its heat is brought as near as poſſible to that of boiling. When thoroughly ſcalded, it is returned to the dairy, where, in about ten or twelve hours, a thick cream riſes, by which, with the hand, the butter is conſtantly made. The real ſmoky and the ſuſpected braſſy taſte renders the Devonſhire butter unpleaſing to ſtrangers; but braſs pans are now almoſt univerſally diſuſed, nor is it certain that, if carefully cleaned, they can impart any taſte to cream from a ſolution of the metal. The cheeſe from ſcalded milk is very poor, conſiſting wholly of its gluten without any portion of the oil.

The tenures in this county, where the eſtates are large, are generally for ninety-nine years, determinable on the death of three lives, a ſpecies of holding greatly injurious to agriculture, and never advantageous to the lord, except where the rental of land ſo leaſed amounts to ſeveral thouſands *per ann.* The periods of common leaſes ſeldom exceed twenty-one years, generally terminable at ſeven or fourteen, at the option of either tenant or lord. Freehold property is greatly divided. The yeomanry live in friendſhip and good neighbourhood, as there are few who, from riches or eſtates of an extraordinary extent, are greatly ſuperior to thoſe around.

The canals of Devonſhire are few. That of Mr. Templer reaches from the neighbourhood of Chudleigh to the Teign, chiefly for the purpoſe of exporting more conveniently the finer clays. Another was projected along the level of the Creedy and the Ex to Crediton, from thence to join the Taw, and ultimately unite the Briſtol and Engliſh channels. A ſimilar idea ſeems to have been entertained by Mr. Rolle, in the reported junction of the northern curvature of the Torridge, by means probably of the Ockments with ſome of the rivers which riſe from the vicinity of Cranmere pool. The former was rejected, in conſequence of the magnitude and expence of the undertaking, as well as from ſome unexpected local obſtacles; and the latter has not yet been ſufficiently matured to admit of a judgement being formed of it. There is much reaſon to believe it wholly impracticable. The population of Devonſhire is not certainly known. Exeter does not contain 20,000, and the whole population perhaps ſcarcely exceeds 300,000 inhabitants. In the town of Dock alone they reckon an addition of near 3000 houſes ſince Templeman's time. In other towns an increaſe of 10,000 may be reckoned, which, at ſix perſons to a houſe, will make the number of perſons 60,000 additional, of which Dock alone contains 25,000. There are no leſs than 472 pariſhes in the county, including 19 in the city and county of Exeter[f]. There are three agricultural ſocieties now eſtabliſhed in the county: the ſouthern is well known; one in the north was eſtabliſhed about 1794; but the eaſtern is a new inſtitution commencing with happy auſpices.

The wealth of the Devonſhire tin mines antiently appears by the four ſtannary juriſdictions, with as many ſtannary courts and coinage towns, viz. Plympton, Taviſtoke, Aſhburton, and Chagford. By theſe are choſen from time to time at the direction of the lord warden certain jurats, to meet in a general ſeſſion of parliament at *Crockern torr*, a high hill in the middle of Dartmore. This parliament has power to make laws touching the ſtate of the mines and ſtannaries, a volume whereof was printed in queen Elizabeth's time, the earl of Bedford being lord warden, as were others in the ſame reign (1600), in the wardenſhip of Sir Walter Raleigh. It alſo expreſsly appears, as was before obſerved in Cornwall, that in king John's time Devonſhire produced greater quantities of tin than that county, its coinage being ſet to farm for £.100. yearly, and that of Cornwall for 100 marks only. But now Cornwall has almoſt the whole trade; and though they ſtill work in Dartmoor in this county, (there being at preſent three mines worked in different parts of the moor) it turns to no conſiderable advantage. However, the government remains, and the Devonſhire tinners are not under the lord lieutenant of the county, but form a ſeparate militia by themſelves[g]. Here were formerly mines of gold and ſilver, as appears from ſeveral grants from Edward III. and Richard II. with a reſervation of the tenths of the church[h].

That the Romans were poſſeſſed of Devon, appears from the Foſs way croſſing it, and from their coins dug up in it, particularly a gold Nero at Exeter, another of Theodoſius near Barnſtable, ſeveral ſilver ones of Severus, &c. and braſs coins in great quantities, and from lares diſcovered a few years ago at Exeter. To *Iſca Danmoniorum*, where Leland[i] ſaw two fragments of Roman inſcriptions, two Roman ways led, one from *Durnovaria* (Dorcheſter), along the coaſt, taking in *Moridunum*; another from *Iſchalis*, or Ilcheſter. Theſe two in Horſley's eſſay on Antonine's Itinerary[k] are put into one: but Dr. Borlaſe[l] finds two croſſing each other near Honiton. Mr. Lewis of Honiton[m] traced a chain of camps, which he ſuppoſed Roman ſtations afterwards occupied by the Danes, between Honiton and Exeter, beyond which place he ſuppoſed the Romans did not penetrate: but Mr. Swete has traced a Roman road for a mile or two on Halldown to the weſt of Exeter. Theſe ſtations are *Woodbury* and *Bellbury* caſtles near Ottery, *Hembury*[n] fort, like Maiden caſtle in Dorſetſhire, *Blackbury* camp above Wiſcomb, *Muſbury*, *Stockland*, and *Membury*. Of theſe Woodbury and

[f] Mr. Fraſer's report to the Agricultural Society of London, 1794.
[g] Gibſon.
[h] Pettus's Fodinæ Regales, p. 13, 14.
[i] It. III. 47.
[k] Britannia Romana.
[l] Antiq. of Cornwall, 2d. Ed. p. 323.
[m] Memoir addreſſed to the Society of Antiquaries 1780.
[n] Hembury q. d. *Hen burg*, an old or capital fort, as Maiden caſtle, on the ſame plan, means *ingens collis*.

Hembury ſeem not to have aſſumed the form appropriate to any particular people, but to have taken the ſhape altogether from local circumſtances. Hembury camp is conſtructed on a long narrow headland; it might have been a parallelogram; but the extremities at the North and South are rounded, ſo that it partakes more of an oval figure. Woodbury is much too irregular to determine what figure it is of. Riſdon mentions Membury, Woodbury, and Muſbury or *Muchbery*, and another near the ſea. Theſe he ſuppoſes to have been Saxon forts againſt the Danes, who greatly infeſted this county, and their fortifications, called *Dane Caſtles*, are ſtill to be ſeen in abundance in different parts of the county on ſeveral high hills[o]. Mr. Aubrey[p] mentions a Daniſh camp at *Peahembury* on Blackdown near Columbſtoke. Biſhop Lyttelton ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1754, a plan of an old camp, of a very ſingular form, called Daniſh, on Blackdown in Lodeſwell pariſh, and having a proſpect of twenty miles round from a ſmall eminence within it. This is not far from Stanburrow.

Mr. King, in a manuſcript in poſſeſſion of Dr. Parr of Exeter, mentions another fort called *Tumpen* fort or caſtle on the ſouthern extremity of Blackdown hills, as Hembury fort is on the weſtern. It is placed on an elevated ſituation, and on the north-weſt carried to the edge of the hill, where it muſt have been almoſt inacceſſible.

The Weſt Saxons made this county for ſome time the ſeat of their kingdom, and after their removal committed the cuſtody of it to the earls, who were at that time officiary.

Among the principal landholders here in the Norman times were the king, the biſhops of *Exeter* and *Coutance*; the religious houſes of *Glaſtenbury*, *Taviſtoke*, *Buckfaſtre*, *Horton*, *Cranborn*, *Battle*, *Rouen*, *Mount St. Michael*, *St. Stephen's* and *Trinity* at *Caen*: earls *Hugh* and *Mortaigne*, *Baldwin vicecomes*, *Judael de Totenais*, *William de Moion*, *William Chievre*, *William de Faleiſe*, *William de Poilgi*, *William d'Ow*, *Walter de Douai*, *Walter Clavile*, *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, *Roger de Buſli*, *Robert de Albermarle*, *Robert the Baſtard*, *Richard Fitz-Torulf*, *Ralph de Limeſi*, *Ralph Pagenel*, *Ralph de Felgheres*, *Ralph de Pomerei*, &c. &c. Of the lay lords, *Baldwin vicecomes* and *Judael de Totenais* had the largeſt property, and next after them *William de Chievre*, *William de Faleiſe*, *Walter Clavile*, *Ralph de Pomerey*[q].

Lifton. *Lifton*, giving name to the hundred, ſeems to have been once more conſiderable.

Werrington. Near it is *Werrington*, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Morrice, now of the Duke of Northumberland.

Lidford. *Lidford* in Domeſday had twenty-eight burgeſſes within and forty-one without the borough[r]; and, as an argument of its importance, the cuſtody of its caſtle was committed from time to time to perſons of the greateſt quality. Whatever were the cauſes of its decay Lidford has now loſt its mayoralty; and whereas it once ſent burgeſſes to parliament, it was diſcharged from that obligation *propter paupertatem*. Its caſtle, a ſquare edifice, yet remains; ſcattered walls ſtill mark its extent. A fall on the Lyd is about half-a-mile above the bridge, and is a wild romantic ſcene. What is commonly called Lidford caſcade is not formed by the Lyd, but a ſmaller ſtream thus falling into it, running rapid at one time, at another falling perpendicular, in the whole deſcent between three and four hundred feet. Two or three miles ſouth-weſt from hence ſtands *Brent Torr*, q. d. the high rock, on whoſe ſummit is a pariſh church dedicated to St. Michael[s], and a noted ſea mark. It is a maſs of hill riſing to a great height from a perfect plane, differing from all the ſurrounding torrs, and covered with a fine verdure between the rocks of granite, ariſing from a very rich ſoil, far different from that of the adjacent heath, its ſummit and ſides arreſting the vapours and clouds wafted from the Atlantic, which being condenſed, keep the upper parts of the torr always wet. This torr ſeems to ſome an extinct volcano[t], though others can ſee no indications of its having been ſuch. Not far from thence, bordering on Dartmore, is a village called the *Gubbins*, whoſe inhabitants Fuller falſely repreſents as a ſet of lawleſs ſavages, though he acknowledges they were civilizing in his time: ſince which the opening turnpike roads over Dartmore has improved the face of the moor country, and the manners of its borderers. Brent Torr. Gubbins.

*Taviſtock*, which gives name to a hundred, ſtands cloſe to the river *Tavy*, over which a bridge of three arches leads immediately into the abbey precinct, in which remain only two gates (one a priſon), and part of the refectory, now a meeting-houſe, a large park, a tower with elegantly fretted pinnacles converted into a mill-houſe. The chapter-houſe, which was entire with 46 beautiful arches, and the Saxon ſchool, were pulled down 1736, to build a houſe for the duke of Bedford's ſteward. In the only arch of the cloiſters they ſhew two large bones pretended to be Orgar's, or rather Ordulf's, whoſe figure was there 1718, but is now gone. The church has been down ever ſince 1670. In a field near the town, on high ground, is an antient ſquare edifice, overgrown with ivy, called "The Bolt Houſe," whence iſſues a large chryſtal ſtream, which runs in a fine current through the ſtreets, and originally ſupplied the abbey with water. This was a mitred abbey, valued at £.902. *per annum*[u], and its abbot had ſuch a controverſy with Oldham biſhop of Exeter about the privileges of his houſe as involved the latter in a ſentence of excommunication, under which he died. The foundation here for the encouragement of Saxon literature probably ſunk at the Reformation, though had the divines of that time been aware how much the doctrines of the early Saxon church correſponded with thoſe they were introducing, it would have been for their intereſt to have kept it up. The anecdote of a Saxon grammar being printed here in the beginning of the late civil wars (a very unlikely period) reſts on the ſingle authority of biſhop Gibſon, or Dr. Muſgrave[x], who ſent him many particulars relative to this county. Such a memorial of the typographic art among us might have been expected to have eſcaped to the preſent age as Taviſtock.

[o] Gibſon. Riſdon, p. 26, 27. 35.
[p] Monumenta Britannica.
[q] Domeſday.
[r] 140 burgeſſes. Charter of king Edward. Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 1008.
[s] Gibſon.
[t] Gent. Mag. Ib. p. 911.
[u] Tanner, p. 87.
[x] Mr. Bagford would have ſtuck at no price for a grammar printed at Taviſtock, commonly called "The long Grammar." Hearne's Appendix to Heming's Chartulary, p. 662.

well

well as Walton's tranſlation of Boetius de Conſolatione, "enprented in the exempt monaſtery of Taveſtoke "in Denſhyre, by me dan Thomas Rychard monke "of the ſaid monaſtery, 1525," 4to. and "the con- "firmation of the tynners charter, 26 Henry VIII." in 16 leaves, 4to.[y] Taviſtock is a corporation, borough, market, and ſtannary town, and gives title of marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford, who has large eſtates here. It alſo gave birth to Sir John Glanville a judge, his ſon a ſerjeant, and to Sir John Maynard.

Lamerton. Two miles from hence is *Lamerton*, in whoſe church is an antient monument of the Tremaines, and the effigies of two twin brothers of that family, Nicholas and Andrew, whoſe appetites and feelings exactly correſponded, and who were ſlain together in France 1663[z]. The chief ſeat of the Tremaines, and now the reſidence of Arthur Tremaine, Eſq. is *Sydenham*, two miles ſouth of Lifton beforementioned.

ydenham.

South of Taviſtock, on the river Tavy, near its conflux with the Tamar, is *Beer Ferris*, ſo called from the family of Ferrars, antiently famous in this county. In this pariſh in the reign of Henry VI. were ſilver mines, which were re-entered by Sir John Maynard[a], and diſcontinued, but worked again for the laſt ten years by Mr. Gullet; at firſt with ſucceſs, much ſilver having been extracted from the lead, but ſince with leſs activity, perhaps from the lead ore, in which the ſilver is contained, being leſs copious. From the beſt accounts, however, the ore is in general rich and promiſing.

eer Ferris.

ckland. At *Buckland*, Amicia, counteſs of Devon, founded a Ciſtertian abbey, 1278, valued at £. 241.[b] This abbey was the ſeat of the famous Sir Francis Drake, whoſe deſcendant Sir Francis Henry Drake died in 1795, and left it with his other eſtates to Lord Heathfield, ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter, there being no male in the family. The title of baronet has been claimed by a gentleman of very remote kindred[c] to the laſt Sir Francis, who had another ſeat near Exeter, called *Nutwell-court*, where he ſomewhat improved grounds naturally very beautiful. Lord Heathfield is improving them ſtill farther, and is building [1796] a new houſe.

twell- rt.

mouth. "Plimouth was caullid afore by the old name "Sutton, and was devided into Valetort, that was in "the north part of the town, now the left [leſte] "part of it. This was longging unto one Valetort. "The middle and hert of the town was cawllid Sutton "Prior.—The Eaſt part was called Sutton R....., "and in this part was the white freres.—The church "and much of the ground wheron Suttoun, "now caullid Plymmouth, was buildid, was long- "ging to one of the prebends of Plymtoun.—All "ſuch as hath by continuance ſins the time of "Henry II. buildid houſes in Sutton Prior, now "the greateſt part of Plymmouth, toke licens of the "priorie at Plymtoun, as of their chief lord.— "This toun about king Henry the Second's tyme was a "mene thing as an inhabitation for fiſchars, and after "encreaſed by a litle and a litle.—The name of Plym- "mouth town, and the privilege to have a mair was 16 "Henry VI. firſt granted by act of parliament. The "town is very large, and at this time devided into four "wardes, and ther is a captain yn eche of theſe wardes, "and under each captain three conſtables.—The "mouth of the gulph wherein the ſhippes of Ply- "mouth lyith is waullid on eche ſide and chainid "over in tyme of neceſſite: on the ſouth-weſt ſide of "this mouth is a blok houſe, and on a rokky hill hard "by it is a ſtrong caſtel quadrate, having a eche corner "a great round tower. It ſeemeth to be no very old "peace of worke. Hard to this caſtelle waul Veyſey, "now biſhop of Exeter, began a peace of an highe "and ſtronge waul from Plymouth[d]." In Edward the Third's time the French attempted to burn it, and actually ſucceeded 6 Henry IV. Riſdon[e] aſcribes the caſtle to biſhop Strafford, in the reign of Edward III. whoſe arms were on it. Elizabeth conſiderably repaired and ſtrengthened it; and on its ſite Charles II. built a citadel of five regular baſtions and 165 guns, which, added to thoſe in the other fortifications, make above 250[f]. Since the alarm given off this port by the combined fleets of France and Spain in the ſummer of 1779, the fortifications have been exceedingly ſtrengthened. William III. made here, 1691—1693, in the inlet called Hamoaze, two miles up the Tamar, two docks, one wet, the other dry. The former will contain five men of war at a time: the dry dock is 1200 feet ſquare, capable of receiving a firſt-rate man of war, with a baſon before it above 200 feet ſquare, with dwelling and ſtore houſes, rope yards, and other convenient requiſites for an arſenal, forming a ſmall town with its chapel, and a ſpacious key, by the ſide of Sutton pool. Charles II. built on the hill above Plymouth a fort called *the Haw*.

The following ſtatement of the docks, batteries, &c. was communicated ſoon after the publication of the firſt edition of this work.

Single wet dock for firſt rates, 240 feet by 90.
Two double docks for two 90 gun ſhips each.
One ſingle dock for a firſt rate.
Another ſingle for a 64.
Another open dock for inſpecting frigates.
Three ſlips for building firſt rates.
One ſmall for ſmall frigates.
One for 74 gun ſhips, 209 feet by 52.
One for 50 gun ſhips, 166 feet by 47.
Two large ſtorehouſes for boatſwains' and carpenters' ſtores, 1765.
Rigging houſe and ſail lofts, 1775.
Rope houſe.
Maſt pond.
Another, 1763. } cut out of ſolid rock.
Between the two ponds maſt houſes.
Five ſheds on each ſide of the mould left for grain and rough maſts, and underneath they float.
Beyond them a boat houſe and boat pond.
A ſmith's ſhop.

Batteries ſince 1779.

On Mount Wiſe, twelve 32-pounders en barbette.

[y] Ames's Hiſt. of Printing, p. 468. 430. Herbert's edit. p. 1439-40. This was reprinted by Sumner 1600, fol. Herbert, p. 1291, and by Denham 1574, 4to. Ib. p. 947.
[z] Riſdon. [a] Gibſon.
[b] Tanner, p. 98.
[c] Affirmed by the late Sir Francis to be a natural ſon of his brother.
[d] Leland, Itin. III. 22.
[e] Riſdon, p. 68.
[f] The iſle of St. Nicholas is miſcalled by Mr. Camden *St. Michael*. It is corrected to St. *Nicholas* in Holland 1610, and returned to St. *Michael* in his ſecond edition.

Two

Two between that and the yard, one of 6-pounders, and one of 4-pounders.

Two South of Mount Wife of fix 14-pounders and two of four 14-pounders.

Weſtern King, a regular fort of twelve 24-pounders, en embraſure.

Weſt end of Hoo, fix 18-pounders.

Eaſtern King, four 18-pounders.

At Stoke, a blockhouſe called the Pattypan.

Eaſt ſide of the yard on a height, four 9-pounders; one 12-pounder the only gun ſaved of the Soleil Royale.

Several old batteries and forts erected in the civil war remain.

This town had antiently but one church, ſubject to Plympton priory. Charles I. built another 1641[g], which was conſecrated in the reign of Charles II. and dedicated to its royal founder.

Sir Francis Drake at his own coſt conveyed a large ſtream of freſh water to this his native town. Another ſtream or *leat* for the ſupply of the dock-yard, deriving its ſource from the river Blackabrook, on Dartmoor, has, by a contract from government, juſt now been completed by the ſkill and induſtry of Mr. Gray. Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Richard his ſon, alike diſtinguiſhed in our naval hiſtory, were alſo natives, of Plymouth; and Mr. Cavendiſh began his voyages from hence 1586[h].

Plymouth gave title of earl firſt to *Charles Fitz Charles*, created baron of Dartmouth, viſcount Totneſs, and earl of Plymouth, 1675, and afterwards to *Thomas Hickman Windſor*, ſo created by Charles II. 1682, ſucceeded 1687 by his grandſon *Other Windſor*; followed in ſucceſſion in 1695 by his ſon and nameſake; in 1732 by his ſon *Other Lewis*; and in 1771 by his ſon *Other*, fifth and preſent earl.

Eddyſtone lighthouſe.

Off Plymouth S. by W. and about three leagues and a half from the Ram head, which is the neareſt land, is the *Eddyſtone*, a moſt dangerous rock to ſailors till a lighthouſe was erected thereon, 1696, by the contrivance of that great mechanic Mr. Henry Winſtanley. This being blown down, with its contriver in it, by the dreadful ſtorm 1703, an act paſſed 4 Anne, 1706, for erecting a new one by certain duties levied on all veſſels. Accordingly, under the direction of Mr. Rudyerd, a ſilk mercer on Ludgate-hill, aſſiſted by Meſſrs. Smith and Northcott, ſhipwrights from Woolwich, a ſecond was begun, 1706, a light[i] put up in it July 28, 1708, and the whole completed 1709. This ſecond lighthouſe being burnt down in December 1755[k], was rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton as it now appears[l].

The workmen began to cut the rock for receiving the foundation Auguſt 5, 1756. The firſt ſtone was landed June 12, 1757. The whole was completed Oct. 9, 1759. The workmen left the houſe with three light-keepers, who were ordered to light it on the 16th. The whole time between the firſt ſtroke on the rock, and leaving the light-houſe complete, was three years, nine weeks, three days. The whole time from the fire, 1755, to the rekindling the light, was three years, ten months, one day, ſix hours. The whole time of working on the rock being one hundred and eleven days ten hours; amounting to ſixteen weeks[m].

Beyond the Tamar, and directly South of Plymouth, is *Mount Edgecumbe*, the moſt delightful ſpot in this or perhaps any other county. Mount Edgecumbe.

"Here "Devon again robs Cornwall of one of its moſt "beautiful ſpots, for though the paſſage to Mount "Edgecumbe is over an arm of the ſea, at the wide "mouth of the Tamar, yet is it under the ſecular "juriſdiction of the former county. This is the "caſe alſo at Werrington. It is a curious circum-"ſtance, and may be thus accounted for. On the "Norman Conqueſt, when the kingdom became "ſubdivided into lordſhips and manors, the barons, "jealous of the extent, rights and honours of their "manors, procured their lands on the borders to "be appropriated to the county in which their "domains and chief places of reſidence were fixed. "Hence it happened that the Saxon law of Athel-"ſtan hath in ſeveral inſtances given way to the "ſucceeding regulations of the Normans; and "though the river is reckoned in Cornwall, and "arrogating all its duties and privileges, yet Devon-"ſhire intrudes ſeven miles in length and three in "breadth at Werrington, retained as ſuch in all "probability by the intereſt of the abbot of Tavyſ-"tock, to whom it belonged; and, to omit places "of inferior note, again at Mount Edgecumbe, a "poſſeſſion of the noble family of the Valletorts, "who though they had large revenues in Cornwall "were uſually reſident in Devon[n]."

Five miles eaſt from Plymouth is *Saltram*, the ſeat of Lord Boringdon, enlarged by his father John Parker, eſq. under the direction of Mr. Adam. His lordſhip was advanced to his title 1784. Saltram.

"*Plymton Thomas* (ſo caullid of Thomas Beket, "but now the church of St. Maurice), has a "fair large caſtelle and dungeon in it, whereof "the waulles yet ſtonde, but the logginges within "be decayed. Baldwinus Redverſe, earl of Devon-"ſhire, was lord of this toun and caſtelle, and after "Iſabella de Fortibus, the laſt of that familie, was "lady of it. Many gentlemen hold their landes of "this caſtelle. Thys Iſabella gave great privileges "to her town of Plymton, where yet is a pratie "market. The Courteneis, earls of Devonſhire, "were ſyns lordes of this toun[o]." Plympton was an honor having eighty-nine knights fees appendant. Of Plympton caſtle the only ruins remaining are the walls which formed the tower on the keep, in which there ran an horizontal paſſage or hole, and various have been the conjectures to what uſe this cavity may have been applied. It hath been ſuppoſed, that holes ſuch as theſe were intended as repoſitories for valuables, in caſe of a ſiege or capture of a caſtle; and again, they have been deemed apertures for the admiſſion of air into walls. The moſt probable uſe ſeems to Plympton.

[g] Stat. 16, 17, C. I. n. 41. [h] Gibſon. [i] This was lighted by twenty-four candles, five whereof weighed two pounds; and they were ſnuffed every half hour. Smeaton, p. 31.

[k] The circumſtances and effects of this fire are well related by Smeaton p. 31, 34. But what is moſt extraordinary, was the caſe of one of the three light-keepers, who ſwallowed ſeven ounces of melted lead from the building, and lived twelve days after. Ib. p. 34, 35. Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. 427.

[l] The narrative of this building, publiſhed by Mr. Smeaton, 1791, folio, does equal honour to the ſkill and modeſty of the artiſt, the candour and philanthropy of the proprietor, the activity of all concerned, the confidence placed in the builder, and the wiſdom of government; and muſt be read with profit and pleaſure by all.

[m] Smeaton, p. 184. [n] MS letter from the Rev. Mr. Swete. [o] Leland, It. III. 24.

have

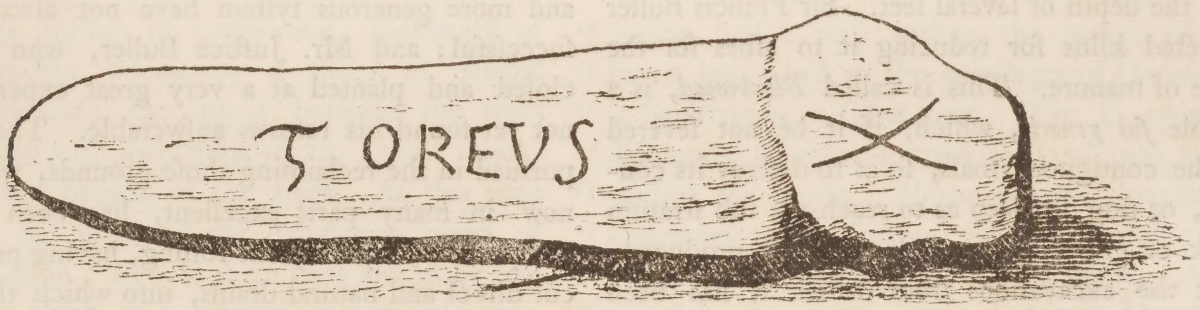
have been, that the Romans, (and we may reaſonably conclude that their mode was adopted by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans), as they carried their ramparts upwards, took off the preſſure from the parts below, and gave a greater ſtrength to the whole, by turning little arches in their work and forming the reſt of the wall upon them. In the ramparts at Old Sarum and at Mancheſter are ſuch holes; alſo in the keep at Rocheſter[p]: and it may be preſumed they were ſimilar to theſe at Plympton. The walls of theſe old caſtles are in general of an enormous thickneſs, and as they had no beams to link them together, the architects certainly contrived this ingenious method; which, at the ſame time that it required fewer materials, gave it an additional ſtrength and ſtability. The caſtle, manor, and honour of Plympton, with the earldom of Devon, paſſed by marriage into the Courtney family [q]. The town gave birth to Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the ſucceſsful imitator of the greateſt maſters, if his colours would but preſerve his fame to half the term which their works have obtained. His father was miniſter of the pariſh, and much eſteemed for his learning. "The "ryver of Plym ryſith a VI miles by N. N. E. "from Plymmouth.—After y[t] I paſſed over Plym "river I rode ab[t] half a mile along by *Torey* "broke, whos color is alway redde by the ſand y[t] it "runnith on and caryeth from the tynne workes "with it, and ſo to Plymtoun Marie. The "glory of *Plimpton Mary* ſtoode by the priorie "of blake chanons there buildid and richlie "endowid with landes. One William Warwiſt, "biſhop of Exceſter, diſpleaſed with the chanons "or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the foun-"dation of the Saxon kings, becauſe they would "not leve theyr concubines, found means to "diſſolve their college, wherein was a deane or "provoſt, and four prebendaries, with other mi-"niſters.—Then he ſet up at Plympton a priorie of "canons regular, and after was there buried in the "chapitre houſe [r].—It ſtondeth on Torey brooke "by the Eſt ripe of it, whereby the lower and firſt "buildinges of the court of the priorie be almoſt "clene chokid with the ſandes that Torey bringeth "from the tynne workes [s]." Some few inconſiderable remains of the priory are ſtill to be ſeen.

"The townlette of *Modbury* is privileged, and "hath diverſe hamlettes longing onto it.—Cam-"pernulph is now chief lord there. There was "a houſe of monks aliens of the French [Fran-"ciſcan] order: the ſite of their manſion is yet "ſeen on the north ſide of the chirche [t]." Modbury was a borough, but this privilege is loſt. It is ſtill a market town, and from the Forteſcues of Wimpſton, or Wimondeſton, in the pariſh, was deſcended Sir John Forteſcue, chief juſtice and chancellor, in the reign of Henry VI. author of the famous book, "De laudibus legum Angliæ," written for the uſe of prince Edward. He died and was buried at Eberton, Glouceſterſhire, 1471, æt. 90. It is generally conceived that he died on his eſtate at Newport in Buckinghamſhire. *Wimpſton* is now the property of Paul Treby Treby, Eſq. Sir John Forteſcue's father was Sir Henry, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, and from him deſcends the preſent John lord Forteſcue, of Caſtle hill in this county, ſo created 1746. Of the ſame family was John, a great commander in Henry Vth's French wars, and Sir John, chancellor of the Exchequer and dutchy of Lancaſter, 1 Elizabeth. From the Champernouns deſcended ſir Walter Raleigh [u]. The heireſs of the Champernouns was ſecond wife of the Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Powderham, rector of Whitſtone [x] in this county, and ſon of Sir James Harrington, whoſe ſon by her took his mother's name, and inherits the manſion of the Champernouns at *Dartington*; where is a hall ſeventy-two feet by forty, a dungeon, and other marks of antiquity. The rumor of the county is, that Dartington was a houſe of the Knights Templars; but it can be proved, that during the whole period of their order having exiſtence in England, it was the property and place of reſidence of the Martyns, whoſe ſeat for the laſt three centuries has been at Oxton, and devolved on the Rev. Mr. Swete, through his grandmother's affinity, who was a Martyn of Oxton.

Modbury. Wimpſton. Dartington.

Adjoining to Modbury is *Train*, the ſeat of the Swetes for ſome centuries. The preſent poſſeſſor took down the old falling edifice and built a ſmaller one in its ſtead, in which a ſteward lives.

Train.




Yalmpton.

In *Yalmpton* church-yard, near Plimſtock and Brixton is a ſtone here repreſented, eight feet four inches long, two feet three inches wide at the broad end, and one foot four inches at the other end. There are three holes about the middle of the under ſide of the ſtone, that are four inches deep and five inches and a half diſtant from each other. It appears as if it had been poized or ſupported by other ſtones; but whether it was originally a part of a Druidical monument, or commemorating ſome perſon from whom *Torey* brook took its name, is uncertain. Tradition ſays, a king of Yalmpton, or a Roman lord, was buried there; which excited the curioſity of Mr. Jones to have the grave opened, but he did not find any thing but the remains of bones. *Ethelwold*, a Saxon king, had

[p] Mr. King's obſervations on antient caſtles in Archæol. IV. p. 379. Pl. XXII. fig. 2.
[q] Gibſon. [r] Leland, Itin. III. 23. [s] Ib. 24.
[t] Ib. 25, 26. Tanner, p. 42, calls it a Benedictine priory cell to St. Peter ſur Dive in Normandy.
[u] Prince. Biog. Brit. in art.
[x] He exchanged Powderham for Whitſtone 13 years ago.

his chief palace here; and it is ſaid, by ſome hiſtorians, that *Lipſius*, his lieutenant, was interred at Yalmpton [y].

Yaulme r. "*Le* bridge of ſtone of 3 arches ſtandith on *Yaulme* "water, and a 2 miles lower on it is Yaulm bridge, "and a mile lower it goeth to the ſe, a 4 miles, as I "eſteem, S. E. from the main mouth of Plym water [z]."

Kitly. Coffleet. Poſtlinch. Fleet. Wembury. Seats in this vicinity are—*Kitly*, Mr. Baſtard's, one of the members for the county; *Coffleet*, of Thomas Lane, Eſq.; *Poſtlinch*, Rev. J. Yonge; *Fleet*, J. Bulteel, Eſq. *Wembury*, a fine old edifice of the Heles and Calmadys, now Lord Camden's, which at preſent forms a pictureſque ruin on an eminence near Yealm's mouth.

Plimſtock. *Plimſtock* antiently belonged to one Child, who bequeathing his eſtate to the church where he ſhould be buried, his body, after he had loſt his way, and been ſtarved to death in Dartmoor foreſt, was ſtolen by the Taviſtock men, and then their abbey became his heirs [a].

Between Modbury and Kingſbridge is a fair bridge, near a quarter of a mile long over the Avon, at whoſe mouth ſtands *St. Michael's rock*, ſeveral acres in circumference, on which are to be ſeen the remains of a chapel [b]. This antient rhyme ſeems to refer to it;

St. Michael's rock.

Where Avon's waters with the ſea are mixt
St. Michael firmly on a rock is fixt.

Kingſbridge. *King ſbridge*, "a praty town [c]" in Leland's time, is a pleaſant market town, where Mr. Criſpin, of Exeter, founded a free-ſchool. Here was born John Cranch, who commenced painter at 36, drew the death of Chatterton, now in the poſſeſſion of Sir James Lake, bart. and wrote the "Œconomy of Teſtaments [d]." Near it is *Dodbroke*, remarkable for its cuſtom of paying tithe for a ſort of liquor called *White Ale* [e].

Dodbroke.

Dartmoor. "*Dertmore* is of a very great compace, and is ſuch "a wilde moriſch and foreſt ground as Exmore is [f]."

Dartmore is twenty miles long by fourteen, and conſiſts chiefly of a blackiſh earth, covered with granite rocks, of different heights and ſizes [g]. The extreme ſurface of the moor yields but few vegetable productions, except whortle-berry buſhes, furze, and heath. It affords paſture for 20,000 ſheep and other cattle, as well as turf for firing, dug to the depth of ſeveral feet. Sir Francis Buller has erected kilns for reducing it to aſhes for the purpoſe of manure. This is called *Blackwood*, is a vegetable *ſui generis*, which, if it be not ſevered from the contiguous maſs, ſo as to deſtroy its continuity, or dug ſo deep as to reach the ſub ſtratum of rock or gravel, never fails to be re-produced; ſo that the excavations from which it has been taken in a ſpace of years become again filled. It is a texture of black ſpongy ſubſtance, plentifully intermixed with a ſmall ſpongy head of root, about ſix inches below the ſurface; and when dried in cakes of twelve inches by ſix or ſeven, and two thick, makes a kind of charcoal, fit for tempering edge-tools; but before it becomes charcoal or coke, it muſt have been affected by fire; and in that ſtate only is it adequate to the ſmelting of ores. The ſoil of the moor is ſwampy, black, and ſpongy, intermixed near its confines with a dark coloured maſs, but it ſuffers no efferveſcence with aqua fortis, nor is reducible by fire to a calx; but under the thin ſpongy mould is granite, either in ſtrata or of the foliated or veiny kind [h]. The ſubſoil is frequently obſerved to be a red ſort of gravelly loam, which Sir F. Buller and Mr. Tyrwhitt are now throwing on the ſurface, a circumſtance that may eventually tend more to the improvement of Dartmoor than any other method hitherto propoſed. King John made it a foreſt, and Henry III. ſet out its bounds by perambulation. It had vaſt excavations of antient tin works, of which numerous traces are found in every dip between the hills, both on the South and Weſtern ſides of Dartmoor, and part of them are now worked. An adit has lately been driven half-a-mile in length, to let water from the mine. The only engine uſed for extracting water is a wheel 36 feet diameter. There is much reaſon to believe that the tin antiently brought from Britain was dug from this part of Devonſhire. On great part of the old tin-mine there is a warren, which ſupplies Exeter with abundance of rabbits; and ſeveral rivers take their riſe in the higher parts of Dartmoor, and fall into the Britiſh Ocean or the Severn Sea [i].

In the center of this moor is the foreſt, the Prince of Wales' Royalty, and this is encompaſſed by other immenſe waſtes, ſuch as Walhampton, conſiſting of 10,000 acres, Holne, Withycombe, &c. the limits of which are not to be aſcertained by the nature of the ſoil, but by the bound marks. Cultivation has gradually crept over the barren waſte, branching irregularly through the ſheltered valleys, or the more ſouthern hills, as the intereſt or the cunning of the *new takers* enabled them to obtain the more eligible ſpots. The new-takes have for many years been conducted on a regular ſyſtem of deception; and, though the plan has been diſowned or denied, it is well underſtood in that country. Thoſe who have incloſed on a larger and more generous ſyſtem have not always been ſucceſsful; and Mr. Juſtice Buller, who has incloſed and planted at a very great expence, has not yet found his returns anſwerable. The ſyſtem purſued in the reclaiming thoſe grounds, which are now in many parts excellent, has been that of compreſſion, by frequent rolling, having previouſly cut direct and natural drains, into which the water might exude, and afterwards be carried off. Large quantities of ſand are alſo laid on the ſurface by way of condenſing the ſpongy maſs, and, after it has acquired a greenſward, ſtreams of water have been conducted over it, which have the beſt poſſi-

[y] Mr. Jones's letter to me. [z] Leland, III. 24. [a] Riſdon, p. 67. [b] Prince.
[c] Leland, III. 30. [d] Of which ſee Gent. Mag. LXV. p. 760.
[e] Gibſon.—This is commonly pronounced *Whit* ale, which may be a corruption from *Wheat*; but more probably derives its appellation from the quantity of air, which riſes from it, and gives it a turbid whiteneſs.
[f] Leland III. 28. Gent. Mag. LXV. pp. 910. 1008. 1080. LXVI. pp. 34. 195. 275. 393. 545. 729.
[g] Mr. Smeaton, p. 48, calls theſe true granite. It is not produced from quarries, but lies in pieces generally roundiſh, on the ſurface of the earth.
[h] I know of no maſs that is ſpotted with quartz, excepting the granite itſelf. It is true, there are bodies of quartz frequently to be met with, but they are detached from maſſes of any kind, and appear to have been the relics of granite decompoſed; the quartz being of a cryſtalline nature, and not ſubject to ſuch decompoſition. Mr. Swete.
[i] Gibſon. Riſdon, p. 5. Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 545.

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ble effect, and evince that what have been conſidered as the worſt of waters (excepting chalybeate ones, which are always more or leſs enemies to vegetation), thoſe flowing even from peat bogs, may be productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences.

This foreſt has not yet been meaſured, but is ſuppoſed to contain nearly 100,000 acres, of which 6 or 10,000 are about thirty-ſeven antient tenements, held by copy of court roll, which the new taker claimed in right thereof: the reſt are depaſtured by the ſheep and cattle of the adjoining pariſhes claiming the right of common, and paying a ſmall acknowledgement to the Prince of Wales; and by others who have no right of common, but who pay a ſmall acknowledgement; in the whole not above £.40 *per annum*. The former are called *venville* tenants[k]. The keeping ſheep on this foreſt is not very profitable. The ſheep uſually paſtured on the moor are the ſmaller Dorſets, and the increaſe is not proportionably ſo great as before. Paſturing on the moor, therefore, will probably in a few years be diſuſed: its advantages have at all times been greatly exaggerated. But to ſhew how capable it is of improvement, Mr. Juſtice Buller, purchaſing ſome of the antient tenements, and finding his health improved by the purity of the air, has built a houſe, called Prince Hall, and ſettled a ſmall colony round it, in this wild romantic ſituation, which has been cultivated and improved by it. An inn and a few houſes have been built at Two Bridges, a mile from Prince Hall, his reſidence, near which alſo Mr. Tyrwhytt is erecting a houſe for himſelf, which is ſurrounded by a wall and a belt of plantations that is to incloſe at leaſt 500 acres. This foreſt is ſaid to be capable of being improved, by erecting it into a ſeparate pariſh, laying it out into villages, with little tracts of ground adjoining, gardens, and a few ſheep and cows, to be let on moderate terms; for which, and building a chapel, a bill is now intended to be brought into parliament.

More northward, on a ſlope declining to the river Weſt Dart, about a mile and a half from Two bridges, is *Wiſtman's wood*, near Crockern torr, the ſeat of the parliament of the ſtannaries. Near the river is an aſſemblage of low ſcrubby oak trees, or rather large buſhes of underwood, ſeemingly of great antiquity, occupying a ſpace of ſeveral acres of ground; the ſpaces between the trees being covered with moorſtone rocks, almoſt touching the lower boughs of the trees. At this time they come far ſhort of the deſcription given of them by Riſdon. Few of them have any thing like an upright trunk of a fathom in circumference. One of the largeſt has a trunk of about two feet high, which regularly ſpreads into three branches, and all of them are overſpread with moſs, which in many parts is not leſs than a foot thick. It is curious to obſerve the roots of theſe trees creeping over the rocks, and forcing themſelves between them in ſearch of nouriſhment, while on their decayed tops thorns, brambles, and other ſhrubs are ſeen ſhooting forth, forming altogether a groteſque appearance. *Fumaria claviculata triſperma* rather a rare plant is moſt abundant. This famous wood poſſeſſes alſo a few plants of the *ſalix*, or willow tree, of the mountain variety; the *fraxinus vulgaris*, or common aſh tree; and a few plants of the *ſorbus aucuparia*, or wild ſervice tree. The table, ſeats, &c. ſaid to be uſed in the ſtannary parliament on *Crockern torr*, ſeem to have been the rocks and detached ſmaller maſſes, of which that particular torr conſiſts, ſcattered above the ground to a conſiderable extent, ſome in ſingle maſſes, others double and treble, ſuch as have been miſtaken and are occaſionally uſed for tables and ſeats, but without any regular plan or deſign towards the center of the moor, but ſome of them have been formed by the tool. The table is now a covering ſtone for a well in a farm-yard near Dunnabridge pound. Weſt of Merrivil bridge the moor is very rocky, and the ſoil poor; but farther are ſeveral ſpots incloſed with walls for cultivation, and called *New Takes*, or in the old rolls *Sepimenta*, held by grants from the Prince of Wales, each ſuppoſed equal to eight acres of good land, *i. e.* free from bog or rock, though ſometimes containing in quantity near ten times as much. Farther on, the ſoil improves, and black wood is cut in great plenty. About Two Bridges and Crockern torr is very good paſture, and many incloſures producing barley and oats, but no timber is found, except nearly Eaſt of Dunnabrige pound, where are ſeveral very good farms; and on one, called Brimpſe, the property of Mr. Sanders, a banker at Exeter, there is a very fine oak wood overhanging the Eaſt Dart; which near this ſpot forms a confluence with the Weſt Dart. Thence to Holne the lands South of the river Dart are moſtly incloſed, and near that place and Buckland plenty of the common rough-leaved elm, and here and there clumps of oak are obſervable. Immenſe woods here border both banks of the Dart, which are the property of Lord Aſhburton, Sir Bourchier Wrey, and Mr. Baſtard, who have each of them ſummer ſeats in this part of the country which is uncommonly pictureſque and romantic[l].

" *Saultecumbe* haven ſumwhat barrid and having Saltcombe.
" a rok at the entering into it is about a vij. miles
" by Weſt South Weſt from Dertmouth: and
" aboute half a mile withyn the mouth of this
" haven longginge to the privileges of Dertmouth
" is Saultcombe a fiſhar toun. The E. point of
" Saltcombe haven is a great foreland into the ſe
" caullid *the Sterte*. *Hilton* caſtelle, longing to
" Courteney of Poudreham, is about a mile above
" Saltcomb on the ſame ſide of the haven. And a
" 3. miles upper at this haven hedde is *Kingeſbridg*
" ſumtyme a praty town. *Arme* haven is a . . . .
" miles above Saultcombe haven. The mouth of
" this lyith ful of flattes and rokkes, and no ſhip
" cummith in tempeſt hither, but in deſperation.
" Too of Philip king of Caſtelle ſhippes felle to
" wrak in this haven when he was dryven into
" England by tempeſte. *Slaptoun* a praty college Slapton.
" toward the ſhore is almoſt in the midle way
" betwixt Dertmouth and Saltcombe haven. Guy
" Brien was founder of this college. Ther is a very

[k] Or *Fenfield*. Saxon penzerelve. They are not to be attached by any officer, but for rent, which is four-pence yearly at Michaelmas. They have various privileges.
[l] Agricultural Survey of this county.

" large poole at Slapton a 2. miles in lenghth " Ther is but a barre of ſand betwixt the ſe and this " poole. The freſch water drenith into the ſe " thorough the ſandy bank. The waite of the " freſch water and rage of the ſe brekith ſumtime " this ſandy bank. Good fiſch in Slapton poole.

King's Were. " I ferid over from Dartmouth toun to *Kinges Were* " a praty fiſſchar towne again Dertmouth, whereof " Sir George Carew is lorde, ſtanding as a pointelet " into the haven [m]."

There is a ruin of a chapel in the center of Salcombe village, of ſimilar architecture to one at Totneſs.

Slapton ſand. *Slapton ſand*, in *Start* bay, between it and the land, confines a freſh water, in which are jack, perch, &c. The water ſometimes breaks through the ſand-banks, and falls into the ſea. Such an incident has juſt now occurred. The Lea, as it is called, is dry, and the proprietor is forming plans for converting it to paſture land. It is collected in the pond from the high grounds above; and ſkilful engineers have ſuppoſed that it may be eaſily drained, as its bottom, except in ſome inconſiderable pits, is below the level of the ſea when at ebb-tide.

Ivy bridge. *Ivy bridge*, in *Ugburrow*, is a beautiful romantic ſituation, with a good inn.

Morleigh. Between Dartmouth and Modbury is *Morleigh*, whoſe church is ſaid to have been built by ſir Peter Fiſhacre, knight, as a penance enjoined him by the pope for killing the miniſter of Woodley in a diſpute about tithes. There is a ſemicircular arch in a wall of the chancel, but no effigies or appearance of monument, though it is pretended Fiſhacre is buried here [n], and this arch, the frequent memorial of founders, may be the only ground for this ſtory. The chief property of this pariſh belongs to J. Seal, Eſq. of Mount Boon, but the manſion with 300 acres of the eſtate is the property of the Rev. Mr. Swete. Here is a ruined fort called *Staneborough*, which gave name to the hundred. It is a large circular heap of ſtones, and a circumvallation of great extent, with ſeveral large tumuli, five of which ſtand cloſe together, one of them very large and lofty. Others lie at a diſtance, one of them known by the name of the *Beacon*, in Haliwell pariſh [o].

Staneborough.

Dart river. " The river of *Darte* by tynne workes carieth " much ſand to Totenes bridge, and choketh the " depth of the ryver downward, and doth much

Dartmouth. " hurt to Dertmouth haven [p].—The toune of *Dert-* " *mouth* lyith in length on a very rokky hill " on the haven ſide, and extendeth in length " about a quarter of a mile. This toune is ſervid " with conduet water. There is a fare chirch in " the toune, but it is but a membre of the pa- " roche chirch of Turnſtale, half a mile on the " top of an hill. There be good merchant men " in the towne, and to this haven long good " ſhippes.—The Briens, among whom Guy Brien " was famous, were lords of Dertemouth toune. " King John gave privilege of mairalte to Dert- " muth. Edward III. gave licens to the town to " purchaſe. A faire bulwarke made of late. There " be two towers at the haven mouth, and a chain " to draw over. One of theſe toures ſtondith by Sir " George Carew's caſtle, called *Stoke Fleming*, at the haven mouth. There is a tounlet as I entered " into Dertmouth toune, called *Hardeneſſe*, in- " habited moſt by fiſchar men, and ſum marchantes " having in it a chapel of *Clare*; and alſo the great " ruines of Hauley's hall, an exceeding rich mar- " chant and a noble warrour again the French, " who lyeth buried above the high altar with his " 2 wives in Dertmouth church. Obiit A. D. 1403. " Copeſtan, now a man of great power in Devon- " ſhire, married his heir general [q]." Behind St. Petroc's church, and what is commonly called " *The* " *Caſtle*," oppoſite to the ruin of the ſingle tower on the King's Were ſide, on the ſteep, are the remains of the old caſtle, which was of the moſt antient date; and a little beneath, on the ledge of the Southern Cliff, appears a battery of cannon, being part of the fortifications of the garriſon. The chain extended at leaſt three quarters of a mile. Dartmouth is a borough and market town. In 1682 *George Legge* was advanced to the title of baron Dartmouth, and his only ſon *William*, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Anne, to that of earl, 1711. He died 1750, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, ſecond and preſent earl, whoſe uncle Henry Bilſon Legge, eſq. was chancellor of the Exchequer, and died 1764.

Stoke Fleming. Hardneſſe.

" In *Corneworthy* village was a priory of nunnes, " lately ſuppreſſed [r]." It was founded by ſome of the Edgecumbs, and valued at £. 63. 2s. 10d. *per annum* [s].

Corneworthy.

" The towne of *Totenes* lyeth along from the " toppe of an high rokky hille onto the roote of it " by Eſt. It hath been waulled, but the waulles be " now clene downe: ther be yet three gates. The " caſtel ſtandeth on the hill north-weſt of the " towne; the waul and ſtronge dungeon be main- " tained.—The lordes Zouches were long time " lordes of this town and caſtel: now Eggecombe " by gift of atteindre of Zouch. King John gave " firſt privilege of a miralte to Totenes. King " Edward I. augmented the liberties. It has one " church, with a great ſteeple toure, and the " greateſt belles in all thoſe quarters. Ther was a " priorie of blak monkes, founded by Johelus de " Totenes, lord of Bernſtaple [t], an hoſpitale and " a lazar houſe [u]." Jeffrey of Monmouth pretends Brutus firſt landed here; a legend which others have abſurdly copied. Totneſs is a market and borough town. The only remains of the caſtle are a few under walls and the round tower on the keep, from whoſe battlements is a moſt beautiful view.

Totneſs.

" *Byri Pomery* town lyith hard on the Eſt ende of " Totenes bridge: the church almoſt a mile of, and " the caſtelle about half a mile from the church [x]." The caſtle belongs to the duke of Somerſet. There is perhaps in no part of England a more pictureſque ruin. The gateway is of antient architecture; the reſt more modern.

Berry Pomery.

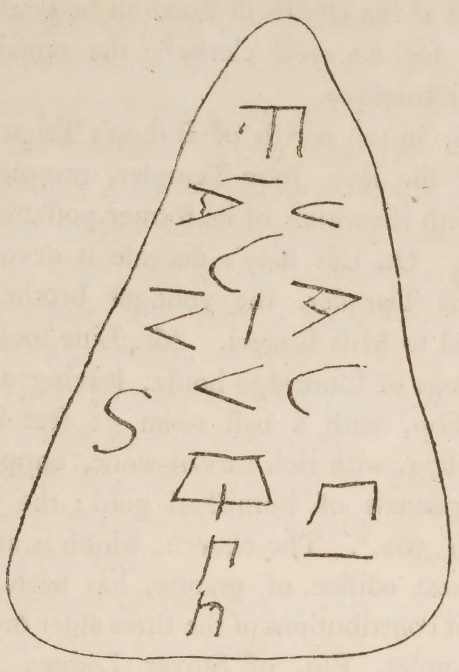
The following ſketch is an exact copy of what was found on a ſtone at *Bowden*, of the ſhape here repreſented, about three feet long, and two wide at the bottom. It had been thrown into a watery ditch near a public high road, which ditch was cleanſed that

Bowden.

[m] Leland, III. 30. [n] Riſdon, p. 64. [o] Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 275. [p] Leland, III. 27. Riſdon, p. 61, 62.
[q] Leland, III. 29. [r] Leland, It. III. 28. [s] Tanner, p. 96.
[t] Leland II. 65. In Domeſday he is called *Judaelus*. [u] Leland, III. 27. [x] Ib.

the

the water might more readily be drained from a new turnpike road there making [y].



In *Staverton* church was found a body entire and not putrid after 81 years interment [z].

Higher up, about two miles Eaſt of the Dart, ſtands *Aſhburton*, a market, ſtannary, and borough town, with a handſome church. Leland [a] ſeems to call this *Eſtbrenton*, in the high way betwixt Plymouth and Exceſtre. Aſhprington is not on the high road between Plymouth and Exeter, but on the Totneſs road.

Moſt of the houſes in Aſhburton are covered with ſlate, which abounds in theſe parts. In the church is a memorial, ſtating that, in 1754, the Repreſentatives of the Borough "choſe to expreſs their "thanks to their Conſtituents by purchaſing an "eſtate for educating the boys of the Borough;" for whoſe reception a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and long ſince defecrated, has been fitted up in a moſt convenient manner; wherein alſo elections of the repreſentatives for the borough, and all other buſineſs of the town, are tranſacted. In this church, where he was buried 1783, is a monument to the memory of John Dunning, firſt Lord Aſhburton, a native of the town, and advanced to this title (now held by his ſon Richard Barre, ſecond lord) for his great profeſſional abilities, having been Solicitor-general and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.

*Buckfaſtre* abbey, two miles from Aſhburton, was founded by one of the Pomereis for Ciſtertians; but the only parts extant are an octagon tower and part of the refectory. The two gates are nearly gone, and the other ruins of the abbey are ſhapeleſs maſſes. Its value at the diſſolution was £.466 [b]. It belongs to ——— Bradford, eſq. of Totnes.

From hence on the Eaſt confines of Dartmore, north-weſt of Aſhburton, lies *Wythicomb*, an eſtate of the Raleighs, where, in a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, Oct. 21, 1638, a ball of fire came into the church in time of divine ſervice, killed three perſons, wounded ſixty-two, and did great damage [c]. A like accident happened at *Cruwys Morchard*, 1689, which rent the ſteeple, and melted the bells, lead, and glaſs [d]. From a rock in Withycomb pariſh called *Hey Torr*, the hundred of *Haytor* (High Tor) takes its name. In this pariſh is lord Aſhburton's houſe.

On a common alſo, in this pariſh of Withycombe, near Dartmoor, among a number of cairns, or ſeries of granite rocks heaped naturally on one another, there is one, apparently more artificial, of an oblate form, ſerving as a cap to others, which is of a ſingular and curious appearance. Its ſurface is rather gibbous, ſwelling into little inequalities, and is in four different places ſcooped out by art into cells of various forms, intended as reſervoirs to retain a liquid, which falling on the ſurface of the ſtone was to be conducted to them by grooves or channels cut in it in an undulating direction. Their ſides are all rounded, and, diverging from the margin, are well adapted to the more ready reception of what was poured on the ſtone. The tops were intended to let it out again. The quoit is twelve feet by eight, the largeſt baſon two feet nine inches, the ſecond one foot nine inches, the third one foot three inches, the fourth one [e]. Mr. Swete has diſcovered another rock with more curious baſons. This karn is called *Whitſtone* in the neighbourhood of Moretonhamſtead, where are many other monuments of Druidical ſuperſtition.

"The Weſt point of Torrebay is caullid *Byri:* "and more then within a mile of this point is a "praty towne of fiſchar men callid *Brixham:* and Brixham.
"this towne is a membre of the privilege of Dert-"mouth. The E. point of Torrebay is caullid "*Peritorre* (Petitorre) and to the ſyght it is no ſo "pointid into the ſe as Byri hed is. Ther is by "Peritorre a great rokke caullid *Iſleſton*, as an iſle "environid with the ſe. Ther is an other rokky "iſle far bigger than Iſleſton, and is caullid *Hore-"ſtane.* A mile S. E. in the ſe as does another "iſlet caullid *Blak rok.* Fiſchar men have divers "tymes taken up with theyr nettes yn Torrebay "muſons of hartes, whereby Men juge that yn "times paſte it hath be foreſt grounde. I take this "bay of Torre by eſtimation to be a x miles and "more in cumpace, and Byri and Peritorre pointes "be diſtant a great lege, that is about a 4. miles. "The whole ground betwixt Torrebay and Ex-"mouth booth ſumwhat to the ſhore and eſpecially "inward is wel incloſid, fruteful of corne and "graſſe, and meatly welle woddid: and this quarter "is caullid the *Southhammes* [f]." The South hams is at preſent conſidered as lying more to the Weſt.

In *Torbay* Veſpaſian is ſaid to have landed [g]; but Torbay.
to better purpoſe William III. Nov. 5, 1688. It gave title of baron to *Arthur Herbert*, admiral of the prince of Orange's fleet on that occaſion, created earl of Torrington, but dying without iſſue, the title became extinct. "Torrebay village and priorie, a "mile off, founded by William Briwere [h]." Arthur Robinſon, eſq; propoſed to Parliament to make a mole or harbour here. Sir Robert Palk, to whom the Eaſt ſide of Torbay belongs, propoſed a bill to the houſe for ſimilar purpoſes at the village of Torbay, which by miſapprehenſion of the extent of this plan was thrown out. The torpedo found in this bay, Mount's-bay, and on the coaſt of Waterford in

[y] Letter from Mr. B. Triſt to Mr. Swinton, 1774.
[z] Kirkpatrick in Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. p. 253.
[a] III. 26.
[b] Tanner, p. 91. Gent. Mag. LXI. p. 891. LXVI. 195. What is in this laſt called the abbot's *Cellar*, or the other kept as a building was more probably the chapter-houſe.
[c] See a 4to pamphlet printed on the occaſion, 1638, and verſes by R. Hill, ſchoolmaſter here (part of which was ſet up in the church), at the end of Hearne's Adam de Domerham, p. 676.
[d] Gibſon.
[e] Eſſays by the Exeter Society, p. 118.
[f] Leland, III. 31.
[g] Mag. Brit. I. p. 473.
[h] Leland, III. 30. Tanner, p. 94.

Ireland,

Ireland, is deſcribed by John Walſh, eſq. Phil. Tranſ. LXIV. Art. 461. Near this bay ſtands *Mary Church*, ſaid (but on uncertain authority, as no veſtige of antiquity remains) to be the firſt church founded in this county; and near *Brixham* is a remarkable well called *Laywell*, which ebbs and flows about five or ſix inches every hour, and ſometimes bubbles up like a boiling pot. The water, clear as cryſtal, cold in ſummer, and never freezing in winter, is accounted medicinal in ſome fevers, and ſeems to have no connection with the ſea, as it is not brackiſh[i]. Mr. Benjamin Martin appears to me to have given the moſt correct ſtatement of the number of times in which during the ſpace of an hour this ſpring reciprocated. My obſervations coincided with his, that it ebbed and flowed every ſix minutes; of courſe it performed its revolutions ten times in an hour. The younger Pliny, in the 30th letter of the 4th book of his Epiſtles, gives an account of a ſpring ſomewhat like this[k].

Marychurch.

Brixham.

Laywell.

On the ſide of the bay, diagonally oppoſite to Brixham, is a remarkable excavation called *Rents Hole*. The great cavern (for there are many ſubordinate ones) is about 93 feet deep, 100 wide, and about 30 in height in the loftieſt part. It is inferior therefore to the Derbyſhire caves in extent and loftineſs, and to Wokey in the latter reſpect, though more extenſive. On this ſpot (perhaps excluſively in Devonſhire) the cowſlip grows apparently wild.

*Torr* abbey was founded 1196 by William Briwer for Premonſtratenſes, value £.396[l]. "Fiſhakre, a "rich merchant, gave much to it[m]. In this priory "be three fair gate-houſes." One of the gateways, which appears to have been a door-way to the abbey-church, is a fine ſpecimen of Norman architecture.

Torr abbey.

*Careſwell*, a ſmall houſe of Cluniacs, cell to Montacute[n].

Careſwell.

"Ther be two townes at the point of *Teign* haven "by the name of *Teignemouth*, one hard joining to "the other. The Souther is *Teignmouth Regis*, "where is a market and a chirch of St. Michael, "and a peace of an embatelid waul again the ſhore; "and this is taken for the elder town. The inha-"bitants ther telle how their toun hath been de-"facid by the Danes, and of late tyme by the "Frenchmen. The other town, caulled *Teigne-"mouth Epiſcopi*, ſtandeth by north on the ſame "ſhore[o]." The church of Eaſt Teignmouth is a curious edifice, and as well as its neighbouring one of Biſhop's Teignton, with its fine Norman-arched weſtern door, has a round tower attached to the ſquare tower[p].

Teignmouth.

Teingmouth has a harbour for ſmall veſſels, and a large ſhare of the Newfoundland trade. It is alſo a celebrated watering-place, but with a ſurf when the wind blows from the Eaſt, occaſionally unpleaſant and inconvenient for bathing. The beach is hard, and agreeable for walking: the lodgings handſome, and the markets well ſupplied. The proſpect is beautiful and extenſive, the river Teign ſweeping round the lower part of Weſt Teignmouth.

At *Biſhops Teignton*, near the church, are ruins of a ſeat of Biſhop Grandiſon, commonly called his palace: and at the *Old Walls* ſtood an hoſpital of his foundation for decayed clerks[q], the remains are yet very pictureſque.

Biſhops Teignton.

*Lindridge*, in the pariſh of Biſhop's Teignton, is the ſeat of the Rev. John Templer, proprietor by marriage with the widow of its former poſſeſſor John Line, Eſq. On this lady's deceaſe it devolves to Henry Line Templer, the younger brother, who was married to Miſs Rogers. Mr. Line took down the two wings of Lindridge houſe, leaving a handſome manſion, with a ball room 50 feet by 30; fitted up 1673, with rich carved-work, copper cieling, and pannels of burniſhed gold: the gilding alone coſt £.500.[r]. The church, which is at *Teign-grace*, a neat edifice of granite, has been rebuilt by the joint contributions of the three elder brothers; James Templer, Eſq. of Stover Lodge; George Templer, of Shapwick in Somerſet; and the Rev. John Templer, of Lindridge.

Lindridge.

Teigngrace.

"*Hacham* lordſhip of olde time longgid to one of "the Archidekens, of whom ther be dyverſe fair "tumbes in the church there. This lordſhip with "other fair landes cam to one of the Carews, and "diverſe of this name alſo be buried in the ſame "church[s]."

Hacham.

*Haccombe* is exempted from civil juriſdiction, and is not included in any hundred; and, by royal grant to ſome of the Carews, is alſo free of all duties and taxes. It came by marriage with a daughter of Jordan de Haccombe to the Archdeacons, and from them in like manner to the Carews, whoſe lineal deſcendant Sir Thomas Carew, bt. preſent poſſeſſor, has lately rebuilt the manſion-houſe. In the church, which is one of the moſt antient and curious in the county, are monuments of their ſeveral families[t].

Near Haccombe, on the Weſt, riſes *Milder down*, near the ſummit of which is a large encampment of an oval form, conſiſting of three valla, one within another; the circumference of the outer being about 1000 yards. Near it, on an higher part of the hill, is a ſmall oblong entrenchment. If this was Roman (and it is after their ſtyle), the Danes in after-times did not think it worth their pains in new forming, as it is probable they may have done the larger; and it therefore retains its original figure. The proſpect hence is highly beautiful, in particular an antient manſion of the Reynell family. The daughter of Sir Richard, by her marriage with the famous Sir William Waller, alienated from the Reynell family its large poſſeſſions; and by the ſame kind of conveyance it was tranſmitted to the Courtenays of Powderham, whoſe property it now is.

Milderdown.

Beyond this is the large town of *Newton Buſſel*, and contiguous to it *Bradley*, long a ſeat of the Yarde family, and perhaps one of the fineſt ſpecimens of a private gentleman's manſion ſome centuries back than any other in the county.

Newton Buſſel.

Bradley.

*Chudleigh* gave title of baron, 1672, to ſir *Thomas Clifford*, of the noble family of the Cliffords, comp-

Chudleigh.

[i] Dr. Oliver's account in Phil. Tranſ. N° 204, and Mr. Atwell's in N° 424.
[k] Letter from Mr. Swete. [l] Tanner, p. 94. [m] Leland, III. 30. [n] Tanner, p. 95.
[o] Leland, III. 31. [p] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 786. LXIV. p. 113, where both theſe churches are engraved.
[q] So Polwhele, II. p. 150, for which he quotes *Dugdale*, without naming the work or page. No ſuch foundation is mentioned by other writers.
[r] Polwhele, II. p. 149. [s] Leland, III. 31. Polwhele, II. p. 139. [t] Polwhele, II. p. 134---141.

troller

troller and treaſurer of the houſehold to Charles II. and afterwards lord high treaſurer of England [u], whoſe deſcendant ſtill poſſeſſes it [x]. A very ſmall part of the biſhop's palace remains, a quarter of a mile South of the town, for which they procured a market and two fairs. From this ſpot commences the lime-ſtone country, which extends with few interruptions to Plymouth. The lime ſtratum dug at Chudleigh is of great depth, and of a quality peculiarly excellent. The coal of Bovey contributed to render the lime cheap, and of courſe to extend its uſe. Yet the country from Chudleigh to Dartmore is not in a high ſtate of cultivation. A cold clay on an unfruitful iron-ſtone extends to Hennock, and only again changes to the granite of the Alpine regions of the weſt.

The ſituation of the town is very romantic from the vicinity of the lime quarry, while the river Teign and the fine woods that ſurround it contribute to render it uncommonly pictureſque. The immediate environs are fertile in a high degree, and are almoſt wholly in paſture. The family ſeat at *Ugbrook*, near it, has been much improved, and the park enlarged, by the late lord Hugh Edward Henry Clifford, whoſe father died 1782. Charles, preſent and 6th lord, a younger ſon and brother to the laſt lord, a man of amiable manners and conſiderable taſte, is improving this beautiful ſpot, which the preſent earl of Briſtol conſidered as the gem of Devon.

Near Ugbrook are the moſt perfect remains of a Roman fortreſs that are to be found in the Weſt; yet in ſome parts the plan differs from the Roman; and it is probable that this ſtation, admirably adapted as a depot to receive ſupplies or reſiſt invaders from the neighbouring harbours of Exmouth, Teignmouth or Torbay, has been choſen by different nations, and adapted by each to his peculiar warfare. The Roman road paſſed at but little diſtance from this entrenchment, ſo that it may well be reputed to have been formed by that people; there are however no documents to prove it, and a greater probability is that it is Daniſh.

In the pariſh of *Drew's Teignton*, on a farm called *Shelſtone*, is a cromlech, perhaps the moſt perfect in the kingdom. The covering ſtone or quoit has three ſupporters, and reſts on the pointed tops of the ſouth and weſt ones, but that on the north upholds it on its inner inclining ſurface ſomewhat below the top, its interior ſides riſing ſeveral inches higher than the part on which the ſuperincumbent ſtone is laid. This latter ſupporter is ſeven feet high, and the height of the incloſed area is at leaſt ſix feet. The quoit is 14 feet and a half by 10; the edges, or angles, ſeem to preſent themſelves exactly to the cardinal points. The form of the ſtone is oblate, rounding from the under face, riſing from the north about 13 inches higher than in the other parts, yet ſo plain on its ſurface that it might ſafely be walked on [y]. In the ſame pariſh is a ſtupendous block of granite, detached, and reſting at its baſe on a riſing narrow point of another maſs deep grounded in the channel of the river Teign. An equipoiſe was thus formed, and though, by accounts given in the neighbourhood, the motion had ceaſed to be ſo ſenſible as in former times, it was yet to be produced by preſſing againſt the ſtone with ſome force. It is ſtill called the *Logan* ſtone, q. d. *Logging* or *rocking* ſtone [z]. There is another among a karn of rocks, leſs perfect, in the vicinity of Aſhburton.

At *Holecombe*, between Dawliſh and Teignmouth, the ſea has worn the promontory into caverns like the arch of a bridge, and a high maſs of rock ſtands detached like a pillar among the waves, known by the name of "The Parſon and Clerk." Holcombe.

*Dawliſh* is a watering place of increaſing reputation; it has conveniencies for bathing, and the air is remarkably ſalubrious [a]. Dawliſh.

Baxter [b] derives the name of *Iſca* from *Uiſc*, a *tract* or *body of water*. Some of the hills in *Exmore* are very high, and on the top of one of the higheſt is a plain, almoſt circular, near a mile diameter, full of little ſprings. There being no declivity or eaſy paſſage for the waters, they ſwell on the ſurface. The perpetuity of theſe waters, without any regard to the ſeaſon of the year or weather, ſeems an argument that they are not wholly produced from condenſed clouds or miſts, but brought hither by an under current [c]. But all rivers have this kind of perennial ſupply, and it by no means militates againſt the common ſyſtem. The Dart and ſeveral other rivers derive their ſource, not from a pool called Cranmere on the higheſt point of Dartmore, but in its vicinity. Aubrey mentions ten urns with ſome Greek and Roman coins in them found in barrows on Exmore [d]. Iſca r.

*Tiverton*, ſituated on the ſlope of a hill, between the two rivers Lowman and Exe, whence it was called *Twyford town*, is a long town, with four principal ſtreets forming a quadrangle encloſing an area of gardens. Tiverton.

It is an antient market, corporation, and borough town, whoſe manor was conferred by Henry I. on Richard Redvers his couſin, afterwards earl of Devon. From him it came to the *Courtenays*, earls of Devon alſo, who had their caſtle, probably built by Redvers, and two parks here. From them it paſſed by marriage to the *Trelawneys*, and ſince to the *Weſts*, from whom Sir Thomas Carew, bt. of Haccombe, the preſent poſſeſſor, is deſcended. This town was three times deſtroyed by fire, 1589, 1612, and 1730 [e]. It is a populous cloathing town, with a manufactory of kerſies, and ſeems to have been the earlieſt town of the Weſt in this department. The art of dying was known there before the year 1645, and was brought by one of the anceſtors of the late Dr. Glaſs, of Exeter [f].

The church is reckoned the fineſt of the kind in the county after Exeter cathedral, and the ſouth aile was rebuilt in an ornamented ſtyle by John Greneway, merchant, 1517—1529. In a chapel in the north aile of the church was a monument for Edward and Catharine Courtenay, earl and counteſs of Devon (or rather for the counteſs only, who was daughter to

[u] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 342.
[x] Riſdon, p. 30.
[y] Eſſays by the Exeter Society, I. 110.
[z] Ib. p. 115.
[a] Ib. p. 151. Gent. Mag. LXIII. p. 593.
[b] Gloſſ. in v.
[c] Gibſon.
[d] Monumenta Britannica.
[e] Riſdon, p. 38---41.
[f] MS Memoirs of Dr. Glaſs, communicated by Dr. Parr, of Exeter.

Edward IV.), erected by their ſon, with this epitaph:

Hoe! hoe! who lies here,
'Tis I the good erle of Devonſhere,
With Kate my wyfe to me full deer:
We lyved together fyfty-fyve yeere.
That we ſpent wee had.
That wee lefte wee loſte.
That wee gave wee have.

ob. 1414.

deſtroyed with the chapel at the Reformation, or later [g].

There is an inſcription at Doncaſter on Robin of Doncaſter, who died A. D. 1579, exactly ſimilar to this; probably therefore taken from this.

Here are almſhouſes founded by James Waldron, merchant, 1579; others for widows, by John Slee, merchant, 1613; a freeſchool, by Peter Blondell, clothier, 1619, who handſomely endowed it for a maſter and uſher, and gave two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips to Sidney college, Cambridge, and one fellowſhip and two ſcholarſhips to Baliol college, Oxford, for ſcholars here educated; an hoſpital, 1698, a market-houſe, townhouſe, and a chapel of eaſe erected by Mr. Blagdon, 1714.

Bampton. North of Tiverton is *Bampton*, which gave birth to John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who ſtudied and firſt read Ariſtotle publicly at Cambridge. He ſeems to have been beneficed in Yorkſhire, and died 1361 [h]. Here is a chalybeat ſpring, and a market; and contiguous, on a ſouth-eaſt aſpect, is an immenſe keep, on which was originally a caſtle. The environs are full of lime kilns and calcareous rock.

Sampford Peverel. *Sampford Peverel*, north-eaſt of Tiverton, took its name from the Peverels here buried. Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, reſided here, and is ſaid to have built an aile of the church [i].

Bickleigh. About four miles on the road from Tiverton to Exeter is *Bickleigh*, in which pariſh is Bickleigh court, an antient manſion of the Carew family, now a moſt pictureſque ruin.

Cadbery. *Cadbury*, an entrenchment on an eminence, alſo

Dolbery. is in this pariſh, to which anſwers *Dolbery* hill, at a few miles diſtance [k].

Crediton. *Crediton*, ſituated nearly in the centre of the county, on the river Creedy, had, in the Saxon times, a collegiate church, built about 905; the cathedral of the biſhops of Devon, where twelve ſat [l], and when removed, 1050, to Exeter, they had here a chapter conſiſting of a dean, who acted as curate, but was not one of the twelve prebendaries, &c. the whole valued, at the diſſolution, at £. 322. *per annum*, and the lands given by Edward VI. to the free-ſchool then erected. The patronage of the church is veſted in twelve truſtees, who elect the vicar at a ſalary of £. 100. *per annum*, and a houſe, and an aſſiſtant at £. 80. *per annum* [m]. The old cathedral was already fallen to decay and the ſite occupied by houſes in Leland's time, and the church then ſtanding had no token of antiquity [n]. Leland muſt have blundered here, as he appears to have done in many other places [o]. The church certainly is of antient date; it has in the tower many Norman arches, and is by far the moſt magnificent pile in the county, excepting the cathedral. The biſhop had a palace and park here. There was a very conſiderable market and clothing trade [p], previous to its eſtabliſhment at Exeter. The greateſt part of the town was conſumed by fire 1743 [q]. The manor was granted to the Killegrews, and no traces of the biſhops having been here remain except in a field called *My Lord's Meadow* [r]. Winifrid, who was born here, was legate under ſeveral popes, and ſuffered martyrdom, A. D. 354, on the 5th of June. The Friſians murdered him for his money, but found only relicks and books, which they threw into the river. He was buried in Fulda abbey, which he had founded [s].

Not far off is *Stoke Canon*, which was given by Canute to the church of Exeter. A repreſentation of this gift was to be ſeen in Riſdon's time in one of the church windows, a king triple crowned, and this inſcription; *Canutus rex donat hoc manerium eccleſiæ Exon* [t]. The font is not unlike that at *Alphington* [u]. Stoke Can.

The next pariſh is *Pinhoe* [x], which gave birth to the two brothers John and William Rainolds, zealous champions both of Proteſtantiſm and Popery in their turns, having, if we believe A. Wood, converted each other [y]. Of the firſt ſee Prince, p. 524. Pinhoe.

North-eaſt of Exeter is *Poltemore*, which antiently belonged to a family of its own name, and after by ſale to the Bampfields, to whom it ſtill belongs [z]. Poltemore.

More Eaſtward on the road leading from Columbton to Exeter is *Bradninch*, antiently *Braines*, a corporation, which once ſent members to parliament [a], and ſtill retains the form of a corporate town. The dukes of Cornwall were always called barons of Braines [b], and Bradninch is ſtill the property of the Princes of Wales. Bradninch.

On the eaſt ſide of Exeter is a pariſh called *Heavitree*, in a healthy ſituation on a gravelly ſoil, diſtinguiſhed by the birth of Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian, in which character he is better known abroad than in his own country; author of the life of archbiſhop Chichele; and a treatiſe "de authoritate Juris Civilis;" and of the primitive, learned, and humble Richard Hooker, who wrote the "Eccleſiaſtical Polity," 1553, and 1600. Heavitree.

"The town of EXCESTER is a good mile and "more in cumpace, and is right ſtrongly waullid "and mainteined. Ther be diverſe fair towers in "the toun waul bytwixt the ſouth and the weſt gate. "Ther be 4 gates in the town by the name of Eſt, "Weſt, North, and South. The Eſt and the Weſt "be now the faireſt and of one faſhion of building. "The South hath been the ſtrongeſt. Ther be "divers fair ſtreets, but the high ſtreet from Exeter.

[g] Polwhele, II. p. 157-8. Dunford's Hiſtory of Tiverton. [h] Leland and Tanner. [i] Riſdon, p. 37. Polwhele II. p. 365.
[k] Godwin, Hooker, Prince, p. 9. [l] Tanner, p. 86. [m] Leland, III. 39. Polwhele II. p. 97. [n] Leland, It. III. 38.
[o] Riſdon, p. 44, mentions part of a braſs epitaph of one of the biſhops remaining in the church in his time.
[p] Leland, ubi ſup. [q] Twogood's Sermon, preached there the Sunday following.
[r] Gibſon. [s] Leland de Script Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 780.
[t] Riſdon, p. 42. Polwhele, II. p. 189.
[u] Antiq. Rep. N° 13. Polwhele, II. p. 105.
[x] Polwhele, II. p. 185.
[y] Ath. Ox. I. 267.
[z] Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 230, 231. Polwhele, II. p. 186. 189.
[a] Riſdon.
[b] Polwhele II. p. 250.

"Eſt

"Eſt to Weſt is the faireſt. The caſtelle ſtandith "ſtately on a high ground bytwixt the eſt gate "and the north. There be fifteen paroche churches "in the toune. The cathedral church of St. Peter "and Paul, the cimiterie whereof having four gates, "is environed with many fair houſes[c]."

Exeter had ſix gates, (though Leland ſays only four), and four principal ſtreets, of which that called *Foreſtreet* is the moſt ſpacious and beſt built, running from north to ſouth, terminating with a moderate deſcent at the river. The eaſt, north, and weſt gates are demoliſhed. Over the eaſt gate was the ſtatue of a king, with the arms of England ſupported by a dragon and greyhound. Above them a portcullis, beneath a half roſe and pomegranate conjoined. The city contains within the walls 18 pariſhes, and five in the ſuburbs. The houſes, though for the moſt part old and irregular taken ſeparately, make no mean figure, and are improving every day. In the high ſtreet, which is well paved, are ſeveral churches, the blue-coat ſchool, the guildhall, and all the conſiderable ſhops. In digging a cellar in this ſtreet in 1778 were found a number of Roman Penates, intermixed with fragments of pottery and oiſter ſhells[d]. At the centre of the four ſtreets was a ſtone conduit, antiently called *Carfax*, like that formerly at Oxford, derived from *quatre voyes:* it was rebuilt by William Duck, mayor, 1461, and has been taken down 20 years. In the north-eaſt corner of the city ſtood the caſtle called from the colour of the hill *Rougemont*, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Weſt Saxon kings, and afterwards the ſeat of the earls of Cornwall. Only the bare outer walls and the ſouth-eaſt gate remain. An high tower on the weſt quarter riſes up from the foſſe in the beautiful gardens of Mr. Granger. The ditch on the north ſide is filled up in part, and cut into pleaſant walks, the care of which is committed by the city to twelve poor aged alms women. In the area is the New Seſſions Houſe, built of Portland ſtone, which, as the walls are repaired, and the interal area neatly laid out, does not appear incongruous. This caſtle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city ſtood a blockade of 2 months againſt Fairfax, one of whoſe forts is ſaid to remain on the north; but the ſituation contradicts the idea: it ſeems rather to have been an out-poſt belonging to the caſtle.

The cathedral built in the Saxon times by biſhop Leofric, continued by Robert Warlewaſt and his two ſucceſſors, having received great damage during the ſiege which king Stephen laid to this city, was begun to be repaired by biſhop Peter Quivil, and completed by biſhop Marſhall in the reign of John. Quivil continued the nave, which is called in deeds his *novum opus*. His ſucceſſors to Stafford went on with it, and for its repair the Pope appropriated St. Marian's church in Cornwall. The preſent choir was prior to Quivil's time, for in a charge, 1224, is mentioned *oſtium verſus theſaurarium in choro*. The towers were in being in the reign of Edward II. and therefore it is highly probable biſhop Courtney only raiſed the northern one, altered ſome of the windows, and gave the great *Peter* bell, which was brought from Landaff, where it went by that name, which conſequently it did not derive from the biſhop. It is the third largeſt in England, and weighs ſixty hundred weight, which is near two leſs than Lincoln. The Lady chapel ſubſiſted under that name in the time of Brounſcomb who preceded Quivil, and neither its ſize, only 58 by 27 feet, nor its ſtyle, anſwer to its being the original cathedral, which was more probably retained in the ſhell of the weſtern towers, to which a view of it from their battlements will ſhew it was added. In the time of the Uſurpation this chapel was fitted up for a library. Biſhop Grandiſon, who died 1329, added two arches to the nave, and covered the whole roof[e], and lies buried in a beautiful chapel on the right hand of the great weſt door. Biſhop Stapleton vaulted the preſbytery, and made the rich ſtone-work at the high altar[f]. Biſhop Lacey built the chapter-houſe 1439[g]. The length of the whole church is 372 feet, and its breadth 72. Sir H. C. Englefield, in his obſervations on biſhop Lyttelton's ſurvey, publiſhed with eleven accurate views and ſections of this beautiful church, drawn by Carter and engraved by Baſire, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1797, is of opinion that the Lady Chapel was the original Saxon church. This church is ſuppoſed to have been enlarged, and the tower added, by biſhop William Warlewaſt. The damage ſuſtained by the ſiege in king Stephen's time, was repaired by Chicheſter, and ſucceeding biſhops to Marſhall, who completed them after 1194, but for the next 80 years, till Quivil's time, nothing appears to have been done. He formed the tranſept. Great ſums were expended under his ſucceſſor Bytton, and the choir completed with the altar-piece under Stapleton. It was the ſingular felicity of this church to have been executed according to the ſame regular and elegant plan in the ſimple grace of Quivil's deſign. Here are monuments for biſhops Leofric 1073, Marſhall 1206, Brownſcomb 1280, Stapledon 1326, Grandiſon 1329, Brettingham 1394, Stafford 1419, Lacy 1455[h], Oldham 1519, Bradbridge, 1579, Walton 1594, Weſton 1743, Lavington 1762; Sir Richard Stapleton, brother to the biſhop in the reign of Edward III. Piers Carew, Sir Thomas Speke, Judge Doddridge, Sir Hugh Gilbert; Bohun, earl of Hereford, Hugh Courtney, firſt of the name, earl of Devon. The weſt front is adorned with figures of the patron ſaints, &c.[i] much mutilated during the civil wars, and with the arms of benefactors. The fine Gothic window on the ſame aſpect, ſtained by Peckitt of York, at the expence of £.500[k], was put up on the recommendation of Dean Milles, 1769, who himſelf expended £.1000. in beautifying the church and new paving the nave. The north tower is in the Saxon ſtyle, with zigzag and interlaced arches, a very fine ſpecimen of Norman architecture. The organ is accounted one

[c] Leland, III. 33.
[d] Deſcribed by Dean Milles, and engraved in Archæol. IV. p. 1.
[e] Leland, III. 36.
[f] Ib.
[g] Biſhop Lyttelton's ſurvey of Exeter cathedral, MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. Leland It. III. 36, 37. Sir H. C. Englefield doubts if Lacy did more than finiſh the upper part of the chapter-houſe, begun it is probable with the cloiſter by Quivil.
[h] Engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. pl. cxxvi. p. 367.
[i] Engraved in Mr. Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, Nos 28, 29, 30.
[k] Each nobleman in the dioceſe contributed ſix guineas, each baronet five for his arms inſerted in the window, and took ſeven prints of it at a guinea.

of the largeſt in England, the great pipe being fifteen inches diameter, which is two more than that of the celebrated organ at Ulm[l]. The biſhop's palace was built or enlarged by biſhop Courtney, whoſe arms, with thoſe of England and the badge of St. Anthony, of whoſe hoſpital in London he was maſter, remain on a curious chimney-piece in the eating-room, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vet. Mon. III. Pl. 38. In the north part of the city was a Benedictine priory of St. Nicolas, cell to Battle abbey; in other parts a Cluniac alien priory, founded about 1150; a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. or before, now occupied by Mr. Baring's houſe; a priory or hoſpital of St. John, founded by two merchants 1239; a houſe of Dominicans, or Blackfriers in the reign of Edward I. now Bedford houſe, made a fair place by the lord Ruſſel, in Leland's time, and within theſe 20 years rebuilt. It was intended to form a circus; but one half only is completed. Franciſcan or Grey Friers in Friernhay, refounded by biſhop Bytton, in the reign of Edward I.; a lazar-houſe 1163; an almſhouſe for 12 poor men, converted into a college of vicars choral by biſhop Grandiſon; and ſix almſhouſes[m]. Beſides the cathedral, here are 18 pariſh churches. In Mattock lane over-againſt St. Paul's church was an old ſtone building, like a chapel, let into tenements for poor people ſaid to have been Athelſtan's palace. Dr. Stukeley fancied it partly Roman work, and after converted into a religious houſe[n]: it is now pulled down; though ſome parts of the old building remain. The Bear Inn was the abbot of Taviſtock's houſe, now alſo pulled down. The Black Lion and Larkbier were houſes or inns for religious[o]. A bridge of fourteen arches, built by Walter Gervis, citizen, 1250, once joined the city to the ſuburb. That part of the old bridge which covered the main ſtream of the river Exe has been taken down upwards of 20 years, and a new bridge, communicating in a ſtraight line with Fore-ſtreet, making a handſome acceſs to the town from the weſt, has been built near the ſame time. On the remaining part of the old bridge ſtands St. Edmund's church, and a ſmall narrow ſtreet, from which there is a communication with the new one, which is of elegant modern architecture. The river, from accident or deſign, was ſcarcely deep enough for ſmall lighters; but in the time of Charles II. a canal with flood-gates was made, which bring ſhips of 180 tons to the key, within two hundred yards of the walls. The walls of the city remain all round, but higheſt to the north, with turrets and towers. The city and county hoſpital near *Southernhay*, without the walls, erected on a plan of Dean Alured Clark, was opened Jan. 1, 1743, from which time to Lady-day 1797, 53,803 patients have been admitted, of whom 36,753 have been cured. The city was incorporated by John, and made a diſtinct corporation by Henry VIII. and it ſends two members to parliament. The old Guildhall, a Saxon building with rounded arches, partly entire, ſtill remains. The preſent hall is of a later æra: in it are portraits of Charles the Firſt's queen, and her daughter Henrietta Maria, born here and married to the duke of Orleans; and of general Monk. Here were born Sir William Petre, ſecretary and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and ſeven times ambaſſador to foreign courts; Sir Thomas Bodley, employed by Elizabeth on ſeveral embaſſies, but eſpecially famous for his library at Oxford; Sir Peter King, lord chancellor, 1733.

This city, for its oppoſition to Perkin Warbeck, received great commendations from Henry VII. who gave them the ſword he then wore to be borne before the mayor, and a cap of maintenance ſtill worn by the ſword-bearer. For their deliverance from the Corniſh rebels the 6th of Auguſt is annually obſerved as a day of thankſgiving, formerly called *Jeſuits Day*, as the rebellion was occaſioned by diſcontinuing the maſs, and Edward VI. rewarded their loyalty on this occaſion with the rich manor of Ex iſland[p].

The title of earl of Exeter has been borne ſucceſſively by *William Cecil*, eldeſt ſon of Thomas the firſt earl, who, dying 1640 without iſſue, left it to his nephew *David*, ſon of his ſecond brother Richard. He was ſucceeded, 1643, by his ſon *John*; he, 1677, by his ſon *John*, and, 1700, by his grandſon *John*; and the latter, 1721, by his ſon John; he, 1722, by his brother *Brownlow*; he, 1754, by his ſon and nameſake; and he, 1793, by his nephew *James*, tenth and preſent earl.

Joſephus Iſcanus is ſtyled by Mr. Warton "a "miracle of his age in claſſical compoſitions[q]." His poem on the Trojan war, from Dares, in ſix books, was printed incorrectly at Baſil, 1541, 8vo. 1583, folio; better by More, Lond. 1675, 8vo. by Dreſenius, with notes, Franef. 1620, and 1623, 4to. and at the end of the Delphin edition of Dares, 1702. 4to[r]. Of his Antiocheis, or Hiſtory of the Holy War, Leland ſaw only a fragment in the library at Abingdon, and no entire copy of it is now to be found. Mr. Camden[s] ſays he attended Richard I. to the Holy Land, and celebrated his exploits there in this poem which had equal merit with his other.

At *Cowick*, near Exeter, William Fitz Baldwin, in the reign of Henry II. founded a Benedictine abbey, cell to Bec, and afterwards to Taviſtock[t]. Cowick.

At *Alphington*, a mile weſt from Exeter, is a complete croſs, and a fine Saxon font. Alphington

"*Exminſtre*, a praty townlet, wher be ruines of "a manor place embatelid in front. I trow it longed "to the marquis of Ex[u]." All that remains of it is an old gate and garden wall. Exminſter

Oppoſite Exminſter, at the conflux of the Clyſt and Ex, ſtands *Topſham*, for which one of the Courtneys, earls of Devon (probably Hugh[x] who obſtructed the navigation of Exeter in its favour), Topſham

[l] Gibſon.
[m] Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 90. 93. 95. 98. 101.
[n] It. I. p. 150.
[o] Stukeley, ubi ſupra.
[p] Gibſon.
[q] Second Diſſertation prefixed to his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.
[r] Leland de Script. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 444.
[s] Remains, p. 407.
[t] Riſdon, p. 45. Tanner, p. 92.
[u] Leland, III. 35.
[x] This is an idle ſtory, now attributed to Hugh, in other places to Iſabella, de Fortibus, equally perhaps without reaſon. The fact is, that below Exeter the ground is flat and marſhy, not ſuſceptible of the excavation neceſſary to form a navigable river without the aſſiſtance of art.

procured

procured a market and fair[y]. Leland calls it *Apſham*; "a praty townlet on the ſhore four miles "upper in the haven. Heere is the great trade and "rode for ſhippes that uſith this haven, and eſpe- "cially for the ſhippes and marchantmennes goodes "of Exceſter. Men of Exceſter contend to make "the haven to cum up to *Exceſter* ſelf. At this "tyme ſhippes cum not farther up but to Apſham[z]."

The town of Topſham, pleaſantly ſituated to the South of Exeter, conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet extending north and ſouth nearly half a mile on the eaſt bank of the river Ex. This ſtreet is contracted towards the key, and from thence downwards conſiſts only of a row of houſes facing the water, having in front docks and ſlips for ſhip-building. There are many well-built houſes interſperſed throughout the town, but upon the whole it wears a mean appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by ſhipmaſters and builders, and people in trade. The ſouth extremity, called the Strand, is by far the pleaſanteſt, and for the moſt part the reſidence of the moſt reſpectable part of the inhabitants. The quay is large; and ſince the Chamber of Exeter purchaſed it of Mr. Northmore, they have built on it two cranes[a].

Four miles eaſt of Exeter we paſs the river *Clyſt*, near which, on *Clyſt heath*, the Corniſh rebels were totally defeated 1549 by John Ruſſel, afterwards earl of Bedford[b]. "At *Biſhops Clyſt*, the "biſhop of Exeter had a goodly maner place[c];" a large ſtructure, little altered from what it was when poſſeſſed by them, except by the removal of the gateway[d]. *Clyſt St. Mary* and *Clyſt St. George* are two contiguous pariſhes. *Clyſt Honiton*, *Clyſt Lawrence*, and *Broad Clyſt*, are alſo on the river Clyſt, or, as Leland calls it, "a grate broke."

"*Powderham*, late ſir William Courteneis caſtle; "it ſtondeth on the haven ſhore, a little above "*Kenton*. Some ſay a lady being a widow builded "this caſtelle. I think that it was Iſabella de For- "tibus. It is ſtrong and hath a barbycan or bul- "wark to the haven[e]." None of the Redvers family ever poſſeſſed it. It was therefore probably built againſt the Danes before the Conqueſt, (but ſome ſuppoſe it not of ſo early a date; for there is not an arch or other veſtige of Norman architecture), or after by William de Ou, to whom the Conqueror gave it[f], though a figure of a lady with a dog at her feet in a window-ſill of Powderham church is ſaid to be Iſabella de Redvers[g]. It is ſtill the ſeat of Lord Courtenay, and may be conſidered as a pile of the greateſt antiquity and conſequence in the county. The alterations made by the preſent poſſeſſor, however light it may ſeem to the ſerious mind that a chapel ſhould be converted to a drawing-room, are yet of an elegant caſt, and conformable to the ſtyle of architecture that prevails in the Eaſt and principal front, which is not of the antient date of the towers in the back front. The natural beauties of this place are great, but have by no means been improved by modern alterations. The triangular belvidere of ſtone ſtands on a knoll in the park, and gives three different views of great extent and beauty. The church contains no monuments of conſequence of the Courtenay family.

Sir William Courtenay was created viſcount Courtenay May, 1762, and died the ſame month. His ſon and nameſake, ſecond viſcount, died 1788, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, third viſcount, 16th in deſcent from Sir Philip Courtenay, the firſt of the family at Powderham caſtle, and 7th from Hugh, earl of Devon, and Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I.[h]

*Mamhead*, the ſeat of the preſent earl of Liſburne, was built by Sir Peter Balle, an eminent loyaliſt, who died 1680, firſt adorned with beautiful and extenſive plantations, 1718, by his ſon William Balle, eſq; an eminent merchant retired from trade. The laſt of the family, 1749, bequeathed it to Thomas Huſſey Aprice, of Waſhingley, in the county of Huntingdon, who ſoon ſold it to Joſeph Gaſcoyn Nightingale, eſq; whoſe only daughter brought it in marriage to the preſent poſſeſſor, who, by his ſuperior taſte in laying out the grounds and ornamenting it with very beautiful plantations, has made it one of the fineſt ſpots in the county. On the ſummit of a barren hill, in the park, is perhaps the grandeſt proſpect this county affords. Here is an obeliſk of Portland ſtone, a fine ſea mark. Though the living is a ſmall one, the late rector Mr. Stephen Weſton built, at his own expence, a capital parſonage houſe. Mamhead.

"Two miles upper in the haven of Exmouth is "*Kenton*, a very prety thoroughfare and a right "goodly church impropriate to Saliſbury church[i]." Kenton.

In this pariſh is *Oxton* Houſe, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Swete, who took down, 1781, the old houſe, a venerable ſtructure, the reſidence of the Martyns for ſeveral centuries. It is one of the moſt beautiful ſpots in the county, in a ſequeſtered valley at the Eaſt foot of Halldown[k]. Sir Nicholas Martyn, of this houſe, was a man of great eminence in the time of James and Charles I. His monument is in the family aile at Kenton; and Mr. Swete has a moſt admirable portrait of him by Cornelius Janſon. To Mr. Swete and to Dr. Parr of Exeter, I take this opportunity to acknowledge my particular obligations for the deſcription of this county. Oxton.

The barrow on *Haldown*, between Kenton and Chudleigh, known by the name of the *great Stone heap*, above 200 feet in circumference, and about 15 high, when cut through in 1780 was found to contain, at eight feet from the margin, a dry wall about two feet high, ſeparated from without by very large ſtones in the form of piers or buttreſſes. Near the centre were a great many huge flint ſtones placed over each other in a convex manner, and in the middle a larger ſtone, nearly globular, two feet in diameter, covering a cell on the ground, two feet ſquare, formed by four ſtones of conſiderable ſize ſet upright on their edge. In this kiſtvaen was an urn of unbaked clay, 13 inches high, 10 in diameter at the mouth, and five at the bottom, near half an inch thick, of the quantity of ten quarts, inverted, and containing aſhes and white bones of a youth[l]. Haldown.

[y] Gibſon.
[z] Leland, III. 35.
[a] Polwhele, II. p. 206.
[b] Riſdon, p. 36.
[c] Leland, III. 39.
[d] Polwhele, II. p. 203.
[e] Leland, III. 39.
[f] Polwhele II. p. 169.
[g] Ib. p. 179.
[h] Ib. p. 187.
[i] Leland, III. 35.
[k] Gent. Mag. LXIII. p. 593.
[l] Exeter Society's Eſſays, p. 123.

This is now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Swete and yet perfect, and is the only urn which has been taken whole from the barrows, of which there are a conſiderable number on Haldown.

Haldon. Kenne. At the foot of Haldon, not far from Kenton, is *Haldon* houſe, in *Kenne* pariſh, the ſeat of Sir Robert Palk, formerly Governor of Madras, and father of Mr. Palk, the preſent member for the county. This ſeat was built about the year 1720 by Sir George Chudleigh, father of the late Ducheſs of Kingſton, on the plan of Buckingham-houſe, which it reſembles in every part, though on a ſmaller ſcale. Sir Robert Palk erected on *Pen* Hill, the higheſt part of Haldown, a caſtle to the memory of General Lawrence, called from him *Lawrence* Caſtle. In this is a ſtatue of the General, on the pedeſtal of which is an inſcription in Perſian, ſent by the Nabob of the Carnatic in teſtimony of his regard to the General, whom he ſtyles the firſt founder of the Engliſh power in Hindoſtan [m].

Dunchidiock. In *Dunchidiock* church Sir Robert Palk has erected an honorary monument to General Lawrence, who died 1775, aged 78 [n], with an inſcribed eulogy, highly poetical, from the pen of Miſs Hannah More.

Exmouth. "*Exmouth*, a fiſchar tounlet, a litle within the "haven mouth [o]," chiefly the reſort of invalids during the winter months, as the air is remarkably mild, being open to the ſouth-weſt, and protected from eaſt winds by a high hill intervening between it and the ſea. The town is well ſheltered, and, though ſome of the flatter ſhores are muddy, no marſhes are near it. The houſes are remarkably commodious; the walks and rides peculiarly pleaſant. It is now the oldeſt and beſt frequented watering place in Devonſhire, much improved in buildings, and viſited in ſummer as a bathing-place; but when the tide is out the ſhore is muddy and dirty. The bar will admit ſhips of more than 300 tons.

Cullumpton. At *Cullumpton* is a handſome church, with a beautiful chapel, erected by John Lane, clothier, buried in it [p].

Budeleigh. "On the weſt ſide of Ottermouth haven is "*Budelegh*. Leſs than an hunderith yeares ſins "ſhippes uſed this haven, but it is now cleen "barrid [q]." Eaſt Budeleigh gave birth to ſir Walter Raleigh, of an antient family in this county. He was born at Hayes in this pariſh, 1552, and beheaded 1618: "Spain's ſcourge and terror and "Gondamar's triumph, Elizabeth's favourite and "James's victim, too hard for Eſſex, the envy of "Leiceſter, and rival of Cecil [r]." *Smalridge* was the oldeſt eſtate of this family, who poſſeſſed it before the Conqueſt till ſir William's grandfather ſold it. They gave their name to Colyton and Withycombe in this county.

Smalridge.

Bicton. *Bicton* was given by the Conqueror to William Port by ſervice of keeping the county gaol, afterwards removed to Exeter caſtle, whence his deſcendants took the name of Janitor. From this feudal reſtriction the preſent owner, Dennis Rolle, Eſq. was releaſed on the erection of the new gaol of Exeter, by a commutation of £.1000. The manor came by marriage to Galfrid de Baleſter, corruptly called *Alabaſter*, paſſed thence to Sackville, Caple, Stone, and Dennis, a coheireſs of which laſt brought it to the Rolles. Of theſe laſt John, who aſſumed the ſurname of Walter, took down the old manſion houſe, built about the reign of Elizabeth, and began another not yet finiſhed. The tower of the church is of a very antient and ſingular ſtyle of architecture; and was contiguous to the old manſion, where are now to be ſeen ponds, ſlopes, and terraces, the gardening faſhion of other times [s].

St. Mary Ottery. *St. Mary Ottery*, a hundred within itſelf, is a large irregular market town, which had been given to the cathedral of St. Mary at Rouen by Edward the Confeſſor, or in his time; afterwards ſold to biſhop Grandiſon, who founded his college here 1337. "John Grandiſon converted the landes and frutes "of St. Mary Ottery to a collegiate church. Some "think there was a celle of French monkes at "Ottery, or an houſe of religion in France had the "lands ther which Grandiſon converted to the uſe "of his college [t]." It was valued at the diſſolution at £.300. *per annum* [u], and then formed into a corporation, who nominate the chaplain prieſt aſſiſtant to the vicar. Here is a large church, (which Mr. Carter calls *Exeter in ſmall*, as Riſdon before him had obſerved,) with a library. The external appearance of the church has great grandeur, and, in moſt of its parts, antiquity. The weſtern front in particular arreſts attention, exhibiting a fine aſſemblage of the early Gothic. The eaſtern part however, and its ſide walls, by the circular turn and the narrow length of the windows, ſavour of an earlier period. They are ſimilar to thoſe in the church of St. Croſs, at Wincheſter, which are Norman of 1132; to thoſe in the Priory church at Brecon, which was built during the reign of Henry I.; and to thoſe in the church at Haccombe. Some ruins of the college remain. A room in one of the collegiate houſes is called Cromwell's Convention room [x], and Sir Walter Raleigh's houſe remains in the town. The manor came to Burridge, whoſe heirs ſold it to Sir George Yonge. Sir John Kennaway is the preſent poſſeſſor.

Honiton. "*Honiton* is a fair long thorough fare and mar"ket town belonging to Courteney of Powder"ham [y]." It is a conſiderable market and borough town, ſet under a lofty hill, which commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and on which ſtands its church, in which is an inſcription for Thomas Manwood, phyſician to Queen Elizabeth, who died 1617, above the age of 105 years. The town ſuffered greatly by fire, 1747, and 1764. It is a great thoroughfare to the weſt, and is famous for a lace and ſerge manufactory. The market, as in many other places, was kept on Sunday, till altered by king John [z].

[m] Leland, III. 35. Polwhele, II. p. 215.
[n] Polwhele, II. p. 116.
[o] Leland, III. 35.
[p] See the devices &c. engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. Introd. pl. xxxi.
[q] Leland, III. 41.
[r] Prince, p. 540. Polwhele, II. p. 255.
[s] Polwhele, II. p. 221-2.
[t] Leland, III. 36.
[u] Tanner, p. 88.
[x] Polwhele, II. p. 239—247.
[y] Leland, Ib. 39.
[z] Gibſon.

In

Widworthy. In the church of *Widworthy*, near Honiton, is a beautiful monument, by Bacon, to James Marwood, eſq; a great benefactor to the church and pariſh, whoſe great uncle purchaſed it of the Chicheſters. The Widworthys poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward I. and in the church there is a figure of one of the family, who probably built the manſion houſe, which was new fronted by the Chicheſters. On the north-eaſt ſide of Widworthy hill are remains of entrenchments, and others on a hill near the church, in a field called Caſtlewood [a].

eniton. At *Veniton* bridge, over the Otter, the Corniſh rebels were defeated in a bloody battle by ſir John Ruſſel and lord Grey [b].

Iohun's tterey. "*Mohun's Oterey*, ſumtyme caulled Oterey *Flem-* "*ing*; ſir George Carew hath a goodly manor parke "there [c]."

dmouth. "*Sidmouth*, a fiſchar town, with a broke of that "name, and a bay ſix miles weſt of Seton [d]."

Sidmouth is a remarkably neat village, much frequented in ſummer, has aſſembly rooms, &c. It ſtands at the mouth of a narrow valley between two ſteep angles of hills. Through this valley the little river *Sid* paſſes towards the ſea, and is loſt in the pebbles on the beach. The trees and hedges grow well in this vale, unhurt by the ſea-breezes. Many new houſes have been built. On the beach is a billiard-room, and a coffee-room over it. A walk here is kept ſmooth and free from gravel for the company. The ſhore is ſtony, and inconvenient for walking or bathing. The cliffs which overhang it are, in many places, very lofty and bold, of a crumbling red ſoil, daily falling down, and worn into deep channels from the top to the bottom. In many places ſprings ooze out at the height of fifteen or twenty feet from the beach. A little beyond the bathing-place is a ledge of rocks always covered at high water, except one, which is of the height of about 30 feet above the water. Farther on, the ſea has encroached ſo much on the land, as to have formed a ſmall bay. At the point of the cliffs to the eaſt the chalk appears.

The manor belonged to the Prideauxes, till ſold a few years ſince to Mr. Jenkins by Sir Wilmot Prideaux, whoſe old family ſeat of Netherton, in the neighbourhood, is his preſent reſidence.

At Sidmouth was an alien priory, cell to Montburgh in Normandy, afterwards to Sion abbey [e].

terton. At *Otterton* adjoining, at the mouth of the river er r. *Otter*, a pretty fiſher town in Leland's time, was a houſe of black monks, cell to St. Michael in periculo maris in Normandy, valued at £. 87. 10s. and given alſo to Sion abbey [f]. R. Duke bought the ſite and built a houſe on it. This eſtate was ſold by the heireſſes of the Duke family to Dennis Rolle, Eſq. father of the preſent lord Rolle, who dropped down dead as he was walking between his two manſions at Stevenſtone and Hodſcott 24 July, 1797, in his 72d year [g].

"Ther hath beene a very notable haven at *Seton*; Seton. "but now ther lyith between the two pointes of the "old haven a mighty rigge and barre of peble ſtones "in the very mouth of it; and the ryver of Ax is "driven to the very eſt point of the haven caulled "*Whit Cliff*, and ther at a very ſmaul gut goeth into "the ſe, and here cum in ſmall fiſher botes for "ſocour. The town of Seton is now but a meane "thing, inhabited with fiſchar men; it hath bene "far larger when the haven was good. The abbat "of Shirburne was lord and patrone of it. Ther "longgid and doth yet a chapelle to Seton, caullid "*Bereword* near the ſea, and ther is a hamlet of Berewood. "fiſcharmen. Ther was begon a fair pere for ſocor "of ſhippelettes at this Bereword, but ther cam "ſuch a tempeſt a three years ſins, as never in "mynd of man had bene ſene before, and tare that "pere in peices. The men of Seton began of late "day to ſtake and to make a mayne waulle withyn "the haven to have diverted the courſe of Ax "ryver, and ther almoſt in the midle of the old "haven to have trenchid thorough the *Chiſille*, and Chifill. "to have let out Ax, and receyved in the main ſe, "but this purpoſe came not to effect. Me thought "that nature moſt wrought to trench the *Chiſil* hard "by Seton town, and ther to let in the ſe. The "weſt point of Axmouth haven is caullid Bereword, "and ſcant a mile diſtant from Seton [h]."

At Seaton a harbour was formerly attempted by the people of Colyton by commiſſions under the great ſeal; but no traces remain of it now [i]. Some ſurveys have been lately made, and plans propoſed for the ſame purpoſe, at the neighbouring village of *Beer*. On the weſt ſide is a modern brick tower, and Beer. ſome guns. More inland is a ſalt marſh, where they make ſalt, and dig up fragments of ſhips and anchors, which have been found as high as Axminſter. There are ruins of a rude pier at the haven mouth [k]. Stukeley, Salmon, and Borlaſe, agree with Camden in placing MURIDUNUM here. Baxter puts it at MURIDUNUM. *Topſham*, on account of diſtance; Horſley at *Eggerdon hill*, Dorſet; *Aggerdun* and *Muridunum* meaning the caſtle or *raiſed work* on the *hill*. Half a mile above Seaton is *Honey Ditches*, an oblong moated camp of three acres, probably the garriſon of the port [l]. From Seaton or *Muridunum* in Devonſhire, where the Foſſe way begins, to Grimſby or Saltfleet in Lincolnſhire, where it ends, is 250 miles [m].

The Danes landed at Seaton A. D. 937, and this town, with Beer adjoining, belonging to Sherburn abbey, were at the diſſolution granted by Henry VIII. to Catharine his laſt wife [n].

Bovy in Beer, a venerable manſion, the eſtate Bovy. of the Waldronds, came by marriage of the only daughter of the late William Waldrond, eſq; who died 1762, to John Rolle, eſq; M. P. for the county [o], now Lord Rolle.

In the road from Sidmouth to *Newton Poppleford*, Newton Poppleford. (ſo called from the rounded pebbles, denominated in

[a] Account of it by Mr. Tucker, rector. Gent. Mag. LXI. p. 608. [b] Riſdon, p. 31.
[c] Leland, III. 39. [d] Leland, Ib. 41.
[e] Tanner, p. 89. [f] Ib. 90. Polwhele, II. p. 228. 230.
[g] Of this extraordinary character ſee Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 884, and European Mag. for October 1797.
[h] Leland, III. 41. [i] Gibſon. Riſdon. [k] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 15. [l] Stukeley, Ib.
[m] MS. note of Smart Lethieulier, eſq. in a copy of Camden's Britannia in my poſſeſſion.
[n] Magna Britan. [o] Polwhele, II. p. 304.

this county *popple* [p] ſtones, which abound in the whole pariſh) is *Woodbury* caſtle, on the edge of a high hill; a ſmall incloſure, of an irregular form, deeply intrenched; in ſome part the ditch on the weſt is double. The ſouth part ſeems like an appendix to it, the ditch ſingle, and not ſo deep as the other. In it are the remains of a room built for the accommodation of thoſe who wiſhed to enjoy a beautiful and extenſive proſpect over the Ex, up the vale to Exeter and Honiton, to Hall down, and the ſea. It had never been completed, and in 1789 it was without doors, windows, or roof.

Woodbury caſtle.

Shoute.

"A mile from *Colyton* is *Shoute*, a right goodly "manor place of the marquis of Dorſet, on a hill "ſide, and by it a goodly large parke [q]." Sir John De la Pole has pulled down part of the old manſion-houſe, and built a new one. The fine old gateway yet remains.

Colcombe.

Near this is *Colcombe* caſtle, an antient ſeat of the Courtenays; afterwards of the Poles, and the reſidence of Sir William Pole the antiquary. The fine ruins are yet extant.

Forde *abbey*.

"*Forde* abbey ſtandeth on the farther ripe of "Ax [r]."

Ax r.

The river *Ax* in its way to the ſea paſſes by Ford abbey, about five miles north-eaſt of Axminſter, founded for Ciſtercians in *Thorncomb* pariſh, 1141, by Adelicia ſiſter of Richard Fitz Baldwin de Brioniis, and valued at the diſſolution at £. 374. *per annum* [s]. It was firſt founded at *Brightley*, in Sampford Courtnay, by her brother Richard, ſon of Baldwin de Brioniis, but the monks being on the point of quitting it for want of proviſions, ſhe fixed them at Ford. Baldwin, biſhop of Worceſter and archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of Richard I. was firſt monk and then abbot here. The Courtnays, of whom Reginald and William married the foundreſs's grand-daughters, were great benefactors to it [t]. Edmund Prideaux, eſq. who became poſſeſſed of it after the diſſolution, made conſiderable alterations, conforming, however, to the ſtyle, and retaining a great part of the monaſtery, which are now fine relics, and an heir female brought it to the Gwynnes. It now makes a handſome ſeat for that family, being pretty intire, particularly the cloiſter, about 170 feet long. Among the carving in Riſdon's time remained the initials of Thomas Charde, the laſt abbot. Henry VIII. at the diſſolution, gave the manor to the earl of Oxford, and the ſite of the abbey to Sir Richard Pollard, knight, whoſe ſon ſold it to Sir Amias Powlet, father of Sir Henry, who married the daughter of John Drake, eſq. who enjoyed it in Riſdon's time.

Axmouth.

"I paſſed from Seton at ebbe over the ſalt "marſhes, and the river of Ax to *Axmouth* an "old and bigge fiſchar towne on the eaſt ſide of "the haven. On the weſt part over an hill beyond "Seton is *Wiſcombe* a fair manor place ſumtyme Wiſcomb "the lord Bonville's, now longging to the marquis "of Dorſet [u]." The preſent bridewell of Exeter is ſaid to have been the lord Bonville's town houſe.

The Ax, after a ſhort courſe in this county, runs into the ſea at *Axmouth*, formerly a good harbour for ſhips, and ſeveral attempts have been made by the family of the Earls to repair it, but without ſucceſs [x]. Here was a cell to Montburgh abbey in Normandy, afterwards to Sion [y].

"*Axminſtre* is a pratie quik market town. The Axminſtre "chirche is famoſe by the ſepultures of many noble "Danes ſlain in king Æthelſtane's time at a "batel on *Bruneſdown* thereby, and by the ſepul-"tures likewiſe of ſum Saxon lordes ſlain in the "ſame feld [z]." They ſhew two or three Gothic figures of religious for the Saxon earls, to whom they have no relation, nor is it certain what Danes or Saxons were buried here [a]. Certain human bones filled with lead taken up here and preſerved in the ſexton's houſe till it was burnt with the town ſome years ago, were alſo referred to thoſe who were ſlain on this occaſion [b]. The battle of Brunaburgh was fought in the north. Gibſon ſays in Lincolnſhire or Yorkſhire [c], Camden in Northumberland [d]. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a Norman or Saxon arch, enriched with corbels, &c. probably a portion of the original minſter. Biſhop Tanner ſays [e], king Æthelſtan founded here a minſter for ſeven prieſts to pray for the ſouls of ſeven earls of his party who were ſlain in a battle which he fought againſt the Danes, at *Bremaldown* near this place. Theſe prieſts were afterwards reduced to two or one, and the revenues and parſonage, the manor of Prieſtaller, allotted to two prebends of York, and at one time alienated to Newenham abbey [f], but recovered on a trial in the reign of Edward III. Axminſter is a pretty conſiderable town, the capital of the hundred to which it gives name [g]. Its pleaſant ſituation, on a hill, renders it healthy and clean, and the ſtreets are wide and airy. The Saturday market is kept on a ſpot called the Caſtle. The manor belonged to the crown till king John gave it to the Briweres. It now belongs to Lord Petre. Here is a conſiderable manufactory for wove carpets, reſembling, but excelling thoſe of Wilton. At *Smalridge*, in this pariſh, was the original eſtate of the Raleighs. About half a mile lower than Axminſtre bridge is "*Newenham*, ſumtyme an abbey of "Bernardines of the foundation of Mohun erle of "Somerſet [h]." Biſhop Tanner ſays it was founded for Ciſtertians, 1246, and valued at £. 227. 7*s*. 8*d*. [i] There are yet remains, ſome of them pictureſque.

Smalridge.

Newenham abbey.

[p] *i. e. pebble* ſtone.
[q] Leland, III. 41.
[r] Leland, Ib. 42.
[s] Tanner, p. 91. Polwhele, II. p. 286.
[t] Gibſon. Cleaveland's Hiſtory of the Courtney family, p. 120. Groſe. A commiſſion, dated 1402, to place John Charde, one of the monks, in a ſolitary cell or hermitage in the church-yard at Crukherne, Somerſet, during life, is printed from the regiſters at Wells, by Hearne, in his edition of Trokelowe, p. 265.
[u] Leland, III. 42. It belonged to lord Petre in Riſdon's time, p. 28.
[x] Gibſon.
[y] Tanner, 94.
[z] Leland, III. 42.
[a] See Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 996. LXIV. p. 733. and the figure engraved in Sepulch. Mon. of Great Brit. II. Introd. p. cccxvi. Pl. xxxviii.
[b] See Gent. Mag. XVIII. p. 214.
[c] Index of Saxon places.
[d] See Chron. Saxon.
[e] P. 8.
[f] The grant of king Athelſtan, from the Leger Book of Newenham abbey, ſtates that he gave the church of Axminſter to ſeven prieſts to pray for the ſouls of the ſeven earls with him (i. e. on his ſide), ſlain at Caleſdown in a battle which raged to Colecroft by Axminſter. Pole's Collections, p. 115. Polwhele II. p. 293.
[g] Polwhele, II. p. 288.
[h] Leland, III. 43.
[i] Tanner, p. 96.

At

Aſhe.

At *Aſhe*, ſouth-weſt of Axminſter, in *Muſbury* pariſh, rebuilt by Sir John Drake after being demoliſhed in the civil wars, was born, 1650, John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough, who died 1722; his father retiring here after the civil wars to his wife's father. It ſuffered by fire, and only a ſmall part with the chapel remains [k].

Dunkeſwell.

*Dunkeſwell* abbey was founded for Ciſtertians from Waverley by William Briwere 1201, val. £.294. 8*s*. 6*d*.[l] He alſo founded a nunnery for Benedictines at *Poleſhoe*, val. £.164. 8*s*. 11*d*.[m]

oleſhoe.

The firſt is about ſix miles north-eaſt of Honiton, in a pictureſque rich valley in the midſt of Black down. It is built of flint. The great gate arch fell down lately. In the north-eaſt corner ſtood, within memory, the tower of the church in Church mead, and a round building, ſuppoſed the chapter-houſe. The ruins are ſtraggling and very mean. Two fiſh-ponds are now called Pond Meads [n].

ertland.

*Hertland* point has been ſuppoſed a corruption from Hercules, as in the name of Stukeley, called by the vulgar Stuteley. The old Britans pronounced the *k* in the ſame way, calling Ptolemy's *Stuccia* Yſtwith [o].

Notwithſtanding this hypotheſis, the authority of records, and Mr. Polwhele's *Armenian* hypotheſis of Hercules, Aſtarte, &c. giving name to the promontory, it ſeems moſt probable, that this was ſo denominated from the deer or *harts*, formerly abundant in this part. There are at leaſt a dozen *Bucklands* in this county originally denominated probably from the ſame cauſe.

"Hertland point, the moſt weſtern part of the "county, is 10 miles from Bedeford, much by "moriſche ground, but very good for broode of "cattle [p]." Githa, wife of earl Goodwin, is ſaid to have placed ſecular prieſts in *St. Nectan's* church here, which Jeffery de Denham, in the reign of Henry II. changed to black canons. The poſſeſſions of the monaſtery were confirmed by Richard I. with great immunities, particularly a court holding pleas of all matters, except life and limb, within their own land [q]. It was valued at the diſſolution at £.306. [r]. The abbey was taken down about twenty years ago by Col. Orchard, the proprietor, who erected on the ſame ſite a very handſome edifice of Gothic architecture, which retains its antient appellation of Hartland abbey. An act paſſed in the reign of Elizabeth for finiſhing this port [s], off which is a good cod and herring fiſhery.

elly
ur.

Not far from this promontory is *Clovelly* harbour, ſecured by a pier erected at great charge by the Carews, who have been ſeated here ever ſince the reign of Richard II. It was once a Roman Trajectus from Carmarthen, and the remains of a Roman fort here were not long ſince obſervable. It is now the moſt noted place in theſe parts for herring fiſhing. Clovelly is by far the moſt romantic village I ever met with; and *Clovelly Court*, an antient houſe of the Carews, branched from Cockington, now the ſeat of Sir James Hamlyn, about half-a-mile weſtward, has great natural beauties; fine ſloping lawn to the cliffs, the bottoms of which are uncommonly well wooded; over theſe its view is of the Severn Sea, having Lundy iſland a few leagues weſtward, a charming object. This houſe was burnt down a few years ago, but re-edified by Sir James Hamlyn. The weſt front is an elegant ſpecimen of Gothic architecture; the two other fronts modern and in the common ſtyle, an union by no means congruous or pleaſing to the eye. At the head of the hill above Clovelly is a vaſt encampment, called *Dichen*, with large mounds or valla, and a deep foſſe or dyke; indeed the whole may not improperly be called a dyke, as Graham's Dyke, near Newcaſtle; whence doubtleſs its preſent name [t].

Hol

South-weſt from hence lies *Hole*, or *South hole*, the birth-place of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Minhenniott, in Cornwall, about the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, who firſt taught his pariſhioners the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, in Engliſh, which in ſo ſhort a time has prevailed over the native Corniſh [u].

Ockhampton

*Ockhampton*, in Domeſday [w], had a market and about 150 knights fees belonging to it, and is at preſent a good market town. It lies at the conflux of two rivers, the Eaſt and Weſt Ockment [x], and was incorporated by James I. It ſends members to parliament, and gave title of baron to the *Mohuns*. John, ſon of ſir Reginald Mohun, bart. was advanced 4 Charles I. to the title of Lord Mohun, of *Ockhampton* [y]. His three ſons ſucceeded, and the title ended in *Charles*, ſon of the younger brother, who was killed in a duel with the duke of Hamilton, 1712. Here are large remains of the caſtle built by Baldwin de Brioniis, and diſmantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtnay, marquis of Exeter. The church ſtands on a high hill, half a mile off. There is in the market place a chantry chapel now in uſe. In the park of Ockhampton, which is remarkable for its pictureſque beauty, are a vaſt quantity of foreſt trees, immenſe thorns, mountain aſhes, &c. and on many of the oaks is a ſingular ſort of moſs, which is called *bead-moſs*, and is the *lichen articulatus* of Linnæus.

Bracton.

Henry Bracton, the celebrated lawyer and judge in the 13th century, is claimed by the antiquaries of this county as a native of *Bracton*, or *Bratton*, near Ockhampton. He died in the reign of Edward I.

Bathe.

Henry de Bathe, another learned juſticiary of the ſame century, is ſuppoſed to have been deſcended from the family at *Bathe* houſe, near North Tawton. He died about 1262.

Weſtcote.

A third native of equal eminence in the ſame line was Sir Thomas Littleton, author of "Engliſh Tenures." He was eldeſt ſon of Thomas Weſtcote, of *Weſtcote*, and took his mother's family name. He died 1481.

Samford Courtney.

At *Sampford Courtney*, north-eaſt of Ockhampton, began the inſurrection of the weſtern people, 2 Edward VI. 1549, by the levelling principles of two of the inhabitants of this place, but chiefly in favour

[k] Polwhele, II. p. 297. [l] Tanner, p. 95.
[m] Ib. p. 94. [n] Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 11. [o] Stukeley, MS note on Camden.
[p] Leland, II. 68. [q] Mon. Anglo. II. p. 286. [r] Tanner, p. 89. [s] Gibſon.
[t] Letter from Mr. Swete. [u] Riſdon, p. 79. [w] P. 106. b.
[x] Hence, perhaps, *Ocken*-town. Exeter Society's Eſſays. [y] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 461.

of the Popiſh religion and againſt incloſures. After ſome ſhow of oppoſition, and blockading Exeter in vain, they were ſubdued by lord Ruſſel [z].

N. Tawton. At a little diſtance is *North Tawton*, the birth-place, as before obſerved, of Henry de Bathe, where, out of a large pit ten feet deep, ſometimes ſprings a little bourn or brook, which continues for many days. The common people take it for a forerunner of public calamity, like that called *Woobourne* in Hertfordſhire [a]. This laſt is probably thus misjudged of merely from a falſe notion of its name, as if *Woebourn*, or the *Brook of Woe*.

Hatherley. *Hatherley* is a ſmall market town [b], which gave birth to Jaſper Mayne, a dramatic writer and divine of the laſt century.

Idelesleigh. *Idelesleigh*, north of Hatherleigh, was the ſeat of the *Sulleys*, one of whom, in the habit of a knight templar, lies in its church [c]. Leland mentions ſir John Scylly and his wife, of Crideton, buried in Crideton church [d].

Sele Monachorum. *Zeal*, or *Sele Monachorum*, or rather *Oxenham*, an antient ſeat of the Oxenham family in the pariſh of South Tawton, about five miles north-north-weſt of Crediton, and ten or twelve in that direction from Exeter, is remarkable for the appearance of a bird previous to the deceaſe of any of the family of the Oxenhams, who lived there. This circumſtance was ſaid to be commemorated on a monument in the church to four perſons, to whom it happened on their death-beds 1635, and four others are repreſented in "a true relation of it confirmed by ſundry witneſſes," and printed at London, 1641. It happened to a 9th; but four who were ſick and recovered had it not. Biſhop Hall, after full examination into this extraordinary appearance, permitted the monument to be erected in this church. Mr. Howell [e] who ſaw it at the ſtonecutter's in Fleet-ſtreet, 1684, gives, in his letters, an ample account of this phænomenon, and we cannot diſpute his having ſeen ſuch a tablet with its inſcription. I fancy, however, it never reached Devon, for there is now no ſuch monument to be ſeen; nor does any one of the family recollect that there ever was ſuch a monument. The preſent proprietor has been inſane at leaſt forty years. The ſtory is as yet credited by the deſcendants of the Oxenhams, which family for the laſt century have reſided at Newhouſe, in the pariſh of Mamhead, acquiring this and other poſſeſſions in the neighbourhood, by marrying an heireſs, daughter of Mr. Long. A ſimilar particular is related of William Pearce and his ſon Zachary, of Cranbrook, in Kent, 1785 and 1786 [f].

Mr. Brereton ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1776, a table diamond gold ring, and a cameo with the head of Antinous in an onyx ſet in a gold enamelled oval frame, with a large pearl drop hanging from it, and ſeveral grouped rough pearls with ſmall red beads between at the ſides, ſuppoſed part of a necklace, found in a box in a field on the eſtate of the Oxenhams in Devon, 1626.

Potheridge. *Potheridge*, the ſeat and manor of the *Monks* for fifteen generations, whoſe deſcendant, the famous general, was born here 1608, and took from it his baronial title when created duke of Albemarle. Both titles expired in his ſon Chriſtopher 1687 [g].

Southmolton. Due north, on the river Moule, lies *Southmolton*, an antient corporation, giving name to a hundred, and formerly held by the *Martins* by the ſervice of finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the earl of Glouceſter when hunting in the neighbourhood [h].

Torington. "*Torington* is a great large toune, and ſtondith on "the brow of an hill, and hath a good market "every week, and the beſt fair in al theſe quarters. "The moſt part lyvith there by making of cloth. "Ther is a mair. The river of *Torege* runnith under "the rootes of the hill on which the toune ſtondith [i]." Of the caſtle only the chapel remained in Leland's time. The town ſent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI. Queen Mary made it a corporation. General *Monk* was created earl of Torrington by Charles II. 1661, and the title was revived by William III. 1689, in favour of admiral *Herbert*, with whom it became again extinct, and was revived 1716, as a baronial title in favour of *Thomas Newport*, a younger branch of the earls of Bradford. Admiral *George Byng*, for his many eminent ſervices, was created viſcount Torrington by George I. 1721, and was ſucceeded in 1732-3 and 1746-7 by his ſons *Patee* and *George*, and the laſt, 1750, by his ſon *George*, the fourth and preſent earl.

Somewhat to the weſt of this town is *Frithelſtoke*, Frithelſtoke where ſir Robert Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry III. founded a ſmall houſe for canon of St. Auſtin from Hertland [k], val. £. 127. 2s. 4d. *per ann.* Henry VIII. granted the building, with the annexed manor, to Arthur Plantagenet Viſcount Liſle, which have ſince devolved to Lord Orford.

"Friſtoc priory is about a mile from Torington [l].

Heanton Sackville. *Heanton Sackville*, about four miles ſouth of Torrington, the ſeat of the Sackvilles, and, by marriage with their heireſs, of the Yeos, and in the ſame way of the Rolle family, by marriage with an heireſs, devolved on Robert George William Trefuſis, eſq; whoſe grandmother, ſeveral deſcents back, brought into the family the title of Clinton and Say, which, on the death of George earl of Orford, 1791, devolved on Mr. Trefuſis. The eſtate conſiſts of 14,000 acres within a ring fence. The houſe conſiſted of a porch, large hall, and two wings, with ſtate rooms and two courts built at different times, one behind, of offices, ſix coach-houſes, and ſtables for many horſes, with a date, 1635 and 1661. The date 1639 was engraved in a tablet of moorſtone or granite over the door of the entrance. Col. Rolle was a great adherent to Charles I. for whom he raiſed and commanded a troop of horſe. Here was a picture of him and General Monk, in Roman dreſſes, planning the Reſtoration, overheard by a boy, but not in time

[z] Hayward's Hiſt. of Edw VI. [a] Gibſon. [b] Riſdon, p. 83.
[c] Ib. p. 85. [d] It. III. p. 38.
[e] An inſtance of groſs credulity was exhibited at *Spraiton*, an adjoining village, in the cloſe of the laſt century, in "A narrative "of the Dæmon of Spraiton, 1683," 4to.
[f] See Gent. Mag. LVI. pp. 999. 1198. [g] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 477. [h] Magna Britannia.
[i] Leland, II. 68. [k] Tanner, p. 95. [l] Leland, II. 68.

to

to defeat their ſchemes. Here was a large collection of ſtate papers, a letter to Charles the Firſt's Queen, &c. &c. to the Colonel, all tied up in a ſheet, and tumbled about the hall, 1792, it being doubtful whether the houſe ſhould be pulled down or repaired[m]. It was, however, burnt down by a drunken houſekeeper, who periſhed in the flames, in 1793, Lady Clinton and her three children with difficulty eſcaping. Lord Clinton himſelf uſed great exertions in the preſervation of a fine Rubens, now or lately at Buckland Filleigh, the ſeat of John Inglett Forteſcue, eſq. in the neighbourhood, to whoſe care it has been ſince intruſted. It had been purchaſed by Mr. Trefuſis, the father of Lord Clinton, who had refuſed 1500 guineas offered him for it. It is of the ſize of the famous tribute money by the ſame maſter at Powderham caſtle, and would be an admirable match for it. The ſubject, compelling Simon to bear the croſs.

Henry, fourth ſon of George Rolle, of Stevenſton, married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Yeo, of Honiton, and had nine ſons and ſeven daughters. Margaret, his great-grand-daughter, by his eldeſt ſon, married Robert Walpole, ſecond earl of Orford, and had George the late earl, who died, 1792, without iſſue, not having cut off the intail, ſo that the eſtate reverted to his mother's relations, from whom it came. The eſtate is 4000*l.* a year, and, if the leaſes for lives were fallen in, might be doubled. Lord Clinton died 1797, and has left ſix or ſeven children.

nkleigh. The next pariſh on this river, towards Biddeford, is *Monkleigh*, where is a monument for ſir William Hankford, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, of whom the Devonſhire hiſtorians pretend that he was the perſon who impriſoned prince Henry, ſon of Henry IV; and that, fearing his diſpleaſure when king, he retired to his ſeat here, and charging the keeper of his park to kill any man in his night-walk that would not tell him who he was, he went into the park under thoſe circumſtances, and was killed. A tree near which this accident is ſaid to have happened is ſtill called Hankford's Oak[n]. But Hankford was not chief juſtice of the King's Bench till after the death of Sir William Gaſcoyne, who was ſo appointed 2 Henry IV. 1401, and died 1422[o].

deford. *Biddeford*, an antient ſea-port, market and borough town, though of little conſequence in Mr. Camden's time, was ſome years ſince one of the beſt trading towns in England[p]; but the trade is now decayed. Its bridge of twenty-three ſtone arches is deſcribed by Leland as a very notable work, and fairly waulled on each ſide[q]. The middle part of this bridge has, within a year or two, been rendered more commodious to the paſſenger, by having a conſiderable width given it. The arches are ſo high that a ſhip of 50 or 60 tuns may ſail under them. It was begun by Sir Richard Gormard, a prieſt, in conſequence of a viſion, and for finiſhing it the biſhop of the dioceſe granted indulgence to move the people to liberal contributions, and great ſums were collected, and Sir Theobald Granville co-operated. This place hath belonged to the Granvilles ever ſince the bold Sir Richard conquered Glamorganſhire, in the reign of William Rufus, and had the town of Neeth for his ſhare. His nameſake, in the reign of Elizabeth, fought his ſhip with only 180 men 24 hours againſt 50 Spaniſh galleons, of which 30 boarded him at once, and at laſt yielded on honourable terms, after having ſpent all his powder, ſunk four ſhips, and ſlain 1000 men. Sir Bevil Granville ſtopt the progreſs of the Parliament forces at Lanſdowne, where he loſt his life. His ſon Sir *John* was at the Reſtoration created viſcount Lanſdowne, earl of Bath, baron of Biddeford and Kilhampton; all which titles are now extinct; as is that of lord Lanſdowne, which was conferred by Queen Anne, 1711, on George Granville, who died 1734. The preſent Lord Lanſdown is of a different family.

Round *Biddeford* are *Tapleigh*, *Portledge*, and *Orleigh*, the ſeats of Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Davie.

At *Chulmleigh* was a collegiate church of four or ſeven prebends, in the patronage of the Courtenays, earls of Devon; and a free-ſchool founded by the earl of Bedford: the latter is now decayed, as well as the caſtle[r]. The prebends are monopolized by the rector, but the church ſtill exiſts. The town retains its market. Within a mile or two ſouth of Chumleigh, is *Eggesford*, the ſeat of the honourable Newton Fellowes, not the leaſt beautiful or pictureſque among the numerous fine ſeats with which this county abounds. Chulmleigh. Eggesford.

Eadulph the firſt, or Werſtan and Putta the ſecond biſhop of Devon, from 905 to 924, had their ſeat for ſome time at *Tawton* before it was removed to Crediton, as Camden and Godwin aſſert[s]. "The "biſhop of Exeter hath an auncient maner place, a "mile above Berſtaple bridge, caullid Tawton, on "the eaſt ſide of the haven. Biſhop Veyſy of "late made this houſe ſumwhat leſſe than it was, "but more handſum[t]." *Tawſtock* has ſeveral monuments of the later Bourchiers earls of Bath[u]. "The erle of Bathe hath a right goodly maner and "place at Tawſtoke, on the weſt ſide of the haven, "a mile above Berſtaple bridge[x]." It now belongs to Sir Bourchier Wray, by deſcent from this noble family, who has built here one of the handſomeſt houſes in the county. Tawton. Tawſtock.

"The toun of Berdeneſtaple hath been waullid, "and the waulle was in cumpace, by eſtimation, "half a mile. It is now almoſt clene fallen. The "names and manifeſt tokens of the four gates yet "remain. The ſuburbs be now more than the "toun: the houſes be of ſtone. There be manifeſt "ruines of a great caſtle at the north-weſt ſide of "the toun." [The keep, or rather mounds, of vaſt magnitude, is all that now remains.] "One "Johelus de Totenes, filius Aluredi, was the firſt "that I can reade of that lay in this caſtle. "There is but one paroche chirch and four cha- Barnſtaple.

[m] There is a print of this old manſion and park, by Badeſlade and Toms.
[n] Riſdon, p. 88. Prince, p. 362.
[o] See Biographia Britannica, *Gaſcoigne*.
[p] See Hiſtory of it by Mr. John Watkins, Exeter, 1792.
[q] Ib. p. 67.
[r] Riſdon, p. 97. Tanner, p. 97.
[s] Tanner, p. 86.
[t] Leland, II. 66.
[u] Riſdon, p. 195.
[x] Leland, II. 67.

"pelles, and a priory of blak monkes founded "by Johelus de Totenes that was lord of the toun "and caſtle. One Tracy was after lorde of the toun "and caſtle, and taken as founder of the priory. "Some ſay that one of the Tracys made the right "great and ſumptuous bridge of ſtone, having ſix- "teen high arches. Ther was one William Mertun, "a knight, lord of Berſtaple. The duke of Exeter "was of late dayes lord of Berſtaple; the countes "of Richemont, granddame to Henry VIII. was "lady of Berſtaple. Ther is a mayr, and the bur- "geſſes take king Ethelſtan as chief of privileges to "the toun. Plimtoun [*Pilton*] is divided from the "north ſuburbe and the priory only by a great "cauſey of ſtone, having an archid bridge at eche "ende of it, made long ſins by a merchaunt of "London, caullid Stawford, who ſaw a woman "drowned there by the tide, and gave the priory "of Bernſtaple a certen ſumme of money to begin "this cauſey chekid on eche ſide, and the bridges, "and after payed for the performance. Picartes "and other ſmaul veſſels cum up by a gut out of "the haven to the other bridge on the cauſey at "Plymtun townes end [y]."

Leland [z] ſuppoſes Barnſtaple was called in Britiſh *Abertaw*, q. d. the mouth of the Taw; and *Berdenes* for *Aberneſſe*; *Staple* is an addition for a market.

It is now one of the neateſt towns in the county, and, by favour of the river, drives a conſiderable trade. At or near Barnſtaple was born, 1688, John Gay, the Poet, who died 1732.

Heanton court. *Heanton court*, the ſeat of the Baſſets, is near Barnſtaple.

Pilton. At *Pilton* was a Benedictine priory, or hoſpital, founded by king Athelſtan, accounted a cell to Malmſbury, and valued at £.56. 12*s*. 8*d*. [a]

The preſent owners and patrons of this charity are the feoffees of Pilton, who nominate to the place of prior, brother, and ſiſter, on vacancy. Theſe poor people hold their places for life, grant leaſes for three lives of their ſmall tenements and premiſes under their common ſeal, and recovered the fines and annual rents, amounting to about £.3. to their own uſe [b].

At Pilton is a pyramidical ſtone, ten feet high, and another of nearly the ſame height, ſtanding on a common a few miles diſtant, north, in the way to Ilfracombe. At this place were croſs roads, but whether theſe maſſy columns were thus preſented to the eye of the traveller as memorials of a battle there fought, and were erected in honour of eminent perſons there ſlain and buried, cannot be aſcertained. We have not, however, tradition only, but hiſtorical records, to identify the appropriation of an immenſe ſtone on the oppoſite ſhore of the river Taw, near Apledore, to the purpoſe in queſtion [c]. Many other inſtances might be produced in the county.

The brother of Halfdene and Inguar came with 23 ſhips from Wales (*Demetica*), where they had wintered, to *Domnania*, A. D. 878, and falling in with Alfred's men, was ſlain with 1200 men before Cynuit caſtle (*arcem Cynuit*), which being unprovided and fortified only with *mœnia erecta noſtro more*, being impracticable by ſituation on every ſide but the eaſt, they blockaded, hoping for want of water to make it ſurrender; but the Chriſtians ſallying out in deſpair, drove them to the ſhips, and took the famous *Raven* ſtandard [d]. The bird in this ſtandard, which was worked in one ſingle noon (*uno meridiano tempore*), if it promiſed victory, appeared as if alive and flying, *quaſi vivus volitans*: if a defeat was to enſue, it hung its wings as motionleſs, *penderet directe nihil movens* [e]. Riſdon places this caſtle ſomewhere about *Apledore* [f]. Cynuit

At *Raleigh* Sir Walter Raleigh had a ſeat. The eſtate belonged to the Chicheſter family, and here was born Sir Arthur Chicheſter, deputy of Ireland, ambaſſador to the Emperor [g], and anceſtor to the preſent earl of Donegal. Raleigh

North-weſt of *Braunton*, named from St. Brannoc, who converted the Britans here, A. D. 300, many hundred acres have been overflown by the ſands; whence the place is called *Santon*, and trees of 30 feet in length have been dug up [h]. To the hundred of this name belongs *Lundey* iſland in the Britiſh channel [i], of which hereafter. Braunton

In *Mort*, or *Morthoe* pariſh, is a ſtone, or rock, called Mortſtone: ſome Druid monument [k]. Mort.

At *Wollacomb* lived Sir William Tracy, 23 years under ſentence of excommunication after murdering Becket. He built an aile in the church, where he has a tomb with his figure on a grey ſlab, with this imperfect inſcription: ..... SyR€ Guillau€ DE ƮRAC€ Dieu de ſalƠ€ €yƮ ƠERCI. Arms at the ſides 3 lions paſſant guardant. 3 bends. a ſaltire. It was broken open in the laſt century, and the lead round his corpſe carried off [l]. Wollacomb

There is much reaſon to doubt whether this be really one of the murderers of Becket, as Hoveden, nearly a contemporary (who died 1210) ſpeaks of Tracy and his confederates dying in the Holy Land, and being buried at Jeruſalem. His deſcendants, Henry and Oliver Tracy, conveyed the manor of Bremridge near South Molton, in the reign of king John. The deed is, or was, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Cruwys, of Cruwys Morchard, alias Morcheſter Cruwys. Morcheſter means Moor Caſtle, *Morceaſter*, and at each of the Morchards in this county was formerly a fort.

*Ilfracombe* is remarkable for Mr. Camden's being prebendary of it. It belonged to the church of Saliſbury, and was tenable by a layman. It is a rich populous corporation, with a good road for ſhips, and a pier of which north towards the ſea is a conically riſing mount, whoſe apex is creſted with a light-houſe for the benefit of ſeamen [m]. Ilfracombe

The famous Tho. Stukeley was born at Ilfracombe [n]. *Comb Martyn* has a ſmall cove, and the beſt hemp in the county grows about it [o]. Comb Martin

The ſilver mines were firſt diſcovered in the reign of Edward I. when 337 men were brought from the

[y] Leland, II. 65, 66. [z] Ib. 65. [a] Tanner, p. 87. [b] Archæol. XII. p. 211.
[c] Ib. Exeter Soc. Eſſays, p. 310. [d] Aſſer. 32, 33. Ed. Wiſe. Sax. Chron. ſub an. [e] Aſſer. Ib.
[f] P. 94. Newbery's Deſcription of England ſays it is now called *Pinnaborough*; Bowen's Map, *Hennaburough*.
[g] Fuller's Worth. Devon. p. 254. [h] Riſdon, p. 108. 111. [i] Ib. p. 115. [k] Ib. p. 116.
[l] Ib. 121. [m] Ib. p. 125. [n] Stukeley, MS note in Camden. [o] Riſdon, p. 125.

Peak

Peak to work them. They yielded Edward III. great profits towards carrying on his French wars [p]. After they had been long neglected they were re-entered in the reign of Elizabeth, who preſented a cup made here to William Bourchier, earl of Bath, with this inſcription:

In Martyn's Combe I long lay hid
Obſcure, depreſt with groſſer ſoyl,
Debaſed much with mixed bad
Till Bulmer [q] came, whoſe ſkill and toyl
Reformed me ſo pure and clean,
As richer no where elſe is ſeen.

And another to Sir Richard Martyn, lord-mayor of London, weight 137 oz. The mines were wrought for lead about ten years ago, but ſince diſcontinued.

The village of *Linton*, on the north coaſt, twenty miles from Barnſtaple, and nearly the ſame diſtance from South Moulton, is a beautiful ſpot. Half a mile north-weſt from it, in the ſame pariſh, is the *Valley of Stones*; the hills firſt ſloping on to the weſt, ſpotted with looſe detached rocks, which, in ſeveral parts, lye ſcattered about their baſes. Soon, however, the ſummits of ſucceeding hills become more and more rugged, and the ſame appearance is obſerved on the left, with an intermixture of cultivation. The variety of rugged ſcenery increaſes as we advance into the valley. At its lower extremity, where it was wideſt, about 400 feet in the very centre, ſtopping up as it were the outlet, ariſes a large bulwark like ſome vaſt ruin. More than half the valley is ſhut out from the ſea by its broad baſe: leſſening by degrees it riſes to a conſiderable height, and terminates in a conical form. On the left, one vaſt rock projects from the ſteep towards the Severn ſea, its broad perpendicular front chequered by ivy and tinted with variegated moſs. The valley loſes itſelf rapidly on either ſide the conical mountain in the ſea; beyond, the cliffs riſe higher and higher upright from the water, protecting from the north wind the cultivated lands intermixed with woods. In the centre of the valley, which, in general, is about 300 feet broad, are ſeveral circles of ſtones, above forty feet diameter, probably druidical. The ſcenery in this valley cannot fail of exciting admiration. From the church of Linton a road deſcends rapidly to a deep valley, and, from the middle of the declivity, at an angle; the two rivulets, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Lin*, become conſpicuous. On the eaſt ſide of the former, the mountain deſcends with a ſharp ridge from *Counteſbury* church, terminated in a point juſt above a bridge of two arches. Beyond it, more eaſterly, the cliffs riſe to the height of three or four hundred feet, extending and forming *Foreland point*. Over Weſt Lin is a moſt pictureſque bridge of one arch [r].

At *Berinerber* was born, 1522, Dr. Jewell, biſhop of Saliſbury 1559, in which ſee he died 1571. His antagoniſt Harding went to the ſame ſchool with him at Barnſtaple [s]. Berinerber.

South of Comb Martin, at *Churchill*, in *Eaſtdown* pariſh, in a field called *Madock's down*, is a circle of ſtones [t]. Churchill.

At *Leigh*, or *Eaſt Leigh*, was an Auſtin priory, founded by Walter Clavell, t. Henry II. changed by Maud, counteſs of Glouceſter and Clare, t. Edw. I. into a nunnery, valued at £. 202. 15s. 3d [u]. Leigh.

Earls of Devon, before the Conqueſt, were *Karl*, who defeated the Danes in the reign of Athelſtan. *Odda* and *Edred* in that of Alfred. *Orgar* in that of Edgar before-mentioned in Taviſtoke, father of the fair Elfrida and Ordulf. *Hugh*, the Norman, *Ailmer* and *Odo* under Edward the Confeſſor [x]. William the Conqueror gave the title, &c. to *Baldwin de Redvers*, and Henry I. to his ſon *Richard*, whom Mr. Camden ſeems to ſeparate from the other *Richard*, whereas they are both one and the ſame; though Brooke alſo thinks otherwiſe [y]. *Earls of* Devon.

*Montjoy*, earl of Devon, died 1606, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. *William Cavendiſh* was next advanced to this title 16 James I. and dying 1625, was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1628, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1684. His ſon *William* ſucceeded, and, for his attachment to the principles of the Revolution, was created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonſhire 1694, and died 1707. To him ſucceeded his ſon *William*, ſecond duke, who married a daughter of his father's friend lord Ruſſel, and died 1729. His ſon *William*, third duke, died 1755, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1764, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, fifth and preſent duke.

[p] Riſdon, p. 125.
[q] Sir Bevis Bulmer, a curious refiner.
[r] Exeter Society's Eſſays. Ib. p. 479—490.
[s] Biog. Brit. *Jewel.*
[t] Riſdon, p. 121.
[u] Riſdon, p. 43. Tanner, p. 93.
[x] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 12.
[y] Vincent on Brook, p. 150.

# Rare Plants found in Devonſhire.

Aira *aquatica* β. diſtans. A variety of Water Hair-graſs; in ſandy places near *Exmouth*.

Agroſtis *alpina (With: Bot: Ar: 3 Edi:)*. Canina β. Hud. Alpine Bent-graſs; on *Hall-down* near *Exeter*, and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *majus*. Great Snap-dragon or Calves-ſnout; on walls.

Arenaria *marina (With.)* rubra β. Lin. Sea Spurry; on the ſhore at *Teignmouth*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; on rocks and meadows near the ſea.

Aſplenium *marinum*. Sea Spleen-wort; rocks near the ſea.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Marſh Eye-bright or Cow-wheat; bogs and marſhy-grounds.

Braſſica *muralis*. Sea or wild Rocket; on old walls about and in *Exeter*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Ivy or tender-leaved Bell-flower; in ſhady damp places.

Conferva *elongata*. Pointed Conferva;
——— *nigreſcens*. Blackiſh Conferva;
——— *pellucida*. Pellucid Conferva;
——— *multifida*. Multifid Conferva;
} on ſea-rocks and ſtones.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Moſs Campion.

Cochlearia *officinalis*. Scurvy-graſs; on a ſtone-wall between *Ockhampton* and *Lifton*.

Cuſcuta *Epithimum* var. β. A variety of large Hell-weed or Devil's Guts; on the *Ulex*.

Cotyledon *umbilicus*. Venus Navel-wort; on walls and rocks.

Drocera *Anglica*. Great Sundew; in bogs.

Daucus *Carota*. Wild Carrot; on the ſea-ſhore.

Elymus *arenarius*. Sea Lime-graſs; on looſe ſands near *Exmouth*.

Euphorbia *paralias*. Sea Spurge; near *Dawliſh*.

——— *peplis*. Small purple Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhore near *Exmouth*.

——— *portlandica*. Portland Spurge; ſea-ſhore near *Exmouth*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; on a rock which you deſcend to the ferry from *Plymouth* to *Cornwall*.

Exacum *filiforme (Smith)* Gentiana filiforme Lin. Marſh Centory; marſhy places.

Fucus *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus;
——— *articulatus*. Jointed Fucus;
——— *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus;
——— *confervoides*. Conferva-like Fucus;
——— *corneus*. Horney Fucus;
——— *criſpatus*. Criſped Fucus;
——— *criſtatus*. Creſted Fucus; at *Whitney*;
——— *dentatus*. Dentated Fucus;
——— *diffuſus*. Spreading Fucus;
——— *fæniculaceus*. Fennel Fucus;
——— *laciniatus*. Laciniated Fucus; at *Plymouth*;
——— *membranaceus*. Membranaceous Fucus; at *Sidmouth*;
} rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

Fucus *multifidus*. Multifid Fucus;
——— *obtuſus*. Obtuſe Fucus;
——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus;
——— *pinnatiffidus*. Pinnatiffid Fucus;
——— *tamariſcifolius*. Tamariſk-leaved Fucus;
——— *tomentoſus*. Woolley Fucus;
——— *ſpiralis*. Spiral Fucus;
} rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

Geranium *moſchatum*. Muſk Cranes-bill; near the ſhore not far from the garriſon at *Plymouth*.

Hypericum *Elodes*. Marſh Saint Peterſwort; on moiſt boggy ground.

Illecebrum *verticillatum*. Verticillate Knot-graſs; at *Marſham*, and in the weſt part of the county.

Jungermannia *cochleariformis*. Shell-ſhaped Jungermannia; on the ſides of hills in the foreſt of *Dartmoor*.

——— *julacea*. Silver Jungermannia; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Tree Mallow; on the ſea-ſhore, common.

Lepidium *Anglicum*. Procumbent Pepperwort; on rubbiſh near *Exeter*.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Thruſh Liver-wort; on rocks on *Dartmoor*.

——— *exilis*. Little Black-tufted Liver-wort; on the ſides of Peat earth hills on *Dartmoor*.

——— *fallax*; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *furfuraceus*. Grey-horned or Branny Liver-wort; on wild *Tor* rocks, five miles from *Chagford*, and elſewhere.

——— *globiferus*. Round-headed Liver-wort; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *glomuliferus*. Pale Blue Scallop Liver-wort; on aſh, ſycamore, and oak trees, in the north-weſt part of this county.

——— *herbaceus*. Herbaceous Liver-wort, near *Ivybridge*.

——— *hiſpidus*. Hiſpid Liver-wort; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *lanatus*. Woolly Liver-wort; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *lætevirens*. Lovely Green Liver-wort; on aſh, ſycamore, and oak trees, in the north-weſt part of this county.

——— *nigreſcens*. Black Lichen; on trees near *Holſworthy*.

——— *paſchalis*. Criſped Warty Alpine Liver-wort; on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *plumbeus*. Lead-coloured Spongy Liverwort;
——— *Scrobiculatus*. Pitted Warty Liverwort;
——— *ſylvaticus*. Villous Wood Liverwort,
} on aſh, ſycamore, and oak trees, in the north-weſt part of this county.

——— *ſinuatus*. Sinuated Liverwort; on rocks at *Aſhburton*; and on a ſtone wall at *Chagford*.

——— *tartareus*. Welch Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones, common.

Lichen

Lichen *triſtis*. Grey Liver-wort;
——— *torrefactus*. Sad-coloured Liver-wort;
——— *uncialis*. Trident Liver-wort;
——— *ventoſus*. Red-ſpangled Tartareous Liver-wort;
} on rocks at *Dartmoor*.

——— *vulpinus*. Gold Wire Liver-wort; on trunks of trees on *Dartmoor*.

Linum *tenuifolium*. Narrow-leaved Flax, near the Pathway from *Plymouth* to the Marine Barracks.

——— *uſitatiſſimum*. Common Flax; on ſandy corn-fields.

Lobelia *urens*. Stinking Lobelia; on *Shute Common*, between *Axminſter* and *Honiton*.

Leontodon *hiſpidum*. Rough Dandelion.

Lycoperdon *cervinum*. Subterraneous Puff Ball; in woods and hedges.

Melittis *meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Baum; about *Totneſs*, in the woods and hedges.

Mentha *viridis*. Spear-mint; in wet places near *Exmouth*.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale Dutch Myrtle, or Goule, Sweet Willow, not uncommon in marſhy places.

Oxalis *corniculata*. Yellow Wood Sorrel; in a waſte rubbiſhy place near *Dawliſh*, and elſewhere.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom-Rape; in corn-fields and dry meadows.

Pinguicula *luſitanica*, (the *Villoſa* not being a Britiſh plant). Cornwall Butterwort; on bogs and wet places.

Polycarpon *tetraphyllum*. Four-leaved Polycarpon; on the ſea-ſhore near *Exeter*.

Polypodium *phægopteris*. Wood Polypody; in the chinks of wet rocks.

Rubia *tinctoria*. Wild Madder; on the rocks near the bridge at *Biddiford*, and near *Exmouth*.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub Glaſs-wort; on the ſhore.

Scirpus *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh; on wet grounds near *Plymouth*.

——— *holoſchænus*. Round-headed Ruſh; at *Broughton Boroughs*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Mountain Stone-crop; on ſtony, ſandy, and ſparry rocks.

Sibthorpia *Europæa*. Baſtard Money-wort; near ſprings, common.

Spergula *laricina*. Larch-leaved Spurry; on meadows and ſandy heaths.

Targionia *hypophylla*. Vetch Targionia; on heaths and banks of ditches near *Exmouth*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes, or Goldy Locks; in the Fiſſures of rocks on *Dartmoor*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *coccinea*. Scarlet Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea, near *Plymouth*.

——— *compreſſa*. Compreſſed Laver; in the ſea near *Plymouth*.

——— *dichotoma*. Forked Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *pavonia*. Striated Laver, or Turkey Feather; on the Coaſt near *Exmouth*.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian; on old walls and rubbiſh near *Exeter*, and elſewhere.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Moth Mullien; about *Plymouth* and *Aſhburton* frequent.

Viola *littoralis* (Curtis). A new ſpecies of Violet; on the ſhore at *Broughton Borough*.

# A MAP OF Dorsetshire, FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

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Engraved by J. Cary.

SOMERSET

DEVON SHIRE

BRITI

*from Crookham 10 Miles*
*from Bristol 49 Miles*
*to Exeter 27 Miles*

Trent · Over Compton · Nether Compton · Bradford Abbas · Clifton · Yetminster · Ryme Intrinseca · Closworth · Halstock · Melbury Osmund · Melbury Sampford · Lacombe · Chetnole · Stokewood · Corscomb · W. Chaffborough · Evershot · Rampisham · Wraxall · Maperton · N. Perton · Poorstock · W. Milton · Toller Porcorum · Toller Fratrum · Froome Vauchurch · Winfrith Eagle · W. Compton · Asherwell · Shipton George · Lytton · Cheney Chilcombe · Burton Bradstock · Puncknowle · Swyre · Abbotsbury · ABBOTSBURY · Abbotsbury Castle · Lr. Bredy · Bredy R. · Burton Cliff · Bridport Harbour · Froome R. · Roman · Eggardon Hill · Withiston · Castle Toller · Sydling · Cattoke · Melbury · Stoke Abbas · Hooke · Netherbury · Bottescomb · Pilsdon Hill · Pilsdon · Lambert Castle · Hawkchurch · Wootton Fitzpain · Whitchurch Cannonicorum · Simondsbury · Allington · Bradpole · BRIDPORT · Walditch · Bothenhampton · Chidiock · Charmouth · Catherston · Up Lyme · LYME REGIS · Axe River · Brit R. · Stour R. · Burstock · Broad Windsor · BEMINSTER · Dalwood · Ford · Stockland · Wambrook · Chardstock · S. Perrot · Mosterton · Cheddington

A Whitchurch · B Beminster · C Beminster & Redhove · D Coderthorn · E Tollerford · F Eggardon · G Uggescombe · H Sherborne · I Yateminster · K Cerne Totcombe & Modbury · L St. George · M Culliford Tree · N Brownsall · O Pimpern · P Buckland Newton · Q Whiteway · R Piddleton · S Winfrith · T Red Lane · U Sturminster Newton · W Cranborn · X Combsditch · Y Bere · Z Barrow · AA Sixpenny Hanley · CC Upwinborn · DD Knowlton · EE Badbury · FF Cogdean · GG Loosebarrow · HH Rushmore · JJ Hasler · KK Rowbarrow · LL Wimborn St. Giles's

a Broad Windsor · b Halstock · c Frampton · d Fordington · e Great Mintern · f Sydling St. Nicholas · g Upway · h Wyke Regis · i Portland Island · k Alton Pancras · l Piddletrenthide · m Piddle Hinton · n Preston & Sutton Poyntz · o Gillingham · p Loders & Rothenhampton · q Poorstock · r Stour Prevost · s Ryme Intrinseca

5 · III° · 55 · 50 · 45 · 40 · 35 · LI° · 55 · 50 · 45 · 40 · 35 · 30

Scale of Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

WILTSHIRE

DORSETSHIRE

SHAFTSBURY ** 102 Miles from London 101 to Salisbury 19 Miles

BLANDFORD FORUM

MILBORN PORT

SHERBORNE

STURMINSTER

STALBRIDGE

MILTON ABBAS

CERNE ABBAS

DORCHESTER **

WEYMOUTH **

MELCOMB REGIS **

BERE REGIS

WAREHAM *

CORFE CASTLE **

WIMBORN MINSTER

CRANBOURN

POOLE

POOLE HARBOUR

ISLE OF PURBECK

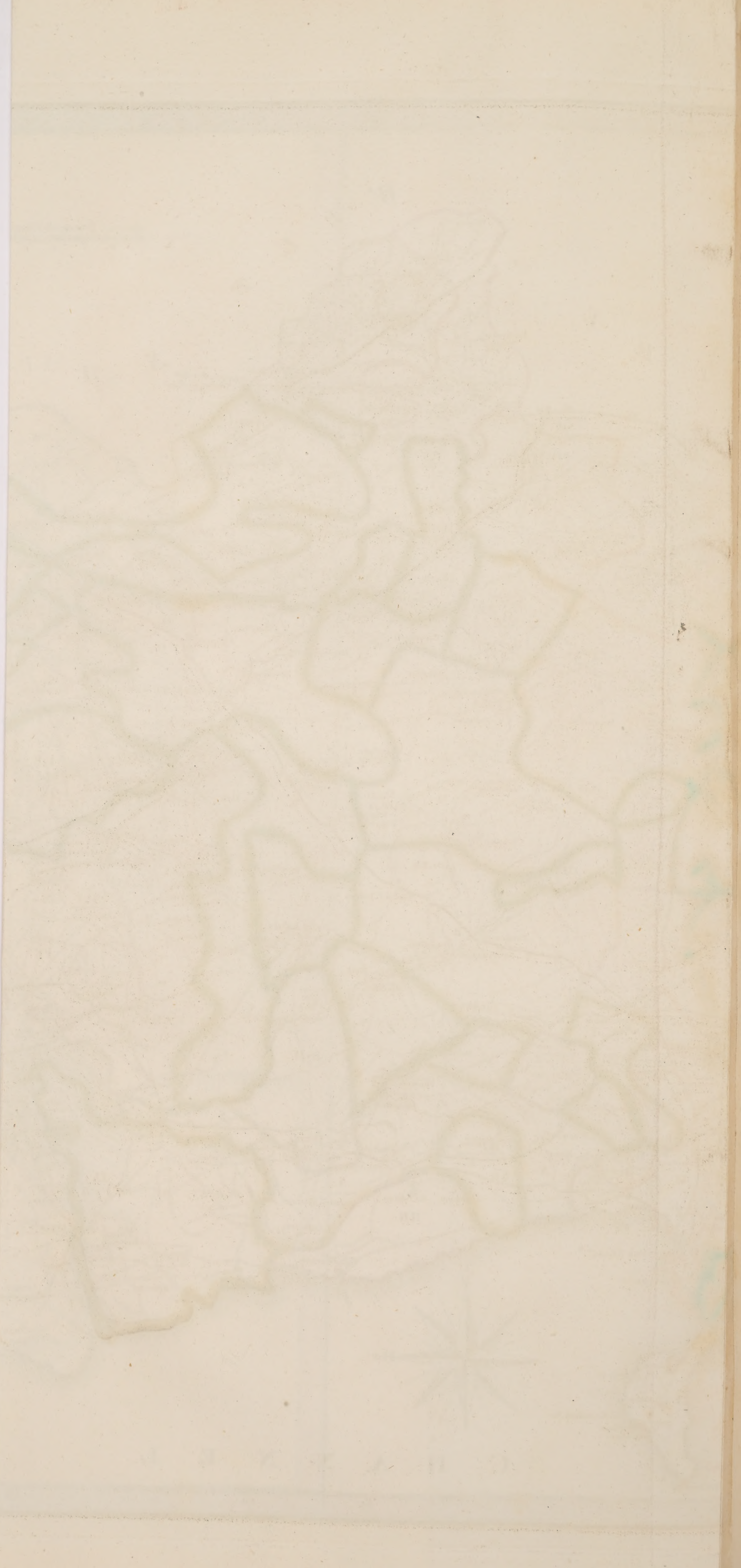
CHANNEL

Portland Hill

Lighthouse

F. Noble delin.t et curavit.

11° Longitude West 55 from London 30



# DUROTRIGES.

NEXT to the Danmonii to the eaſt Ptolemy, in his Geography, places the ΔΟΥΡΟΤΡΙΓΕΣ, or DUROTRIGES; the ſame people, who, according to Aſſerius Menevenſis[a] a contemporary and Britiſh writer, were called by the Britans about A. D. 890 *Dwr-Gwyr*; by the Saxons Dop ꝛettan, as their country is now called by us DORSET and DORSETSHIRE. That antient and purely Britiſh name *Durotriges* is with the greateſt probability derived from *Dour*, or *Dwr*, the Britiſh word for water, and *Trig*, an inhabitant, q. d. inhabiting near the water or ſea. All the old names of places in Gaul, where antiently the ſame language was uſed as in Britain, which begin or end with *Dur* or *Dour*, as *Durocaſes*, *Drurocororum*, *Duranius*, *Dordonia*, *Durolorum*[b], *Doromellum*[b], *Divodurum*, *Breviodurum*, *Batavodurum*, *Ganodurum*, *Oſtodurum*, and many ſuch like, both in Gaul and Britain, are to be derived from water. The Saxon Dop-ꝛetta is a compound of both the Britiſh and Engliſh languages, and has the ſame meaning as *Durotriges*; *Settan* ſignifying among our anceſtors as among the other Germans to *inhabit* or *ſettle* in, whence they called Mountaineers Dunꝛettan, the inhabitants of the chiltern hills Cylteɲnꝛettan, and thoſe on the river Arow Apoꝛꝛettan, as the Germans call the inhabitants of foreſts *Holtſattan*. Nor did the antient Britons depart from the ſenſe of the antient name, whence they called the Durotriges we are ſpeaking of *Dwr-Gweir ſeamen*.; their country reaching and winding for above fifty miles along the Britiſh ocean, with a craggy ſhore from weſt to eaſt.

[a] P. 27. Edit. Wiſe. in paga quæ dicitur *Durngueis*, Saxonice autem *Thornſata* [Dornſeta.]

[b] Q. theſe places.

# DORSETSHIRE.

THE county of Dorſet is bounded on the north by Somerſet and Wilts, on the weſt by Devon, on the eaſt by Hants; on the ſouth its greateſt extent is all ſea coaſt, lying, as I juſt now ſaid, on the Britiſh ocean for above fifty miles. The ſoil is very fertile towards the north, intermixed with woods and foreſts interſperſed with many verdant hills, feeding numerous flocks of ſheep. The ſouth part running down to the ſea conſiſts of pleaſant paſtures and fruitful valleys, which I ſhall follow as the beſt method of deſcribing it.

*yme.* The firſt place we meet with on the coaſt is *Lyme*, ſtanding on a ſteep hill at entering from Devonſhire, and named from the little river that runs by it. It hardly deſerves the name of an harbour, though frequented by fiſhermen, and having a pier called the *Cobbe* below, well defended from the winds by rocks and tall trees. It is ſcarce mentioned in old records. All I find about it is, that king Kinwulf gave A. D. 774 the land of one manſion to the church of Scireburn near the weſt bank of the river Lim, not far from the place where it empties itſelf into the ſea, that ſalt might be there made to ſupply the neceſſity of that church.

*Carr* river. *Charmouth.* Near it the river *Carr* diſcharges itſelf, whereon ſtands the little village of *Carmouth*, at which the bold Daniſh pirates gained two victories over the Engliſh at ſea: firſt in the reign of Egbert, A. D. 831; and eight years after, when they defeated Ethelwulf.

Next amid fields producing excellent hemp ſtands *Burtport*, or more properly *Birtport*, at the confluence of two rivers, in which in the time of the Confeſſor were 120 houſes, but in that of the Conqueror, as appears by Domeſday Book[a], only 100. It was, till lately, ſo famous for making ropes and cables, that there was a particular law, for a certain time, againſt making ropes for the Engliſh fleet any where elſe. But this place does not deſerve the name of a port, though ſituate at the mouth of the river between hills, where Nature herſelf has formed a convenient place; and, as it were, challenged the aſſiſtance of Art to make an harbour. *Bridport.*

Here the coaſt, winding much, runs out into the ſea. A bank called *Cheſil*, compoſed of heaps of ſand, with a narrow channel between it and the land, ſtretches along for nine miles. The ſouth wind, when it ſets in, breaks through this bank in many parts; and the north repairs it. By this bank, *Portland*, once an iſland, is joined to the land. The derivation of the latter name is not to be accounted for, unleſs from the ſituation over againſt the harbour of Weymouth. But it may, perhaps, more probably be derived from Port, a noble Saxon, *Cheſil* bank. Portland.

[a] P. 75.

who ravaged this coaſt about A. D. 523[b]. This Portland in the decline of the Saxon empire (for it is not mentioned in hiſtorians before that time) felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Daniſh war it became part of the poſſeſſions of the church of Wincheſter. For when Emma, mother of king Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe reputation was reflected on by a charge of incontinency with Aldwin biſhop of Wincheſter, had paſſed unhurt barefoot over nine red-hot ploughſhares in Wincheſter cathedral (a kind of trial practiſed in that age, and called *Ordeal)*, and had ſo cleared herſelf as to make her chaſtity more renowned in ſucceeding ages by this miracle, ſhe, in memory of the event, gave the church of Wincheſter nine manors; and her ſon Edward, repenting of his injuſtice to his mother, gave this iſland, with other revenues, to the ſame church[c]. It is ſcarce ſeven miles round, and is encompaſſed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn and good paſture of ſheep, but ſo barren of wood that the inhabitants uſe cow-dung, dried in the ſun, for firing. They are the moſt expert ſlingers in all England, and frequently find among the ſea-weeds *Iſidis Plocamos*, which, as Juba, cited by Pliny[d], reports, is a ſea-plant, not unlike coral, without leaves; when cut it changes to a black colour, and hardens, but is eaſily broken by a fall. This iſland has one church to the eaſt, and a few houſes adjoining; to the north a caſtle built by Henry VIII. which ſerves to defend the entrance of Weymouth harbour. This laſt is a ſmall town ſituate at the mouth of the little river Wey, oppoſite to which is *Melcomb Regis*, ſeparated from it only by the harbour. The privileges of a port were, by act of parliament, taken from it, but afterwards reſtored. Theſe towns, which formerly boaſted diſtinct privileges, and were rival to each other, are now, for their common intereſt, united by act of parliament[e], and were lately joined by a bridge, and enlarged with many buildings.

Ordeal, a kind of trial.

Iſidis Plocamos.

*Weymouth.*

*Melcombe Regis.*

The ſhore runs ſtrait from hence by the iſland of *Purbeck*, for the moſt part a heath or thicket, full of ſtags and deer. It has veins of marble under its ſurface. In the middle is the old caſtle of *Corffe*, which, having long ſtruggled with age, is now fallen a prey to time, but is ſtill a ſignal memorial of the reſentment of a mother-in-law: for here Elfritha, to open a way to the throne for her ſon Etheldred, cauſed her ſon-in-law Edward king of England, when he came to viſit her after hunting, to be aſſaſſinated, feeding her eyes with the baſe deed, the infamy of which ſhe endeavoured eminently to atone for, by a late repentance, by aſſuming the veil, and by founding religious houſes. This Purbeck is called an iſland, though only a peninſula, ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the weſt. The ſea bends into the ſhore to the eaſt, and in a very narrow turn, oppoſite to which is an iſland, with a caſtle called *Brenkſey*, breaks in and forms a ſpacious bay. On the north ſide of this bay, on a peninſula, is the little town of *Poole*, ſo ſituated as to be ſurrounded by water, except to the north, where it joins to the main land, and has one gate. We may ſuppoſe its name derived from the appearance of the bay below, like a body of ſtanding water, which we call a *Pool*. This place, in the laſt age, from a ſedge plat and a few fiſhing-huts, aroſe to be a populous town, very rich, and adorned with handſome buildings. Henry VI. by act of parliament, granted to it the privileges he had taken from Melcombe, and gave the mayor leave to incloſe it with walls, which were begun next the harbour by Richard III. that worſt of men, but beſt of princes. But by ſome ill fortune, or rather by the indolence of its inhabitants, it was ſo neglected that the houſes themſelves drop down for want of inhabitants.

*Purbeck.*

*Corfe* caſtle.

*Brenkſey* iſland.

*Poole.*

Into the weſt corner of this bay runs a noble river of theſe parts, commonly called the *Frome*, but by the Saxons, according to Aſſerius[f], Frau, whence, perhaps, the bay being called *Fraumouth*, might lead after-ages to think the true name of the river was *Frome*. It riſes at *Evarſhott*, near the weſt edge of this county, whence it runs weſt through *Frompton*, to which it gives name, and receives a rivulet from the north, running through *Cerne* abbey built by Auſtin the Apoſtle of the Engliſh[g], after he had there broken in pieces the Saxon idol *Heil*, and diſpelled the darkneſs of ſuperſtition. A little below this the Frau or Frome, call it which you pleaſe, forms an iſland, and viſits a very antient city, called in Antonine's Itinerary DURNOVARIA, q. d. *the paſſage of the river*, which, in the ſeveral copies of Ptolemy, ſeems falſely named DURNIUM and DUNIUM. This is accounted the principal town of the whole county, though not large nor handſome, having been ſtript of its walls in the beginning of the wars with the Danes, whoſe burying places or tumuli are ſcattered round the town. It ſhews daily marks of antiquity, ſuch as military ways, and Roman coins, both gold and ſilver, vulgarly called *King Dorn's pence*, whom they pleaſantly fancy from the name to have been founder of the town. A mile from it on a hill is a fortification of banks of no ſmall extent, called *Maiden caſtle*, which may eaſily be known for a Roman camp. The town ſuffered moſt when Suene, by his unreaſonable cruelty, revived the war with the Danes; and the traiterous Hugh, the Norman governor in theſe parts, connived at every ſpecies of outrage and rapine. The ſtate of this town in the early Norman times may be learnt from the Conqueror's ſurvey[h]. "In Dorcheſtre, in the time of king Edward, were 170 "houſes, which contributed to every ſervice due to "the king, and paid for ten hides, but for the uſe "of the Huſcarls[i] one mark of ſilver, except the "cuſtoms pertaining to the farm of one night. "There were two mint-maſters. Now there are "eighty-two houſes, and 100 utterly deſtroyed in "the time of Hugh the ſheriff." If there is any obſcurity in this paſſage, as Sextus Cæcilius ſaid on a ſimilar occaſion, it is not to be aſcribed to the

*Frome.* *Fraumouth.* *Everſhott.* *Frompton.* *Cerne.* *Dorchester.* *Durnovaria.* *Maiden caſtle.*

[b] 501. Saxon Chronicle.
[c] 1 H. VI.
[d] Nat. Hiſt. XIII. p. 25.
[e] Hiſtory of Wincheſter
[f] P. 27.
[g] Malmeſbury de geſt. pont. p. 142.
[h] P. 75.
[i] By the ſea carles, Buthſecarles, claſſiarii. Hoveden, p. 257.

fault

fault of the writers, but the ignorance of ſuch as do not underſtand it.

Woodford. From hence the Frome paſſes by *Woodford*, where antiently Guido de Brient, a famous warrior, had his little caſtle, afterwards the ſeat of Humphry Stafford of Suthwick, by a coheireſs of whom it came, as I underſtand, to *T. Strangwaies*, a native of Lancaſhire, who obtained a fair eſtate in theſe parts, and his family built a fine houſe at *Milbury*. Then the river paſſes by *Bindon*, Saxon Beanbun (which had a monaſtery), where Kinegils, A. D. 614, beat the Britons in a battle, the ſucceſs of which was long doubtful. It was lately the ſeat of lord *Marney*, and now gives the title of viſcount to *Thomas Howard*, knight of the garter, whoſe father Thomas, ſecond ſon of Thomas Howard, ſecond of the name, duke of Norfolk, was created, by queen Elizabeth[k], viſcount Howard of *Bindon*, when he, by marrying the [l] daughter and heireſs of [m] lord *Marney*, augmented the noble eſtate of the Newbourghs in theſe parts. This family, called antiently de *Novoburgo*, and vulgarly *Newborough*, are deſcended from the younger ſon of Henry, firſt earl of Warwick, of the Norman race, and held here *Winfrott* with the whole hundred by grant from Henry I. "by ſervice of "chamberlain in chief of the king," as the inquiſition ſets forth. Under Edward III. I find this was held "by ſerjeantry, to hold the baſon in which the "king waſhed on his coronation day." *Ralph Moien* held the neighbouring manor of *Owres* by the ſervice of ſerjeantry of the kitchen, by grant of king Henry I. and *Richard de Welles* the adjoining manor of *Welles* ever ſince the Conqueſt of England, "by the ſervice of being baker."—But this by the way.

Milbury. Bindon. Newburgh. Winfrot. Ower. Welles.

Near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itſelf into the bay on which ſtands Pool, is *Wareham*, called in Saxon Peapeham, a town well defended on all ſides (except the weſt) by the rivers *Trent* and *Frome* and the ſea. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by Domeſday book, it had 148 houſes and two mint-maſters; but under William the Conqueror it had only 70 houſes. Afterwards it recovered itſelf, and by the circuit of its walls, its mint, its populouſneſs, and its exceeding ſtrong caſtle, built by William I. flouriſhed in ſome degree of eminence till Henry II's time. From that time, by wars, accidental fires, and the retreat of the ſea from its harbour, it almoſt fell to decay, and garlick grows in plenty in the heart of this antient town. At this mouth alſo a ſmall river, called by Aſſer *Trent*, and by the preſent inhabitants *Piddle*, empties itſelf; ſcarce three miles from whoſe north bank are to be ſeen the walls of an old religious houſe, called *Middleton*, founded by king Athelſtan, to atone for the murder of his brother Edwin, whom he robbed both of his crown and title. His unbounded ambition ſtifling all ſenſe of juſtice in his breaſt, he cauſed the unhappy youth, who was heir-apparent to the kingdom, to be turned adrift with one ſervant in a ſmall cockboat, without any tackle, to the mercy of the ſea, in order to make it accountable for his own guilt: the youth, in a tranſport of grief and deſpair, threw himſelf over-board. Below this Middleton, another rivulet riſes and paſſes by *Bere*, an antient market town, where was long ſettled the antient and famous family of *Turberville*.

Wareham. Trent or Piddle. Miltonabbey. Bere.

But to return to the weſt part of the county. At the head of the Frome, in the moſt fruitful ſpot, is *Blakmore* foreſt, formerly covered with trees, now greatly thinned, but ſtill affording plenty of deer. This is commonly called the *Foreſt of White Hart*; of which name the inhabitants give this traditionary account, that Henry I. came to hunt here, and, having run down ſeveral deer, ſaved the life of a moſt beautiful *ſtag*, which *T. de la Lynde*, a nobleman in theſe parts, with his companions, afterwards took and killed. But they ſoon found how dangerous it is to provoke a lion. The king, being exceedingly offended, impoſed a heavy fine on them; and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treaſury, called *White Hart Silver*. To this foreſt adjoins the town of *Shirburn*, called alſo *Shirburn Caſtle*, antiently Scipebupn, q. d. the clear fountain, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, "well inhabited, and in a ſweet ſitu-"ation [n]." It is now the beſt peopled of any town in the county, and carries on a great woollen manufactory. A. D. 704, a biſhop's ſee was placed here. Aldelm was conſecrated the firſt biſhop. Afterwards, in the reign of Etheldred, Herman biſhop of Sunning, being promoted to this biſhopric, tranſferred the ſee to this place, and united the biſhopric of Sunning to it. Under the Conqueror he removed it to Saliſbury, and reſerved Shirburn as a retreat for his ſucceſſors, to whom it yet belongs. One of theſe, Roger, built a ſtrong caſtle in the eaſt part of the town, having below it a large pool, and formerly ſeveral ponds ſtocked with fiſh, which are now filled up and converted into pleaſant meads. The church, which was the ſeat of the biſhop, ſoon after its removal, reverted to the monaſtery, and has an appearance of great antiquity, though not many years ago, in a riot between the townſmen and the monks, it was ſet on fire, the marks of which yet remain in the burnt colour of the ſtones. Below this the river *Ivell*, of which I ſhall ſpeak elſewhere, after many windings, runs weſtward to *Clifton*, once the ſeat of the family of *Maulbanch*, from which it came by inheritance to the knightly family of the *Horſeys*; here this river enters Somerſetſhire.

Blackmore Foreſt. White Hart Foreſt. Sherburn. Ivel r. Clifton.

More eaſt flows the famous river Stoure, abounding with tench and eels, riſing from ſix ſources in Wilts at Stourton, the ſeat of the barons *Stourton*. Upon entering this county, it firſt paſſes *Gillingham* foreſt, where Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſide, gave the Danes a memorable defeat. Three miles from thence it comes to *Shafteſbury*, ſituate on a high hill, called by the Britans, according to the erroneous opinion of the vulgar, *Caer Paladur* and *Septonia*, and by the Saxons Sceaftebyrig, perhaps from its ſpire, which they called *Scheaft*. A little before the Norman times it had 104 houſes, and three mint-maſters, according to the ſurvey ſo often mentioned. It was afterwards more famous for the nunnery founded here by the devout lady Elfgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandſon to king Alfred, and had in it not leſs than 10 pariſh churches. This place is

Stoure r. Stourton. Gillingham foreſt. Shafteſbury. The Prophecy of Aquila.

[k] 1 Eliz. 1558. [l] Elizabeth. [m] John. [n] Malmeſb. Geſt. Pont. II. p. 140.

well

well known in our hiſtories by the ſtory of Aquila, who propheſied the change of the Britiſh government. Some, who carry back this place to the remoteſt antiquity, though 'tis certain it was built by Alfred, ſay it was a bird, others a man named *Aquila*, who here foretold, that after the Saxons and Normans the government would return to the antient Britans. Malmeſbury the hiſtorian ſays, that in his time was to be ſeen an old ſtone, brought from the ruins of a wall into the nuns' chapter-houſe, with this inſcription:

"Anno Dominicæ incarnationis Aelfredus rex fecit hanc urbem DCCCLXXX regni ſui VIII."

Which I the rather produce in confirmation of the fact, becauſe it is wanting in all the copies I have ſeen except one belonging to the lord treaſurer Burghley.

*Marnhill.* The Stoure runs thence by *Marnhill*, whence Henry *Howard* took the title of *baron Howard of Marnhill* before he had that of earl of Northampton,

*Stourminſter.* and goes to *Stourminſter*, q. d. the *Monaſtery on the Stour:* a ſmall town in a lower ſituation, to which is

*Newton caſtle.* joined by a ſtone bridge *Newton Caſtle*, where is a very high artificial hill, but not the ſmalleſt traces of a caſtle except the name. Of theſe places I meet with nothing in antiquity except that king Alfred gave Stourminſter to his younger ſon. Near it, at

*Silleſton. Hameldon. Hodd.* *Silleſton*, are two very large hills, one called *Hameldon*, the other *Hodde*, both fortified with a treble rampart. Not far from hence, though I cannot aſcertain the exact ſpot, was

*Okeford.* *Okeford*, the head of the barony of Robert *Fitz Payne*, who married the daughter of Guy de *Brient*, who had a barony in theſe weſtern parts in the reign of Edward III. but, on failure of iſſue male, it devolved to the *Poynings*, barons of that age, and at laſt by their daughter, t. H. VI. the titles of barons *Fitz Payne*, *Brient*, and *Poynings*, became united in the *Percies*, earls of Northumberland. In the laſt age, however, by favour of Henry VIII. the rank of baron Poynings was revived in Thomas Poynings, a great ſoldier, who left a numerous illegitimate progeny, and with him it preſently became extinct.

*Brienſton.* Hence by *Brienſton*, q. d. *the town of Brien*, the antient ſeat of the knightly family of Rogers, the

*Blandford Forum.* Stour comes to *Blandford Forum*, which, ſince its late deſtruction by an accidental fire in our time, has been rebuilt in a handſomer manner, and is better

*Tarrent.* inhabited. Thence by *Tarrent*, where Richard Poer, biſhop of Saliſbury, founded a little nunnery, the

VINDOGLADIA. Stour haſtes to the very antient town of VINDOGLADIA, mentioned by Antoninus. This was called

*Winburne.* by the Saxons Wynbupnham, now commonly *Winburne*, and from the monaſtery *Winburnminſter*, and is exactly 16 miles from Dorcheſter, the diſtance which Antoninus makes between VINDOGLADIA and DURNOVARIA. I conjecture it had its name from its ſituation between two rivers, *Windugledy* ſignifying in Britiſh *between two ſwords*. Rivers were by a peculiarity of language called, in Britiſh, *ſwords*, as appears from *Aberdugledian*, q. d. *the mouth of two ſwords*, the Britiſh name of Milford haven, becauſe two rivers called *Clediau* or *Swords* fall into it. The modern name likewiſe ſeems to be formed from the rivers; *Winburne* being compounded of *Win*, part of the antient name, and the Saxon word *burne*, ſignifying a *river*, by the addition of which the Saxons expreſſed places ſituate on rivers. The town ſtands at the foot of a hill, and is large and populous. In the Saxon times it was very famous for no other reaſon that I know of except its bearing marks of the Roman greatneſs. A. D. 713, Cuthberga, ſiſter of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, weary of wedlock, quitted her huſband the king of Northumberland, and founded here a houſe for nuns*, which decaying by time, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty ſpire on the ſteeple; and inſtead of nuns prebendaries were placed in it. In the laſt age Reginald Pole was dean, who was afterwards a cardinal and archbiſhop of Canterbury, and who, beſides the nobility of his family, was eminent for his piety, prudence, and eloquence. King Etheldred, an excellent prince, brother of Alfred, being ſlain in battle with the Danes at *Wittingham*, is buried in this church, with this inſcription on his tomb lately repaired:

*In hoc loco quieſcit corpus S. Etheldredi regis Weſtſaxonum, martyris, qui A. D. 872, 23 Aprilis, per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

Near him lies Gertrude, marchioneſs of Exeter, mother of Edward Courteney, laſt earl of Devon of that family; and on the oppoſite ſide of the choir John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, with his wife, whoſe daughter Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VIII. a moſt religious princeſs, founded here a grammar-ſchool. But to paſs from the church to the town. When the Danes, by their artifices, had engaged the Engliſh in a civil war, and had broken the connexion between king Edward the elder and his kinſman Ethelwald, the latter aſpiring to the crown, and inveterately hating his ſovereign, fortified this place in the ſtrongeſt manner he was able. But, upon the firſt approach of Edward with his army, and their encamping at Baddan-byɲiʒ, now *Badbury*, he fled to the Danes *Badbu* his allies. This Badbury is a hill about two miles diſtant, fortified with a treble rampart, and is ſaid to have had a caſtle the reſidence of the Weſt Saxon kings. If this caſtle ever exiſted, it is now ſo buried in its ruins that I could not diſcover the leaſt trace of it.

Near it is the village of *Kingſton*, called *Lacey*, *King* *Lacy.* from its having belonged, together with Winburn, to the Laceys earl of Lincoln, to whom it was conveyed through the hands of Quincey earl of Wincheſter, from the earl of Leiceſter; for Henry I. had given it to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter; and from the Laceys it came at length to the houſe of Lancaſter, whoſe generoſity to Winburn I have before mentioned.

From Winburn the Stour receives the little river *Alan* Alan, on which ſtands *Winburn St. Giles*, the reſi- *Winb* *Giles.* dence of the famous and antient knightly families of *Wick* *Aſtley* and *Wickhampton*, formerly the eſtate of the barons *Maltravers*, the laſt of whom, t. E. III. left only two daughters, one married to John *Arundel*, grandfather to John earl of Arundel, who left to his

* Saxon Chronicle.

family

family the title of baron *Maltravers*; the other wife of Robert *Le Rous*, and afterwards of Sir John *Keynes*, knt.

*Canford.* Hence the Stour proceeds to *Canford*, below which, not long ſince, James baron *Montjoy*, who had applied himſelf much to mineralogy, ſet up works for making coperas and alum. From this place alſo formerly John earl of Warren carried off Alice *Lacy*, wife of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, to his own great diſgrace and the prejudice of England, as we find in our Chronicles†. Here the Stour leaves Dorſetſhire, and, after paſſing through parts of Hants, at laſt diſcharges itſelf in the ocean, having firſt received a rivulet riſing at well-watered *Cranborne*, where, A. D. 930[p], one Ailward, a nobleman, ſurnamed, from his fair complexion, *Meaw*, founded a ſmall religious houſe, which Robert *Fitz Haimon*, a Norman, to whom Ailward's eſtates deſcended, removed to Tewksbury, leaving only a monk or two here. From this Robert it paſſed ſucceſſively by the *Clares*, earls of Glouceſter, and the *Burghs*, earls of Ulſter, to Lionel, duke of Clarence, and by him to the crown. Robert Cecil is now viſcount *Cranborn*; king James firſt created him baron Cecil of *Eſſendon*, and the next year, 1604, deſervedly advanced him, for his known wiſdom, to the title of viſcount *Cranborn*.

*Coperas. Alum.*

*Cranborn.*

*Viſcount Cranborn.*

*Earls and Marquiſes of Dorſet.* As to the earls and marquiſes of this county, William the Norman, after he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown of England, appointed *Oſmond*, who was earl of Seez in Normandy, and biſhop of Saliſbury, firſt earl of Dorſet, and his chancellor[q], for the high opinion he had of his piety, wiſdom, and other excellent endowments. Long after[r], Richard II. in the 21ſt year of his reign, advanced *John de Beaufort*, ſon of John of Gaunt, earl of Somerſet, to the title of *marquis* of Dorſet, of which he was deprived by Henry IV. out of enmity to Richard II. The Commons of England, by whom he was greatly beloved, interceding for him in particular that this dignity might be reſtored to him, he, diſliking a new and till then unheard-of title, abſolutely refuſed it. His younger brother *Thomas de Beaufort* was created earl of Dorſet; and afterwards, for his bravery, by Henry V, duke of Exeter and earl *Harcourt*[s], for his gallant defence of Harfleur in Normandy againſt the French, and for defeating the earl of Armagnac in a pitched battle. He dying without iſſue, Henry VI. created *Edmund*, of the ſame houſe of Lancaſter, firſt earl and then marquis of Dorſet, and at laſt duke of Somerſet, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, whoſe ſons being cut off in the civil wars, and the houſe of Lancaſter being now in a manner cruſhed, Edward IV. created *Thomas Grey*, of the family of Ruthen, his ſon-in-law, (the king having married his mother) marquis of Dorſet, being poſſeſſed, in right of his wife, of the fine eſtate of the Bonvilles in this and the neighbouring counties. He was ſucceeded in the ſame honour by *Thomas* his ſon, and *Henry*, ſon of Thomas, who was alſo created duke of Suffolk by Edward VI. having married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Henry VIIIth's ſiſter. He ſuffering for high treaſon under queen Mary experienced too late how dangerous it is to marry into the royal family, and to indulge ambitious deſigns in ourſelves and others. The title of Dorſet was not conferred on any perſon afterwards till king James, in the beginning of his reign, as an honourable reward of true virtue and concern for the ſtate, gave it to *Thomas Sackville*, baron Buckhurſt, high treaſurer of England, a man of conſummate prudence and unwearied application.

This county contains 248 pariſhes.

† Th. Walſingham, ſub an. 1317.

[p] 980. Tanner and Hutchins.

[q] MS. Life of Oſmond, Math. Par. p. 1189.

[r] William Mohun, of Dunſtar caſtle, was made earl of Dorſet by the empreſs Maud. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 497.

[s] *Governor of Harcourt.* Dugd. II. p. 125, ex Walſing. p. 585. n. 30.

# ADDITIONS.

THE county of Dorſet is in length, from eaſt to weſt, 55 miles, 35 in breadth from north to ſouth, and about 160 in circumference. It is divided into 34 hundreds, and five diviſions, containing 24 market towns, nine boroughs, 248 pariſhes, and about 775,000 acres, which are covered with large flocks of ſheep; and it has on its coaſts four conſiderable ports, beſides Swannage and Portland, whence ſtone to a great value is ſhipped. The air is dry, temperate, and healthy; the ſoil in general light but fruitful, moſtly ſhallow upon a chalk bottom; a great part of it very poor, but ſome parts extremely rich; beſides chalk, limeſtone, and tobacco-pipe clay. The greater proportion of the land is paſturage for ſheep, eſtimated, in round numbers, at 290,000 acres, 150,000 more in tillage, 50,000 water meadow, 90,000 paſture, 86,000 uncultivated or waſte, 9,000 woods and plantations. The number of inhabitants is about 89,000, whereof 34,000 are employed in huſbandry, 50,000 as artificers and manufacturers, the reſt as ſoldiers or ſailors.

It has three rivers, *Stour*, the moſt conſiderable, running quite acroſs the county from the vale of Blackmoor to the ſea; *Piddle* from Piddle town and Bere regis to Wareham; and *Frome* from the country north of Dorcheſter by Maiden Newton to Wareham.

The wool produced in this county is ſhort and fine, of a cloſe texture, and the quality of it highly eſteemed in the manufacture of that ſtaple commodity called broad-cloth. Dairies extend all over the county, the cows being in general let out by the farmer to the dairyman at a fixed price. Flax is much grown about Beminſter and Bridport, and the growth of it is of great importance both in reſpect to agriculture and the manufactures of the neighbouring country. A great deal of lime is uſed as manure, and on the coaſt ſea-weed and kelp. The flooding of water meadows is a buſineſs of great importance in agriculture here. The average weight for wheat grown here is 12 ſcore, or 240lb. weight per ſack, or 60lb. per buſhel. The growth of barley affords a large produce. A great deal of malt is made for the internal conſumption of the county, particularly in the article of ſtrong beer. A conſiderable part of the county is leaſed out on lives, which mode, notwithſtanding many objections to it, is generally beneficial to tenantry, and tends, more than any other cauſe, to the keeping down large farms. There is hardly any part of England ſo much in want of wood as Dorſet. Among the principal manufactures is to be reckoned that of flax and hemp, whence the Newfoundland fiſhery is ſupplied with nets, and the ſhipping with ſails. Upwards of 7,000 people are computed to be employed in this work, and in the button manufactures at Shaftſbury and Blandford a ſtill greater number. At the firſt of theſe towns is a manufacture of ſwanſea, or coarſe white woollen cloth. At Stalbridge and Sherborne ſilk is ſpun and wrought; and, at Wimborne, worſted ſtockings[a].

The principal tenants in Domeſday, next to the king and queen, were the biſhops of Saliſbury, Coutance, and Liſieux, the abbeys of Taviſtoke, Milton, Abbotſbury, Shafteſbury, Sherborn, St. Wandregeſil, Montvillers, and Marmontier, the earl of Mortaign, Hugh earl of Cheſter, William de Owe, William de Moion, William de Braioſe, Roger Arundel, &c.

"*Lime* is a praty market toun ſet in the rootes of "an high rokky hille down to the hard ſhore. This "town hath good ſhippes and uſith fiſhing and "marchauntice. Marchaunts of Morleys in Bri-"taine much haunte this town. Ther is no haven "at Lime, but a quarter of a mile by weſt-ſouth-"weſt from the town is a great and ....., in "the ſea for ſocour of ſhippes[b]."

Lyme, which Baxter takes for *Londinis* or *Lon-* Lyme.
*dinis*, and *Cimia* of Ravennas, and makes a Britiſh port, was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, but has declined ever ſince the end of the laſt century. It ſtood a ſiege of two months againſt the king's forces 1644. It is a market and borough town of about 200 houſes; and gave birth to Arthur Gregory, poſſeſſed of the talent of forcing ſeals off letters, ſo as to appear untouched; and employed by Walſingham to detect the foreign correſpondence of Mary queen of Scots; to Ignatius Jourdan, a wealthy merchant and mayor of Exeter in the laſt century; and to Thomas Coram, founder of the Foundling-hoſpital in London. Here is a conſiderable oil-mill.

The *Cobb*, formerly called the *Connor*, was built in or before the time of Edward III. and compoſed of great maſſes of rocks, and having been often damaged is now repaired at the public charge; and of late years with Portland block, the ſtone which is taken up in the neighbourhood being neither ſo durable nor admitting ſo firm a compact. About two years ago ſo large a ſum as £. 10,000. was expended by Government in rebuilding a conſiderable part that had been deſtroyed by a violent tempeſt. Off this place the Engliſh fleet firſt engaged the Armada. Here alſo the duke of Monmouth landed June 11, 1685. He brought with him only one man of war of about 30 guns, and two ſmall veſſels, with only 100 men, and arms for 4000. Notwithſtanding the great increaſe of his forces, he was ſoon after routed in a pitched battle at Sedgemore. Thirteen of his followers were hanged here, and near fifty in other parts of this county, 293 in Somerſetſhire, and many

[a] Agricultural Report, by Mr. Claridge.

[b] Leland, Itin. III. 43.

in

in Devon[c]. Here, or in the neighbourhood, at *Whitchurch Canonicorum*, where he reſided[d], was born ſir George Summers, a famous ſeaman, who firſt took poſſeſſion of Bermudas, where he was ſhipwrecked 1609, and which, from him, had the name of the *Summer* iſlands.

Charmouth. "*Charmouth*, a good fiſher toun.—*Chare* water "riſith three miles above it by north[e]." Charles II. attempting to make his eſcape into France after the battle of Worceſter, had a narrow eſcape here. In Auguſt 1751, after very hot weather, the cliffs hereabouts appeared as if on fire, occaſioned by the mineral ſubſtances intermixed in them[f].

Bridport. "*Britport*, of ſum written *Bruteport*, is a fair large "toun, and the chief ſtreat of it lyith in length "from weſt to eaſt. Ther croſſith another fair ſtreat "in midle of it into the ſouth. The toun longith unto "the king, and hath privilege for a market and two "bailives. *At Bridporth be made good daggers*[g]." A Bridport dagger is a proverb for a halter[h]. The act 33 Henry VIII. encouraging the manufacture of cables here, from the hemp grown in the neighbourhood of the town, was confirmed by ſubſequent acts to the reign of Charles I. Upwards of 1500 tons of hemp are now worked up annually in various articles of netting and cordage, and near 10,000 inhabitants of both ſexes employed in it[i]. "At the "weſt end of the toun runnith a river, and going a "mile lower entereth into the ocean. *Nature hath* "*ſo ſet this ryver mouth in valley between two hilles* "*that with coſt the ſe might be brought in, and ther an* "*haven made*[k]." In conſequence of an act of parliament an attempt was made, 1741, to clear this haven, but the current of the river is found inſufficient to carry out the ſand, and the ſouth-weſt wind makes the entrance dangerous for want of a pier; it was, however, ſomewhat enlarged 1756, but the purpoſe is not yet fully anſwered, though the harbour, even in its preſent defective ſtate, is of great utility to the neighbourhood. It is a market and borough town, and gave birth to Giles de Bridport, biſhop of Sarum in the reign of Henry III. Here was a priory and hoſpital of John Baptiſt[l].

Bridport gave firſt an Iriſh, and then an Engliſh title to the gallant Sir Alexander Hood 1796.

Winford Eagle. North-eaſt from Bridport is *Winford Eagle*, in which pariſh, on Fernham down, are many barrows. In one were found ſeventeen urns, containing bones and aſhes; one of them was in a cell of flints, which was pretended to have been hot as an oven: but this circumſtance, though taken by biſhop Gibſon on the authority of Mr. Sydenham's letter to Mr. Aubrey, and gravely reaſoned on by Mr. Ettericke, was a mere piece of drollery of the labourer to impoſe on Mr. Sydenham's credulity[m]. In this pariſh was born, 1624, the eminent phyſician Dr. Thomas Sydenham, who died 1689; and, at *Rampiſham*, in this neighbourhood, was born Dr. Francis Gliſſon, a learned anatomiſt, who died 1677.

Rampiſham.

Winterborn Abbas. At *Winterborn abbas*, in a field near the London road, is a circle twenty-eight feet diameter of nine ſtones from ſeven to three feet high; half a mile weſt of them, a ſingle ſtone, ten feet by five; and half-a-mile farther four more, four and two feet high. Numbers of barrows overſpread the adjacent down, ſingle and in groupes of three and four[n].

Cheſil bank. *Cheſil* bank is very remarkable, and derives its name from Γεοῤλ, *Gravel*, being a prodigious heap of pebbles thrown up by the ſea, beginning at *Cheſelton* in Portland, and reaching beyond Swyre ſixteen miles and three-quarters. A ſtrong north-eaſt wind cleaves it aſunder, ſweeps away all the ſtones, leaving only the baſe of black clay. A ſouth-weſt wind throws up the pebbles again, and binds the whole as firmly as before. At Cheſelton the beach is very high, and the ſtones of the ſize of an egg, or bigger, diminiſhing to that of a pea at Swyre. By it you paſs from Portland to Abbotſbury. On it grows much eryngo and formerly ſea cale[o]. "This "arm goith up ſe like to Abbateſbyri about ſeven "miles off, a little above which is the head or point "of the Chiſil lying north-weſt, that from thens "*ſtretch up ſeven myles as a maine narow banke* by a "right line on to ſouth-eaſt, and *ther buttith on Port-*"*land*, ſcant a quarter of a myle above the new caſtel "in Portland. *The nature of this bank of Chiſil is* "*ſuch, that as often as the wind blowith ſtrene at* "*ſouth-eſt ſo often the ſe betieth it and loſith the bank and* "*breaketh through it.* So that if this winde might "continually blow there this bank ſhould ſoon be "beaten away, and the ſe fully enter and *divide* "*Portland making it an iſle, as ſurely in times paſt it hath* "*been*, as far as I can by any conjecture gather. *But* "*as much as the ſouth-eaſt wind doth bete and breke off* "*this Chiſille bank, ſo much doth the north-weſt wynd* "*agan ſocor, ſtrengith and augmentith it.* On the "farther point of the trajectus into Portland from "Waymouth is a point of land like a cauſey al of "pible and ſand caſt up by rages of the ſea, "whereon I went ſcant a mile to the loweſt part of "the rotes of the high ground of Portland, where "a late a right, ſtrong, and magnificent caſtel is "buylded [at this cauſey end]. The arme of the ſe "that goith up to Abbatesbyri gulfith in betwene "the ſouth-eaſt point of the Chiſil and the caſtelle. "Portland is eminent and hilly ground on the ſhore "of it and a great plain yn the midle. The cumpace "of it is countid to be about a ſeven myles, but if a "man ſhould cumpace it by the very rootes and "depe ſhore the cumpace would mount to a ten "myles. The ſoile is ſumwhat ſtoney, and the "ſhore very rokky. The iſle is fruitful of corn and "graſs, and hath plenty of ſheepe.—*Ther be very* "*few or no trees.*—The people bring wodde out of "Wight and other places, and *brene cow-dung dried* "*with the hete of the ſun.* Ther be at this preſent "abought eighty houſes and one paroche chirch "about half a myle from the king's new caſtelle. "*The people be good in flynging of ſtones, and uſe it for* "*defence of the iſle*[p]."

A ſmall ferry carries you from Weymouth to

[c] Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, I. p. 245. I. p. 391---412, ſecond edition.
[d] Hutchins, I. p. 545. 2d edition. [e] Leland, III. 44. [f] Hutchins, I. p. 315. I. p. 525. 527. 2d edit.
[g] Leland, III. 441. VII. 59. [h] Fuller. [i] Hutchins, I. p. 378. 2d edition. [k] Leland, III. 44.
[l] Leland, Ib. Tanner, p. 109. Hutchins, I. p. 237. I. p. 383. 2d edition. [m] Ib. p. 527.
[n] Hutchins, I. p. 303. 2d edition, p. 507. [o] Ib. p. 587. [p] Leland, III. 49, 50.

Portland. *Portland.* In the firſt village, at the foot of the hill, is a good hotel, and farther on a decent-looking inn. At the foot of this hill is a ſmall caſtle. The hill is ſteep; at the top are ſome of the ſtone-quarries ſo much uſed in building. A handſome new church has been erected. The old church ſtood on the edge of a cliff; part of it, and part of the church-yard, ſtill remain. Above this laſt, on the point of a rock, are ſome remnants of the caſtle, called by the people Bow-and-arrow caſtle. Tradition ſays, that the old church was once near the center of the iſland, which has here been eat away by the ſea, and that it extended as far as the Race of Portland, at which place were butchers ſhambles. The ſailors call the Race, "the Shambles," perhaps for the many lives loſt here. The *Race* is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmeſt ſeaſons. Beyond the new church are the light-houſes; the principal one is lighted by the new reflecting lamps, invented by Mr. Wilkins, a diſſenting miniſter at Waymouth; another below is lighted by lamps; a third below, in form of a circular pillar, leſſening to the top, was not finiſhed in 1789. Near the lighthouſes is a remarkable cavern, from which the water riſes up like a fountain, and ſmall boats ſhelter in it. The whole iſland is one pariſh, but there are ſeveral hamlets, in one of which is a well for common uſe, 300 feet deep. There is a good deal of corn land, but it does not produce enough for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The whole iſland ſeems to be one entire maſs of the moſt beautiful ſtone. The quarries at the weſt end of the iſland afford excellent ſtone, firſt brought into repute in James the Firſt's time. Some of them belong to the King, ſome to private perſons. There are very few trees on the iſland, and thoſe miſerably cut off by the ſea air.

Portland continued in the church of Wincheſter till 10 Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter had it in exchange.

Portland gave title of earl, 1612, to *Richard* lord *Weſton*, of Neiland, lord high treaſurer, which expired with his grandſon *Thomas*. *William Bentinck*, of Holland, was created baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland, 1689, 1 William and Mary, and his ſecond ſon *William*, duke of Portland, 1716. He was ſucceeded, 1726, by his ſon *William*; and he, 1762, by his ſon *William*, third and preſent duke.

Waymouth. "*The tounlet of* Waymouth *lyith ſtrait again* "Milton[q] *on the other ſide of the haven.*—It hath "certeyn liberties and immunities, but there is no "mair in it[r]." The two towns were united 13 Eliz. and they ſend two members to parliament. The trade of Waymouth has declined ſince the Revolution by the filling up of the harbour; but it is at preſent a place of great reſort for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing, and the company frequenting it compenſates to the inhabitants the loſs of their foreign commerce. The caſtle, called *Sandesfoot*, now ruined, was built by Henry VIII. Weymouth gave title of viſcount to *Thomas Thynne*, of Longleat, Wilts, 1682, 34 Charles II. He died, 1714, and was ſucceeded by his great nephew *Thomas*; and he, 1751, by his ſon *Thomas*, created, 1789, marquis of Bath, in which title he was ſucceeded, 1796, by his ſon *Thomas*, fourth viſcount and ſecond marquis[s]. *Melcombe Regis* is the fairer and larger town, and is a borough, market, and corporation town. Sir James Thornhill, the painter, was born here, 1676, and died 1732; and it gave title of baron to *George Bubb Dodington*, eſq; 1761, which expired with him the following year. Here was a Dominican priory, founded by the family of Rogers of this county[t]. Mel. Reg.

Sandesfoot caſtle.

At *Nottington*, in *Broadway* pariſh, near Weymouth, is a medicinal water, which has a ſulphureous or hepatic impregnation[u]. Not.

There is an old Roman road from near Upton to within a few hundred yards of Corfe Mullen, eaſily traced acroſs the heath, in general very perfect. Within twenty yards of this antient road, the men digging gravel for the roads in the ſummer of 1779 and 1780, turned up many urns with bits of glaſs in them. Of theſe I have two ſmall urns containing about half a pint each, and probably depoſited within larger, which fell to pieces; and from within a large urn a very elegant ſmall cup, with two handles, like a caudle-cup, ſo thin as to have been unfortunately broken. Over the large urn which contained this lay a diſh or patera, of a vermilion colour, the edges broken or worn off, diſcovering a different material. In the centre is ſtamped the word MVRRAN. An old illegible coin or two was alſo found. This road points towards Corfe caſtle, but whether it leads into Purbeck has not been diſcovered. It is reported that Upton was formerly a very large place, but there are few or any evidences of it at preſent. The road has not been traced from Corfe Mullen in the incloſures or meadows below, or to the north of the Stour. At the place of its viſible termination at Corfe Mullen, it points to the north near midway between Winborn and Badbury rings. It runs within two hundred yards of Cogdean to the eaſt, and was ſuppoſed by Mr. Hanham to be the boundary between the manor of Canford to the eaſt, and Lichet and Cogdean to the weſt: but Mr. Hanham's manor reaches eaſt beyond it. It is raiſed in a very uniform regular manner, and is of a very great breadth, much higher than any of the modern turnpike roads[x].

*Purbeck* was a foreſt to the time of James I. who hunted here 1615. It is a peninſula nearly oval, formed by the ſea and the river Frome; the air healthy, the ſoil deep clay, the eaſt part ſtoney. The chief trade is in the ſtone, which is in great demand both for paving and building. The town of *Corf* is an antient borough, conſiſting of a mayor and eight perſons, who, having ſerved that office, obtain the name of barons, a title peculiar to London and the Cinque ports. The caſtle ſeems by a record of the reign of Henry III. to be as old as king Edgar, the abbeſs of Shaſton nunnery, which was built in the ninth century, having claimed the wreck on this coaſt before the foundation of this caſtle; and the reign of Edgar alone, between the time of the building of the nunnery and the date of the record, furniſhes a ſufficient interval of peace for the undertaking. Purb. Corf.

[q] Melcomb. [r] Leland III. 48 [s] Hutchins I. p. 400. [t] Ib. p. 409.
[u] Analyſis of it by Mr. Godfrey and Dr. Rutty in Hutchins I. p. 420. Dr. Crane's Pamphlet on it, 1787---0.
[x] MS Letter from the Rev. Mr. Howell, 1780.

dertaking and completing of ſo great and expenſive a work. It was a place of great importance. The Saxon kings ſometimes reſided here: John kept his regalia here: ſtate priſoners were confined in it, and it was the priſon of the unfortunate Edward II. It was one of the chief caſtles belonging to the crown, and when Simon Montfort took Henry III. was the third caſtle on the liſt required to be given up. Henry VII. repaired it, and in the late civil wars it made a reſiſtance that occaſioned its complete demolition. Lady Bankes, in the abſence of her husband the chief juſtice, defended it ſix weeks againſt above 500 of the parliament's forces. Two years after, it was taken by ſurprize and deſtroyed. It conſiſted of four wards: in the third or upper, on the hill top, are magnificent remains of the principal buildings. Of the round towers in the whole circuit ſome are ſunk from their baſes by the exploſion of gunpowder. A ſtately bridge, of four lofty narrow arches, joins the caſtle to the town. At the foot of the caſtle to the north-eaſt is *St. Edward's*, or *Kingbridge*, where the king's body is ſuppoſed to have been found dragged by his horſe after his aſſaſſination[y].

imeridge. Near Smedmore, in *Kimeridge* pariſh, in the iſland of Purbeck, is found what the country people call al money. *coal money*. It is generally found on the cliffs two or three feet below the ſurface, mixed with the bones of ſome animals, between two ſtones ſet on edge and covered with a third like kiſtvaens, or near the ſurface in the adjoining grounds. The pieces are round, from two to three inches and a half diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick; one ſide flat, the other convex, on which are ſeveral mouldings; on the flat ſide are two or four ſmall holes near the rim but not pierced through. Antiquaries pronounce them Britiſh, but whether coins or amulets is not e Plate II. agreed[z].

ole. "*Pole* is no town of ancient occupying in mar-"chandiſe, but rather of old tyme a poore fiſhar "village, and an hamelet or member to the paroche "churche [of Canford]. It is, *in hominum memoria*, "much encreaſid with fair building, and uſe of "marchaundiſe. *There be men alyve that ſaw almoſt* "*all the town of Pole kyvered with ſegge and riſhes*[a]." "*King Richard III. began a pece of a toun waulle at* "*one end of the kay*[b]." The embattled gate remaining in Leland's time was pulled down in the reign of Charles II. Mr. Hutchins is of opinion that Leland, Camden, and Coker, miſrepreſent the ſtate of Poole, which he thinks could be in a low ſtate only from the end of Edward III. to Henry VI. as in the reign of Elizabeth it was very flouriſhing. Leland aſcribes its riſe to the decay of *Wareham* by the filling up of its harbour. Poole was a very antient borough, market town, and port, as early as the time of Henry III. and in 1760 contained near 7000 inhabitants, but they have rapidly increaſed. A great trade is carried on hence to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina[c]. The bay is full of mud-banks interſected by ſmall channels, and there is leſs water on the bar than formerly. "There "ly three iſles within this haven, whereof the moſt "famoſe is *Brunkſey*[d]." The ruined caſtle, or block-houſe on Brownſea, built by the town of Poole in the reign of Elizabeth, has been long removed, and ſucceeded by a mock caſtle erected by Mr. Sturt, proprietor of the iſland, who has made large plantations on it. Brownſea *iſland.*

Leland[e], ſpeaking of the *Fraw* or *Frome* river, ſays, the common opinion is that it riſes in a great pond in *Hoke* park. So ſays Holinſhed. But Mr. Hutchins[f] ſays, that St. *John's* ſpring, on the ſouth ſide of Everſhot, is rightly reputed to be its head, as aſſigned by Camden. Leland[g] deſcribes *Frome toun* [Frampton] as "a praty huſband toun, with a "bridge of three arches over Frome water." Here was a market, and a priory cell to Caen abbey[h], the ſite of which is occupied by the houſe of Mr. Browne. Frome r. Frampton.

In the pariſh of *Maiden Newton*, bordering on that of Frampton, about 150 yards from the river Frome, and half a mile from Mr. Browne's manſion-houſe, was found, 1794, a beautiful teſſelated pavement, twenty-ſeven feet by twenty, including the border: the ſubjects of one end were dogs chacing deer, the other end a plain chequered pattern. The upper, or north end, is divided into nine compartments, three entirely deſtroyed, the other ſix very perfect, four round, and two ſquare: the corner ones were all circular; the two that remain exhibit a human head large as life. One of the three centre compartments has the figure of Mars pacifer, a man in a Roman habit, holding a flower or leaves in his uplifted right hand, in the left a ſpear; the next is a head of Jupiter; the third exhibits Apollo, in a flowing mantle, with a ſpear, encountering Python twiſted round a tree, and brandiſhing its tongue from the open mouth. The next compartment that remains perfect, on the weſt ſide, between the two heads exhibits Neptune darting his trident at ſome ſea-monſter under his feet. The lower, or ſouth end of the pavement, conſiſts of one grand compartment, of nearly equal extent with the nine compartments at the upper end, but is too much injured to be aſcertained; but, in part of the circle that went round this compartment, ſeveral monſtrous fiſhes, with the heads of cows, horſes, boars, &c. are plainly to be perceived. At the diſtance of a few feet is another mutilated pavement of much larger dimenſions, exhibiting, amongſt other figures, a head of Neptune ſurrounded with dolphins. The border on the ſouth ſide is ornamented with the monogram of Conſtantine, and aſcertains it to have been a work of the Lower Empire. There are alſo remains of barbarous Latin inſcriptions, in very fair characters, thus diſpoſed:

*Neptuni vertex regmen*
*Sortiti mobile ventis*
*Scultum cui cerulea eſt*
*Delphinis cincta duobus.*
[i] *- - - nus perficis ullum*
[k] *- - - - gnare cupido.*

[y] Hutchins I. p. 171, 2d Ed. I. p. 276. 287.
[z] Ib. 2d Ed. I. p. 317.
[a] Leland III. 52.
[b] Leland, Ib.
[c] Hutchins, I. p. 2. 2d Ed. p. 17.
[d] Leland III. 53. b. Hutchins, I. p. 218. 2d Ed.
[e] Lel. III. 47.
[f] I. 504. Introd. p.
[g] Ib.
[h] Hutchins, p. 348. 2d Ed. I. p. 582.
[i] *facinus.*
[k] *pugnare,*

Adjoining to this pavement, but not in a direction with that firſt deſcribed, is a paſſage with larger teſſellæ: from an opening which has been made into two rooms there are evident traces of another paſſage. The ſite is parallel with the Roman road from Maiden caſtle to Eggardon camp, and probably was the villa of ſome officer of diſtinction, and theſe pavements the floors of his principal apartments. The irregularities of the ground, and appearance of foundation, are of conſiderable extent. Samuel Lyſons, Eſquire, F. A. S. took a drawing in the year 1796, with which, and his account of his diſcoveries, the public may expect to be favoured.

Catſtoke. At *Catſtoke*, on this river, is a circular fortification called the Caſtle, the area four acres [l].

Duntiſh. At *Duntiſh*, in *Buckland Abbas*, is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been dug up [m].

Cerne. *Cerne* was a famous abbey, founded for Benedictines by Æthelmer, or Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman, A. D. 987, much enriched by Canute, (who once plundered it), and by the antient earls of Cornwall. The learned Saxon grammarian Elfric, archbiſhop of York, 1023, was a monk here. It was valued at £. 515. *per annum* [n]. All its remains are a gateway and a noble ſtone barn. Some defaced monuments of abbots were lately dug up in the ſite of the monaſtic church. On the ſouth point of a ſteep hill above the town is an earthwork and barrow, and under it on the ſide of the hill is cut a monſtrous human figure called the Giant, 180 feet high, the outlines two feet broad, and as many deep. Antiquaries ſuppoſe it a memorial of the idol *Heil* [o]. See plate II. fig. 2.

Dorcheſter. Leland's account of *Dorcheſter*, as well as of Wareham, is loſt. The former is an antient and pleaſant market, corporate, and borough town, on an eminence, ſurrounded by downs, which are thick ſpread with barrows. The walls on two ſides (for the river was its defence on the others) are now ſucceeded by pleaſant walks. Charles I. granted it a mayor and aldermen, beſides bailiffs and burgeſſes, and enlarged its privileges. Among other remains of Roman antiquities, beſides lares, pavements, and coins, muſt be reckoned the famous Amphitheatre,

Maumbury. See Plate III. or *Maumbury*, firſt noticed by Dr. Stukeley. It is an oval work raiſed on chalk on the ſurface of the down, a quarter of a mile from the town. On the top is a terrace and parapet, with three ways leading up to them, and four little eminences on them, and vaults under one end. The area is concave and about an acre; the ſhorteſt diameter 140 feet, the longeſt 220, and at an election, 1705, it held 10,000 people. In the middle of each ſide is a parcel of ſeats near 30 feet broad. A ſilver coin of the emperor Philip was ploughed up near it. Half

Poundbury. See Plate III. a mile weſt from the town is *Poundbury*, an irregular camp, 370 paces by 147, on the ſteep bank of the river, by ſome aſcribed to Suene the Dane, by others to the Romans [p].

Maiden caſtle. Pl. II. fig. 3. *Maiden Caſtle* is one of the largeſt and moſt complete Roman camps in the weſt, fortified by a treble ditch and rampart, the inner very deep and high. It is oval, and has two entrances, defended by the lapping over each other. The area, according to Aubrey [q], is 30 acres. The weſt part facing the prætorium has been aſſigned to the foot, and would contain not leſs than three legions or 18,000 men: the eaſt part behind the prætorium was for the horſe and carriages, and the ſpace between both for the officers. Near the ſouth entrance is the mouth of a cavern, for what uſe uncertain [r]. The *Via Iceniana* runs within a mile of it, and thence branches a vicinal way to the weſt entrance; and another to Weymouth paſſes near the weſt end [s]. In the town were a caſtle, and a Franciſcan priory founded in the reign of Edward III. Dorcheſter gave title of marquis to *Henry Pierpont*, earl of Kingſton, 20 Charles I 1645, on whoſe death, 1680, it ended. *Catharine*, miſtreſs of James II. afterwards wife of *David Collyer*, earl of Portmore, was created *counteſs* of Dorcheſter 1685, and on her death the title was revived in *Evelyn*, third ſon of Robert *Pierpont*, eſq. great nephew of the former, who was created marquis of Dorcheſter, 1706-7, 5 Ann. In this family it continued till the death of his grandſon *Evelyn* Pierpoint, duke of Kingſton, 1773, when it became extinct. The title of earl Dorcheſter was revived, 1792, in the perſon of Joſeph Damer lord Milton of Ireland; and Sir Guy Carleton was created baron Dorcheſter, 1786.

Wood caſtle. "*The caſtle of Woddesford* ſtanding three or four "miles lower than Dorcheſter upon the river of "Frome, *was ſumtyme longging to Guido Briente, "and after to Stafford, and now to Stranguaiſe in "partition* [t]." It did not come to the Strangwaies, as Holland's additions to Camden ſay, by marriage with the Cheneys, but with the Staffords [u]. One ſide of the caſtle remains in a farm houſe. "*Mr. "Strangeways now a late began to builde richely at his "commune dwelling houſe in Milbyri parke.* Milbyri Melbury cam to Stranguais by purchaſe [x]." This houſe, once eſteemed one of the largeſt and ſtill one of the beſt in the county, was built by Sir Giles Strangeways about the middle of the ſixteenth century, and now with the park belongs by marriage to the earl of Ilcheſter [y].

Bindon "*Byndon ſtondith on the right hond and ripe as the "ryver deſcendith* [z]." Biſhop Gibſon determines *Beandun*, which in all copies of the Saxon Chronicle is written *Beæmdun*, to be *Bampton*, on the borders of Somerſet and Devon. The march of the Britans, and all other circumſtances, favour this, and the addition of *p* after *m* is no unuſual thing in antient names; unleſs *Flowerbarrow*, a ſtrong camp Flowerbarrow of five acres, triple trencht, on the ſea-coaſt [a] hard by, be the work of either people on this occaſion. Aubrey calls it Britiſh. The Ciſtertian abbey at Bindon was founded by Roger or Robert de Newburgh, 1172. It was valued at £. 147. *per annum*, ſuppreſſed among the leſs abbies 27 Henry VIII. reſtored 28, and finally ſuppreſſed 30 of the ſame reign [b]. The north-weſt angle of the tower is all that at preſent remains of the church. In clearing the

[l] Hutchins II. p. 282.
[m] Ib. p. 257.
[n] Tanner, p. 104.
[o] Hutchins, II. p. 286.
[p] Ib. I. p. 574.
[q] Monumenta Britannica.
[r] Hutchins, I. p. 467.
[s] Ib.
[t] Leland VI. 13.
[u] Hutchins, I. p. 167—8. 2d Ed. I. p. 271.
[x] Lel. III. 45, VI. 13.
[y] Hutchins, I. p. 511, 512.
[z] Leland III. 47.
[a] Hutchins, I. p. 140. 2d. Ed. I. p. 232.
[b] Tanner, p. 104.

ruins

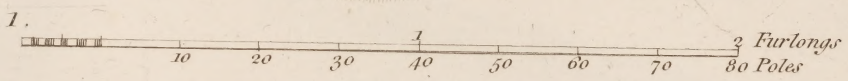
Fig. 3
p. 68.

# MAIDEN CASTLE

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| Inner Area about | 44 |
| Outer Area about | 115¼ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Distance from a to b about | 144 | Poles or Perches |
| From c to d | 217 | |
| From e to f | 50 | |
| From g to h | 99 | |
| Circumference of the inner Area | 9 Furlongs | |

Fig. 1.




p. 67.

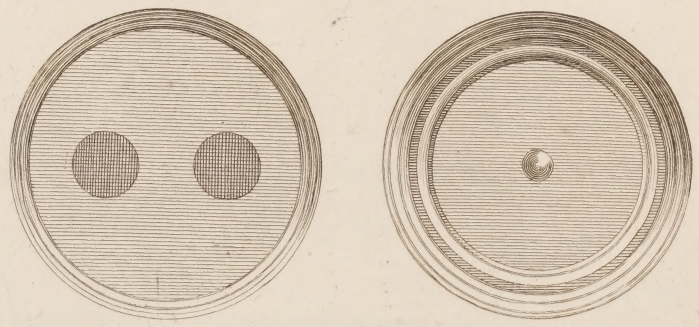


Fig. 4.
p. 70.

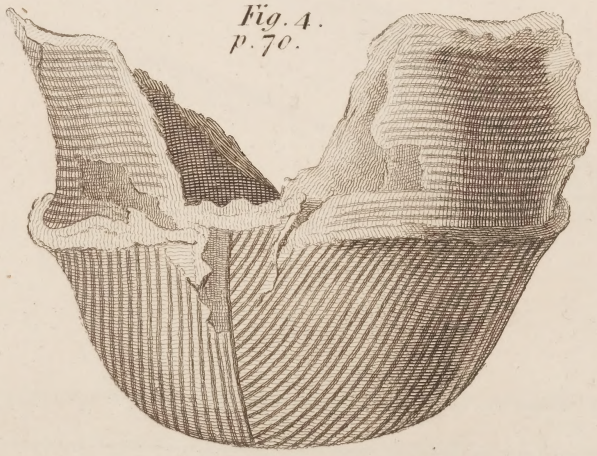
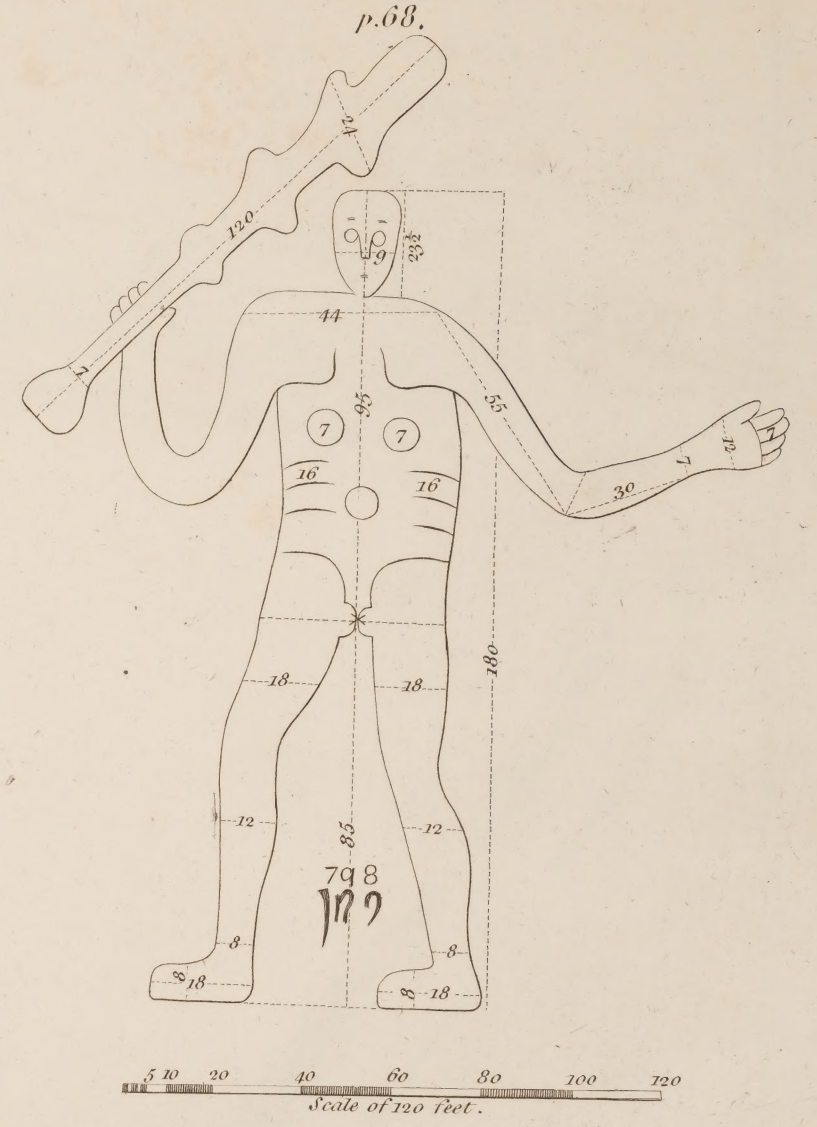


Fig. 2
p. 68.

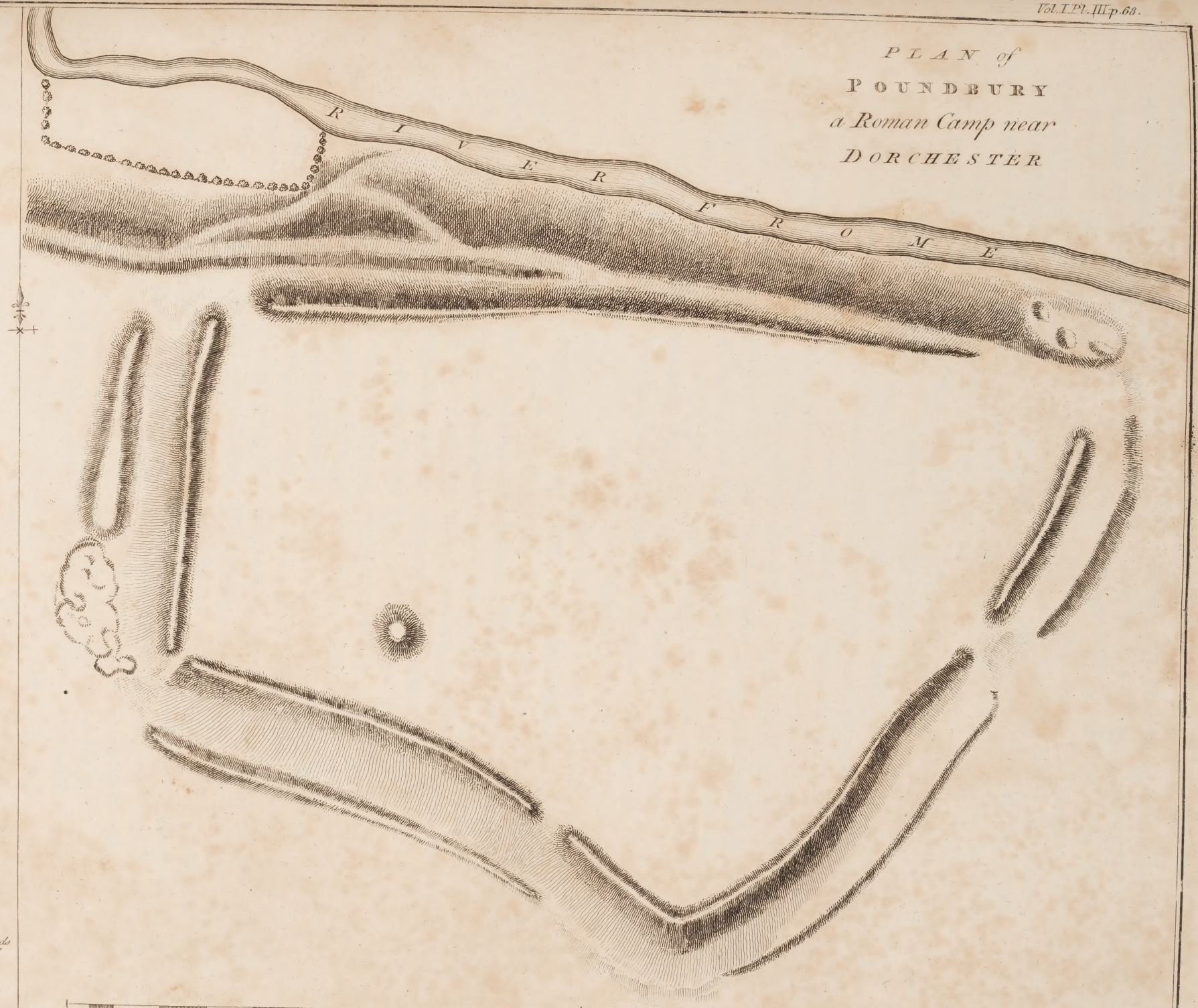



5 10 20 40 60 80 100 120
Scale of 120 feet.

J. Cary Sculp.

PLAN of the ROMAN
AMPHITHEATRE
near
DORCHESTER

PLAN of
POUNDBURY
a Roman Camp near
DORCHESTER




B. Pryce delin.

I. Bayly sculp.

ruins lately, to make a plan of the church, was found a monument of abbot Richard de Manners, and another of a boy biſhop[c]. Out of its ruins a fair houſe was erected by *Thomas* firſt viſcount Bindon, ſo created by Elizabeth in her firſt year, which was burnt in the civil wars. This title expired with his two ſons *Henry* and *Thomas*, and was revived 5 Anne in *Henry* lord *Walden*, ſon and heir of Henry lord Howard, earl of Suffolk, created earl of Bindon, and baron Cheſterford, to enable him to execute the office of earl Marſhal. His ſon *Charles* ſucceeded 1718, and dying 1721, the title is extinct[d].

Owre Moigne.

*Owre Moigne* came to the Stourtons by marriage with the heireſs of Moine, and was ſince ſold to the Janſſens[e], whoſe heireſs conveyed it to her huſband the hon. Lionel Damer, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Dorcheſter.

Eaſt Lullworth.

Adjoining to Bindon is *Eaſt Lullworth*, where the Newburghs had a ſeat, and another was erected by Thomas viſcount Bindon, 1600, now the property and reſidence of Thomas Weld, eſq;[f]. In the road from Bindon to Weymouth, is a great ditch like Wanſdike for ſeveral miles never exactly traced[g]. In 1795 two barrows were opened, of no great dimenſions, oppoſite to Eaſt Lullworth, on a level piece of ground that is met with in the aſcent of a ſteep and lofty mountain, the top of which is crowned with a bold double entrenchment, of Roman or Barbaric workmanſhip, known by the name of *Flower's barrow*. If we pay any regard to the conjecture of Mr. Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire, who derives the name of *Flower's barrow* from a ſuppoſed Roman General of the name of *Florus*, the queſtion will be ſolved at once what people raiſed this ſtrong intrenchment; and it will afford ſome kind of preſumptive proof that the barrows below contained Roman remains. But we are to obſerve, that he produces no proof whatever of any Roman General of the name of Florus ever having been in thoſe parts; nor does the figure of the camp affect the Roman quadrangle, but ſeems rather to humour the natural ſhape of the hill. Indeed part of it, by ſome convulſion of Nature, appears to have ſunk below its original level, while no ſmall portion of it has fallen into the ſea below, which, at the depth of ſeven hundred feet, is for ever undermining its rocky baſe. In theſe two barrows were found promiſcuouſly ſcattered perfect human teeth, burnt human bones, together with thoſe of animals, ſuch as pieces of the jaw-bones of horſes or oxen, teeth of the ſame animals, tuſks of boars, ſmall round ſtones of the Portland kind, not bigger than children's marbles, pointed ſtones that poſſibly have been the heads of weapons, certain lumps of corroded metal, ſeemingly iron, but of an undetermined ſhape, a few particles of yellow metal, which being loſt could not undergo the aſſay, ſome crumbling pieces of dark-coloured unburnt urns, together with a few lumps of brick or earthen-ware, that appeared to have been well burnt. In addition to all this, was perceived a conſiderable quantity of fine, rich, black earth, with a certain white mouldineſs between the particles, which muſt have been fetched from a conſiderable diſtance, and which is invariably found ſtrewed over the remains of the dead in theſe antient ſepulchres. The bottom of one of theſe graves was paved with large, round ſtones, that had been worked ſmooth by the action of the ſea, and apparently had been fetched from the adjacent ſhore.

From the confuſed ſtate in which were found the contents of theſe two barrows, which indeed were ſituated near what had formerly been an inhabited ſpot, as the name of *Ariſh Mill* indicates, it was plain they had been in ſome paſt time diſturbed: a large barrow, in a more remote and inacceſſible ſituation, was therefore next pitched upon, being twelve feet in perpendicular height, and two hundred in circumference, ſituated at the higheſt point of a lofty mountain about midway between the points of Portland and Purbeck Iſlands. This tumulus is known in the country by the name of *Hambury-taut*, or *toote*, the firſt of which words, may be the name of the Chieftain there buried, while the other two appear to be the corruption of Saxon and Britiſh words expreſſive of a barrow. Many of the ſame articles were found on the ſurface and at the extremities of this, as in the former barrows, ſuch as burnt human bones, bits of metal, &c.: but, on approaching to the center, at about the depth of four feet from the ſurface, a ſkeleton appeared, in perfect preſervation, lying with its head to the north, but ſo tender, as to crumble into duſt with the leaſt preſſure; its poſture, which was that of a perſon ſleeping on his ſide, with the feet rather drawn up, one hand reſting on its breaſt, the other on its hip, prevented it from being accurately meaſured. The account of the people, however, employed in digging, had magnified it to the ſize of ſeven, and even of eight feet. But it may be ſaid with certainty, that the thigh-bone meaſured twenty inches, which, in a well-proportioned man, gives a height of ſix feet and of about as many inches. One of the leg-bones appeared to have been fractured; but whether this had happened by ſome wound in war, or by ſome accident at the funeral, or by the weight of the ſuperincumbent earth, it is impoſſible to determine. On the breaſt of the ſkeleton was depoſited a rude urn, too much decayed to be handled without falling to pieces, of about the meaſure of two quarts, but empty of every thing except the ſame fine mold that covered the ſkeleton. Near the neck of the latter were found many of the round ſtones before mentioned, but of different ſizes, from that of a pigeon's egg down to that of a pea. As they were imperforated, it is not improbable they had once been covered with metal, in which ſtate they might have formed a necklace, or any ſimilar ornament. The ſubſtance of the barrow, as high as the ſite of the body, was formed of flints and ſtones; into which a ſhaft was ſunk to a conſiderable depth, but without finding any thing worth notice. The next day the country people aſſembled, and dug to the very bottom of the center of the barrow, where they found nothing

[c] Hutchins, 2d Ed. I. p. 214.
[d] Ib. I. p. 128. 2d Ed. I. p. 211.
[e] Ib. I. p. 232. 2d Ed. I. p. 371.
[f] Ib. I. p. 140. 2d Ed. I. p. 227.
[g] Ib. I. p. 132. 2d Ed. I. 213. Aubrey, Monumenta Britannica.

but

but a large heap of aſhes, in all probability the remains of a funeral pile which had been erected on that ſpot. Another ſmall barrow yielded nothing but bones and broken urns.

In another barrow was diſcovered, at about the depth of two feet, no leſs than five diſtinct ſkeletons: three of them were in a row, lying on their backs, two of which appeared to be of the common ſize, but that in the middle was a ſmall one, probably of ſome young perſon. The two others were at the diſtance of a few feet from theſe, of the ordinary ſize, with the head of one lying on the breaſt of the other. Each of the ſkeletons had an urn upon it; but theſe were ſo periſhed, that upon being touched they fell into earth, except a few pieces near the top rim of one of them. Under the head of one of the three that lay in a row was found a ſmall earthen urn, about the ſize of the cup part of an ordinary wine-glaſs. This ſmall urn was of the ſame ſhape with the reſt, that of a truncated cone, about two inches high, and one in diameter, and though nicely covered with the ſhell of a limpet, it was quite empty. The broken pieces were ornamented with rudely indented zigzag, and the five ſkeletons were not all exactly on the ſame level in the barrow, which appears to have been a family ſepulchre, but the two laſt-mentioned ſeemed to have been depoſited in the ſide of the barrow without taking it to pieces.

Five or ſix other barrows in the ſame neighbourhood have ſince been opened; but the contents of them all were nearly the ſame. One out of three ſtood in a line at about the diſtance of one hundred and fifty feet from each other, being about the ſame number of feet in circumference, and about ten in perpendicular height. On a ſhaft being cut to the center of the barrow, was found a kind of rude vault, or kiſtvaen, formed with unhewed ſtones, encloſing an urn capable of holding about two gallons, and full of burnt human bones, being covered at the top with a thin, flat ſtone, and having a quantity of the roots of quilch-graſs undecayed near it, which alſo frequently occurred in the other barrows. The urn in queſtion was compoſed of a coarſe black clay, of the ſhape above-deſcribed, and did not ſeem either to have been turned with a lathe, or burnt in a kiln, but merely hardened by fire or the heat of the ſun. Of the ſame ſubſtance and form were all the other urns diſcovered in this neighbourhood: there was this difference, however, in their poſition, that ſome of them ſtood upright, and others were found inverted.

The uniformity obſerved in the barrows here deſcribed, in ſhape, ſituation, apparent antiquity, and, to a certain degree, in contents, ſeems to argue that theſe at leaſt were the work of one and the ſame people, probably the antient Britans[h].

Woolſbarrow.

Near the road between *Bloxworth* and Wareham, on the heath, is *Woolſbarrow*, or *Oldbury*, a little Daniſh camp ſurrounded with tumuli. On *Blackdown* hill are a number of large pits in form of an inverted cone, dry in the wetteſt ſeaſons. More are on *Piddleton* heath juſt by[i].

*Wareham* was conſiderable in the Saxon age for being the burial-place of king Brithtric, A. D. 800, and for being plundered, A. D. 875, by the Danes, who ſeem to have made it their head-quarters. In Athelſtan's time it had two mints, a greater number than any town in the county, except Shaftsbury. It was taken and burnt by king Stephen, and almoſt deſtroyed by fire 1762, but roſe fairer out of its aſhes. It is ſurrounded by high earth walls, forming a ſquare, within which is much garden-ground. "Wareham is now within the waulles fallen down "made into gardens for garlike[k]." It is a market town, borough, and corporation, had a priory founded in the beginning of the eighth century, a caſtle reduced to a keep, and eight churches and chapels, now reduced to four. It has alſo an almſhouſe and freeſchool[l]. In levelling a barrow called *King Barrow*, in the hamlet of *Stowborough* 1767, were found in a large oak trunk a number of human bones wrapt up in deer ſkins neatly ſewed together in a variety of ſmall pieces mixt with ſomething like gold lace or wire. Near the trunk was found a ſmall wooden cup neatly hatched with lines in different directions[m]. Mr. Etterick, in his communication with Biſhop Gibſon, conceives Wareham roſe out of Stowborough, as Salisbury from Old Sarum, Stowborough being antiently governed by a mayor; but neither our hiſtorians nor records ſupport this opinion. Good tobacco-pipe clay is dug round this town, of which near 10,000 tons are annually exported to London, Hull, Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c. but the moſt conſiderable part to Liverpool, for the ſupply of the Staffordſhire pottery, and to Selby for thoſe at Leeds. The total coſt to the former 37*s.* 6*d.* per ton[n]. Mr. Hutchins, the Dorſet hiſtorian, was rector of this town.

Ware-ham

Stowborough.

*Milborn St. Andrew* gave birth to Cardinal Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Pleydel has a handſome ſeat here, built by Sir George Morton in the laſt century. Here is a large oblong camp of ſeven acres double trencht[o].

Milborn St. Andrew

*Milton* abbey was founded by Athelſtan, (whether on the account mentioned in its regiſter is doubtful), for Benedictines, about the middle of the ninth century, and valued at £. 578. *per annum*[p]. The largeſt part of the church remains, and the abbey was preſerved entire by ſir John Tregonwell, an able civilian in the time of Henry VII. who made it his reſidence. The whole was taken down, 1771, by lord Milton, except the hall, for the ſake of which he has erected three ſides of a modern Gothic quadrangle. This town gives title of baron to Joſeph *Damer*, created lord Milton, of Shrone-hill, in Tipperary, 1753, baron Milton, of Milton-abbey, 1762, and earl of Dorcheſter, 1792.

Milton abbey

*Bere Regis* is a ſmall market-town giving name to the hundred. Near it is *Woodbery* hill, a circular camp of about ten acres, triple trencht, on a hill whereon is kept a conſiderable fair. Here or at

Bere

[h] Mr. Milner. Gent. Mag.
[i] Hutchins, I. p. 538. 2d Ed. I. 35—80.
[k] Hutchins, I. p. 46. 2d Ed.
[l] Tanner, p. 104. Hutchins, II. p. 430. 448.
[m] Hutchins, ubi ſupra.
[n] Leland III. 52.
[o] Hutchins, I. p. 38. See it in Plate II. fig. 4.
[p] Ib. p. 45. 476.

Here Dr. Stukeley places the IBERNIUM of Ravennas[q].

lackmore reſt.

"The foreſt of *Blakemore* ſtreachid from Ivelle "unto the quarters of Shaftesbyri, and touchid with "Gillingham foreſt that is nere Shaftesbyri[r]." It was disforeſted by Henry II.[s] It is now called the *Vale of Blackmore*, and comprehends a large tract of this county, and is extremely rich, producing excellent graſs and hay. The country north of Sherborne, adjoining to this vale, affords ſome of the beſt arable land in the county[t]. There are many orchards in this vale, and in the weſtern parts of the county alſo cider is made, but not equal to that produced in Devonſhire. *White hart ſilver* ſeems to have been only *Leet money*[t]. On the point of *Bullbarrow*, a high hill that overlooks great part of this vale, is a ſmall circular camp, double trencht, near which many Roman coins have been ploughed up. Another camp, almoſt ſquare, of 20 acres, on Nettlecomb Tout, a high hill in *Melcombe Horſey*, and a ſmall one, of two acres, at Shaftesbury, have the ſame command[u].

llbarrow.

elcombe orſey.

erborn.

"*The town of Shirburne ſtondith partly on the brow "of a hille, partly in a bottom.* I eſteem it to lak "little of a two miles in cumpace. *It ſtondith partly "by making of cloth*, but moſt by al manner of "craftes, and for a dry toun or other, ſaving Pole "that is a litle thing, I take it to be the beſt toun "at this preſent time in Dorſetſhire[x]." The printed copies of Malmſbury ſay juſt the contrary to what Mr. Camden makes him ſay, and add, that it was a wonder and a ſhame the epiſcopal ſee continued in ſuch a little village ſo many centuries, from A. D. 705 to A. D. 1056. The clothing-trade has been loſt ever ſince the Reformation, and has been ſucceeded by a manufactory for twiſting and making up raw ſilk into ſkains, in which about 800 women and children are employed. Queen Elizabeth deprived the ſee of Salisbury of this rich manor, which ſhe granted to Sir Walter Raleigh and John Fitzjames. James I. granted Raleigh's property to his favourite Carr, and on his forfeiture to ſir *John Digby*, who was created, 16 James I. 1618, baron Digby, of Sherborne, which title expired with his grandſon *John*, earl of Briſtol, 1698, but was revived, 1765, in *Henry* earl of Digby, a collateral branch of the ſame family. "*Roger le Poure, biſhop "of Saresbyri*, in Henry the Firſt's time, *buildid "this caſtelle* in the eaſt end of the town, and caſt a "great dike without, and made a falſe mure without "the dyke. There be few peces of work yn Eng-"land of the antiquity of this that ſtandith ſo hole "and ſo well couchid. *Ther lieth at the end of the "caſtelle a mere that ſum time hath been very much "larger than it is now, as chokid up with flagges and "wedes*[y]." After a fortnight's ſiege by the parliament-army, 1645, this caſtle was demoliſhed. Sir Walter Raleigh built the lodge in the park, 1594, and the earl of Briſtol finiſhed it after the Reſtoration. The ruins of the caſtle, Sir Walter Raleigh's grove, another planted by Mr. Pope, the ſeat of Lord Digby, and a noble ſerpentine body of water, with a fine ſtone bridge of ſeveral arches over it, made by the laſt lord Digby, conſpire to make this ſeat one of the moſt venerable and beautiful in England. An houſe of ſecular canons was founded here in the early Saxon ages, and valued at the diſſolution at £. 612. *per annum*. The church is a handſome regular ſtructure, the largeſt and beſt in the county, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. when it had been burnt in a quarrel between the townſmen and religious about a font; but miſerably defaced by having had the ribs of the arches and of the wooden roof daubed over with yellow ochre, by way of beautifying it. In a chapel, on the ſouth ſide, lies a figure of one of the early biſhops. Here is a handſome monument for the Sir John Horſeys, father and ſon, 1546, 1564, with their effigies in armour; another for one of the Fitz James family and his wife; a whole-length ſtatue of lord John Digby, earl of Briſtol, ſtanding, and his two wives, one on each ſide; a ſmall one for a ſon and daughter of William lord Digby, with Mr. Pope's celebrated inſcription; and a monument for John Eaſtmont, eſq; whoſe daughter and heir married Carew Hervey Mildmay, who is commemorated by an inſcription on another elegant monument as the laſt male of his antient and reſpectable family, one of whom, viz. Sir Walter Mildmay, was the founder of Emanuel college in Cambridge. It ſtill wants the weſt end. The cloiſter and refectory, and a window of the abbot's houſe, remain; alſo a noble rag-ſtone barn. The public buildings of this town are an antient ſtone market-houſe erected by the abbots, an octagon building over a conduit built by Sir John Horſey, a neat croſs with a figure of the Baptiſt, the New Inn built by abbot Ramſun remaining in part near the Antelope inn, a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. and an almſhouſe antiently an hoſpital of St. Auſtin[z].

At Sherborn there are two ſilk mills, one in the abbey-hall, and ſome yarn is bleached here.

Clifton.

"*Clifton* ſtandith on the ryght rype of Ivel in the "paroche of *Yatminſter. This lordeſhip longyd to the "Mawbanks, whos heyres generall were maried onto "Horſey.* Ormond, erle of Wiltſhire, about kyng "Edward IVth's time, invaded Clifton, and poſ-"ſeſſyd it by violence with a pretencyd title, and "began a great foundation there for ſtables and "howſes of office, and intendyd to have buildid a "caſtelle there. But ſhortly after Clifton was re-"ſtored to Horſey[a]." It was the principal ſeat of the Horſeys, from whom it came to the Heles, and Harveys, and was modernized by the latter, who mortgaged it to the Walters. It now belongs to the earl of Uxbridge. The gateway aſcribed to Inigo Jones[b] has been taken down, but it was purchaſed entire by earl Poulett, and is intended to be ſet up in its priſtine form as an entrance or porter's lodge to his magnificent park at Hinton St. George.

Gillingham.

*Gillingham* is one of the largeſt pariſhes in the county, ſituate in a deep paſture country, and famous for its linen manufactory. Edmund Ironſide beat the Danes 1016 at Pen in Somerſetſhire, near Gillingham, to which the purſuit probably extended,

[q] Hutchins, I. p. 39. 2d Ed. I. p. 81.
[r] Leland VI. 101.
[s] Hutchins, II. p. 492.
[t] Claridge's Agricultural Report.
[t] Gibſon.
[u] Hutchins, II. p. 425. 23.
[x] Leland II. 47.
[y] Ib. II. 48, 49.
[z] Hutchins, II. p. 365---393. I believe the neat little croſs has been removed.
[a] Leland, VII. 79.
[b] Hutchins, II. p. 458.



and

and a number of pits remain on the ſuppoſed field of battle. Here is a freeſchool, in which the famous lord Clarendon had part of his education. The foreſt, antiently part of Selwood, was de-afforeſted by Charles I.[c]

Gillingham was the manor of Nicholas Nicholas, eſq. which name he aſſumed by the will of his aunt, who gave him this eſtate. She was of the family of ſir Edward Nicholas, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. His father was Richard Heath, of Hatchlands in Surrey, and married the only daughter of one of the Nicholas's. Sir Francis Sykes is its preſent lord.

Shafteſbury. "*Shafteſbyry*, a great market toune, ſtondinge "on an high hille, havinge four paroche chirches "in it. The abbay ſtode by [Eaſt] of the toun. "*There was an inſcription on the right hond enteringe* "*of the chapter howſe ſet up by Alfredus kynge of the* "*Weſt Saxons, in knoledge that he repayred Shafteſ-* "*berye deſtroyed by the Danes. The inſcription of the* "*remaines of the which William of Malmeſbyri ſpekethe* "*ſtodd in the waulle of S. Maries chapell at the tounes* "*end.* The chapell is now pullid down[d]."

Holland adds, of the old ſtone at Shafteſbury: "I "have been informed, that it continued there till "the time of king Henry VIII. yet the inhabitants "have a tradition, that an old city ſtood upon the "place, which is called the *Caſtle Green*, and by "ſome *Boetbury*, now a plain, ſo ſcited, that, as "of one ſide, it joineth to the town, ſo of another "it is a ſtrange ſight to look down to the vale under "it; whereby, in the weſt end of the chapel of St. "John (as I hear now) ſtandith a Roman inſcrip-"tion reverſed."

The Britiſh name of *Shafteſbury* has the ſame origin with the Saxon; *Paladur* as well as Sceaftᵹ expreſſing the point of the hill on which it ſtood. Brompton and Leland both mention the inſcription, referring the foundation of the abbey to Alfred, who placed his daughter Ethelgyva in it; but Mr. Camden, after William of Malmſbury, makes Ethelgyva the foundreſs, who was buried here. King Edward's body was brought hither from Corfe. The abbey was valued at £. 1166 *per annum*[e]. But the abbey church was deſtroyed at the diſſolution. Mr. Hutchins reckons up 12 churches here, of which only three remain. This place gave title of earl to Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, lord Aſhley of Winburn St. Giles, 1672, in which year he was alſo made chancellor. He was ſucceeded 1683 by his ſon *Anthony*, and he 1699 by his ſon *Anthony*, author of the "Characteriſtics." His ſon *Anthony* died 1771, leaving a ſon *Anthony*, the 5th and preſent earl[f].

Marnhull. "*Marnelle* on the left ripe of Stour is a good up-"landiſh towne[g]. The title of baron expired 1624 with *Henry Howard* earl of Northampton, to whom it was given. The eſtate now belongs to the Huſſeys. In the church were buried Thomas Howard viſcount Bindon, and his two wives[h].

Sturminſter. "The townlet of *Stourminſter* ſtandith in a val-"ley, and is no great thing, and the building of it "is meane. There is a very good market and a "very fair bridge of ſix arches at the townes end. "At the end of the bridge *in ripa dextrâ* Stuſi ſl. is "a faire maner place of an hille made ſtepe rounde "by mannes hand, caullid yn olde writinges *New-*"*ton caſtelle*—ſyns clerely decayed, and the abbates "of Glaſſenbyri made therein a faire maner place, "and uſed to reſort onto yt[i]." The caſtle is in form of a Roman D, on a high hill, ſurrounded by a high vallum and deep ditch on the ſouth-weſt and part of the eaſt ſides, the precipice defending the north, and a ſmall keep on the top in the centre; ſome old buildings remain on and below the hill. Here are no traces of a religious houſe, nor is it eaſy to account for the name of *Minſtre* except becauſe it belonged to Glaſtonbury abbey; but *Newton* included the whole pariſh. King Edgar in 968 gave the manor of Sturre, being 30 hides, to Glaſſenbury abbey, and Edmund Ironſide about 1016 gave Newton caſtle, being 17 hides, to the ſame abbey[k].

In *Child Ockford* pariſh is *Hameldon* hill, three quarters of a mile long, of unequal breadth and irregular form. Before you come to the principal front two or three low ramparts croſs the narroweſt part of the hill: at the entrance are four or five trenches, but, in general, only two. Below the outer foſs, on the weſt, is a ſmall parapet fronting the Stour. It commands an extenſive view of that river and part of the vale of Blackmore. Aubrey ſays he was told Roman coins had been found within it[l].

*Hod* hill is in *Stourpayne* pariſh, parted from the other by a narrow vale. It is formed like a Roman D, with a double rampart and foſſe, high and deep on the north and ſouth, and leſs ſo on the eaſt and weſt ſides, and having five entrances. Within are ſeveral contiguous pits, near the north entrance two ſhallow parallel ditches, and in the area many large circles, four or five yards diameter, with ſhallow trenches[m]. It was probably a Daniſh work.

*Ockford* was the eſtate of the great family of Nichole or Lincoln, in which Alured being a common furname, it was called, in the reign of Edward I. both Ockford *Alured* and Ockford *Nichole*. One of this family procured a market here, and from them it came to the Fitz Paynes, whence it is vulgarly called *Fipenny Ockford*. Between ſeventy and eighty Britiſh ſilver coins were found in a tump 1753, in digging gravel[n]. "*Akforde Fitz Payne* a goodlie "lordſhip. There is a ſaying that one of the Fitz "Paynes for a treſpaſs committed loſt it. *Syns it* "*came to the Percies erles of Northumberland, heyre to* "*Fitz Payne.* Kitſun, the merchant, bought of him "the chief landes[o]." It now belongs to George Pitt lord Rivers. On *Banbury* hill is a circular camp with two entrances and ſingle trencht.

*Brianſton*, a ſmall village of about ten houſes, all, except one, deſtroyed by the fire at Blandford 1731, was bought of the Rogers family in the laſt century by Sir William Portman, bart. deſcended from a Lord Chief Juſtice of England in the reign of Henry VIII. and is now poſſeſſed by Henry William Portman, eſq. who has rebuilt the houſe and much improved the adjoining grounds[p]. The manor was held by the tenure of finding a man with a bow

[c] Hutchins, II. p. 226. 228.
[d] Leland, VII. 80.
[e] Tanner, p. 103.
[f] Hutchins, II. p. 1---40.
[g] Leland, VII. 80.
[h] Hutchins, II. p. 396---400.
[i] Leland, VII. 79.
[k] Hutchins, II. p. 408. 410.
[l] Ib. p. 313.
[m] Ib. I. p. 105.
[n] Ib. II. p. 403—406.
[o] Leland, VI. 54.
[p] Hutchins, I. p. 87. 2d edition, I. p. 152---158.

unſtrung,

unſtrung, and an arrow unfeathered, to go before the king bareheaded[q] in his Welſh wars.

andford. *Blandford*, a flouriſhing market town and corporation in a fruitful champain tract, gives name to the hundred. It twice ſent members to parliament, 33 Edward I. and 22 Edward III. It was burnt 1579, and again 1731, but has riſen fairer out of its aſhes. There were two leſſer fires 1676 and 1713. It gave birth to Thomas and Bruno Ryves, writers; Thomas Baſtard, Chriſtopher Pitt, and Thomas Creech, poets; Frederick Sagittary and Robert Pitt, phyſicians; Brown Willis, that eminent antiquary; Thomas Lindeſay, archbiſhop of Armagh; William Wake, archbiſhop of Canterbury[r]; and Samuel Liſle, biſhop of St. Aſaph and Norwich; and title of marquis to the duke of Marlborough[s]. *Damory court* adjoining was the ſeat of the Ryves family, and there grew an oak 75 feet high, 12 to 23 feet diameter, and 68 feet round, its extent of branches 72 feet before the great ſtorm; the trunk was rooted up 1755[t].

amory urt. At *Pimpern* was one of thoſe mazes called *Troy town* or *Julian's bower*, cut in the ground in a number of irregular meanders, as if for the purpoſe of paſtoral amuſement, by running round them and endeavouring to get out[u]. There is a ſimilar work at *Leigh* in *Yateminſter*[x].

impern. eigh.

arrant rawford. The nunnery at *Tarrant Crawford* was founded by Ralph de Kahaines in the reign of Richard I. near his manſion-houſe, but biſhop Poor was ſo great a benefactor as to be conſidered as its founder; and his heart was buried here, as were alſo the bodies of Joan, daughter of king John and wife of Alexander II. king of Scotland, and Joan, natural daughter of the ſame king, and wife of Llewellin prince of Wales. It was valued at £.214.[y]. "Tarente nunnery of late days ſtode about Crayford bridge over "Stour river lower than Blanford[z]." The whole is now demoliſhed: a large old barn, lately ſtanding was taken for its church. The manor belongs to Mr. Portman. In this county are other places of the name of *Tarent*, viz. *Tarent Gunvill*, where was a houſe of the Grenville family, built by Sir John Vanburgh[a]; *Tarent Hinton*, *Tarent Keynſton*, *Tarent Rawſon* or *Antiocheſton*, *Tarent Preſton*, *Tarent Monkton*, and *Tarent Ruſhton* or *Vilers*, denominated from their reſpective owners[b].

arent unville.

reat rawford. At *Great Crawford*, in *Spetſbury* pariſh, is an oval camp, 184 paces by 120, and, without it a ſmaller circular[c].

Winburn. "*The toun of Winburn is yet meatley good and reaſon-*"*ably welle inhabited.* It hath been a very large "thing, and was in price yn the tyme of the Weſt "Saxon kings[d]." Mr. Hutchins thinks the antient name of VINDOGLADIA ſuited any of the other Winbornes better than this, which lies indeed at the mouth of the Allan, but neither at the head nor mouth of the Stour. Be this as it may, this was, probably, the winter quarters to the ſummer camp at Badbury. It is an antient market town, and its trade chiefly in the woollen manufactory. The church is built in the Saxon ſtyle. "*The cryptes in* "*the eſt part is an old peace of work.* *S. Cuthberga* was "buryid in the north ſide of the presbyterie. King "*Etheldred* was buryid by her, whos tumbe was "lately repairid, and a marble ſtone ther layid with "an image of a king in a plate of braſſe with this "inſcription" (the ſame as in Camden, except that the year is 827, and the day 13. It is now 873, and 23. It is engraved in Carter's Antient Sculpture.) "Cuthburga ſins was tranſlated to the eſt end of the "high altare. Erle John of Somerſet, or, as I "rather think, *John duke of Somerſet* his ſon, *lyith* "*buried in a goodly tumbe with his wife in the ſouth ſide* "*of the preſbiterie*, ſub arcu." [This is a very beautiful monument, engraved in the Sepulchral Monuments, II. Pl. XLVI.] "*Lady Margarete mother* "*to Henry VII. foundid and endowid a grammar ſchole* "*in Winburne*[e]." Queen Elizabeth much augmented this ſchool. The choir of the church has fourteen ſtalls; here is alſo an organ, and cathedral ſervice was, till lately, performed on Saturdays and holidays, but the chanting is left off. The ſpire on the eaſtern tower fell down about 1600. The church is now ſerved by three miniſters elected by the corporation or governors, and the town is governed by two conſtables and two bailiffs[f].

Badbury. "*The Saxon kings had hard by the toune a caſtelle* "*now caullid Badbyri, but clerely down.* The ditches, "hilles, and ſite thereof be yet evidently ſeene[g]." Roman coins, urns, and a ſword, were dug up here 1665. Edward ſenior only uſed it in the attack he meditated on Winburn. It is circular, triple trenched, entered at eaſt and weſt, and contains eighteen acres[h]. It gives name to the hundred. The Ikeneild ſtreet which comes from Old Sarum paſſes over Badbury-down[i].

Kingſton *hall*. "Ther hath beene ſins a fair maner place caullid "*Kingeſton hall*, and this is alſo now in a maner "clerely defacid. It berith in writinges the name "of *Kingeſtoun Laſcy*; wherapon I gather that *one* "*of the Lacys, predeceſſors onto Henry Laſcy erle of* "*Lincoln*, buildid this houſe, and I gather alſo that "the Laſcys were lordes of Winburne, and *by* "*him it cam to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſtre*, "to the which duke it yet longgith[k]." The preſent houſe was built 1669 by Sir Ralph Bankes, whoſe grandfather bought it of the adopted ſon of Charles Blunt earl of Devon, to whom it was given by James I.[l]

Winborn St. Giles. *Winborn St. Giles* came from the Plecys in the reign of Enward IV. to the Aſhleys, of whom Sir Anthony was knighted at the ſiege of Cadiz 1597, and made ſecretary to the privy-council to James I. His heireſs brought it to the Coopers of Rokburn, Hants, and her ſon Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper was created 1661 baron Aſhley of this place, earl of Shaftsbury, and lord chancellor 1672. His de-

[q] Not barefooted, and in his ſhirt and linen drawers, as Gibſon.
[r] The archbiſhop's grandfather was rector of one of the churches at Wareham; and his father had an eſtate of about £.800 *per annum* in this county.
[s] Hutchins, I. p. 75---84. 2d edition I. p. 128---151.
[t] Ib. I. 82. 2d edition I. p. 133.
[u] Ib. I. p. 100. 2d edition I. p. 175.
[x] Ib. II. p. 468.
[y] Ib. II. p. 43. 46. Tanner, p. 107.
[z] Leland, VI. 54.
[a] Hutchins, II. p. 165.
[b] Ib. I. p. 107. 109. 112. 2d edition I. p. 185. 187. 190. II. p. 45. 167. 212.
[c] Hutchins, II. p. 191.
[d] Leland, III. 54.
[e] Ib. 55.
[f] Hutchins, II. p. 74. 99.
[g] Leland, III. 54.
[h] Hutchins, II. p. 88.
[i] Ib. Introd. p. xiv.
[k] Leland, III. 54.
[l] Hutchins, II. p. 87.

ſcendants

ſcendants enjoyed theſe titles, as already related. The family ſeat here is a large pile built at different times, and the river Allen runs through the garden. In the church are monuments for Sir Anthony, the chancellor, and the laſt earl but one [m].

Canford. *Canford* belonged to the Longeſpees and Montacutes earls of Saliſbury, the ruins of whoſe houſe were remaining here till 1765. The manor belongs now to Sir John Webb, in whoſe park are ſome very large cheſnut trees, one of them meaſuring 37 feet round [n]. At *Dudbury* in *W. Parley* is a Roman camp [o]. Lord Montjoy's works came to nothing.

Dudbury.

Lichet Matravers. To Canford adjoins *Lichet Maltravers*, the ſeat of the Maltravers family, of whom Sir John, who had the cuſtody of, and ill-treated Edward II. is buried in the church [p]. It now belongs to the antient family of the Trenchards, who have a venerable manſion at

Wolverton. *Wolveton*, juſt by Dorcheſter, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard 1505. In this houſe John Ruſſel, eſq. of Berwick in this county, laid the foundation of the Bedford family, being ſent for by his relation Sir Thomas Trenchard to entertain Philip archduke of Auſtria and king of Caſtile when driven on this coaſt 1505 [q].

Abbotſbury. *Abbotſbury*, a ſmall market town, is eminent only for the inconſiderable ruins, converted into houſes, of a monaſtery founded by Orcus, ſteward of the houſhold to Canute, valued at £. 390. *per annum* [r], and for lord Ilcheſter's noble ſwannery, containing between 6 and 700 ſwans, with a decoy a little weſt of the town. In the chancel of the church the cieling is covered and ſtuccoed; on it the arms of ſeveral of the Strangways, with their matches, and the names underneath. A houſe near the church, built out of the ruins of the abbey, was ſome time the reſidence of this family, whoſe large eſtate came by marriage through the Horners to lord Ilcheſter. The dowager lady has a houſe, 1789, about a mile from the town, looking over Cheſil beach to the ſea, but not a tree near it. In the parſonage houſe a few years ago, were found in a ſtone cheſt the bones of one of the abbots, as it is ſaid; but I was not told what inſcription there was to prove it: Mrs. Horner, an heireſs of the Strangeways, had it buried on the north ſide of the communion-table. In the eaſt window of the chancel, on the ſouth ſide, is a large head of the Virgin. On a hill above the town ſtands a chapel, built entirely of ſtone, with a roof of the ſame material. It is entire, but without windows or door. At the end of a ridge of hills a mile and a half from the town is Abbotſbury caſtle, a ſquare fortification; two ſides double ditched. Great quantities of mackrel are taken on the coaſt from this town to Portland.

Chilcomb. In *Chilcomb* pariſh is a very large fortification, ſingle trenched, with three barrows in the centre [s].

Chidioc. At *Chidioc* were ſome remains of a caſtle of the Chidioc or Arundel family [t], a view of which was drawn and engraved by Buck.

Shipton *hill*. *Shipton* hill is an immenſe barrow like a ſhip reverſed, 749 feet long (which is 150 feet longer than Silbury hill) 161 broad, and 147 ſlant [u].

In *Frampton* and *Affpiddle* churches are curious pulpits. Frampton. Affpiddle.

*Beminſter*, a ſmall antient market town, forming the endowment of ſeveral prebends in Saliſbury cathedral, gave birth 1636 to Dr. Sprat biſhop of Rocheſter; as did *Coxden*, 1602, to that eminent antiquary ſir Symonds D'Ewes, who died 1650; and *Wotton Glanville*, 1620, to ſir Winſton Churchill, father of John duke of Marlborough. Beminſter. Coxden. Wotton Glanville.

At the north-weſt edge of the county is *Lambert* caſtle, a triple entrenchment, in form of a Roman D; the area 12 acres, having three entrances, which was probably thrown up by the Danes at the time they made a landing at the mouth of the river Char in the reign of Ethelwulph. About two miles diſtant, to the north-eaſt, is an oval double one, on Pilleſdon hill, which ſeems to have been occupied by the Saxons, as it lies farther into the land, and was a very proper poſition for checking the incurſions of the invaders [x]. Pilleſdown and Leweſdon hill, the latter in Broad Windſor pariſh, as the other is in part, ſurmount all the hills between them and the ſea, and are called by mariners the *Cow* and *Calf* [y]. Lambert caſtle.

In *Aſkerſwell* pariſh on *Eggardon* hill is a large oval camp, triple trenched on the weſt, with two entrances from the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, where the ends of the vallum lap over. It contains 20 acres, is divided by a bank, and has a tumulus in the middle and others around it. Every circumſtance denotes it to have been a Roman work, and it was an object of ſo much conſideration in the Saxon age as to give name to the hundred [z]. Aſkerſwell. Eggardon hill.

In *Portiſham* pariſh is the largeſt and moſt entire Cromlech in the county, a ſtone 10 feet by 6 reſting on nine more [a]. Portiſham.

At *Great Mintern* is a quadrangular houſe, the ſeat of the Napiers before they removed to *More Crichel*, where Mr. Sturt their heir greatly enlarged and improved their ſeat [b]. Great Mintern. More Crichel.

*Stalbridge*, a market-town which carries on a great ſtocking manufactory, is chiefly remarkable for being the reſidence of the great Mr. Boyle, whoſe firſt experiments were made here, and for a neat croſs ofone ſtone 21 feet high [c]. Here the famous Peter Walter had a houſe and good eſtate, which his eldeſt ſon gave to his brother for life, with remainder to his heirs male, remainder to ſir Richard Bailey. The brother had only one daughter, married to lord Grimſton, and ſir Richard Bailey's ſon, now earl of Uxbridge, came into poſſeſſion of this and other very large eſtates, though he was no relation. Stalbridge.

On the downs about *Weſt Woodyates* are a great number of barrows, with a vaſt rampart and ditch called *Grimeſditch* croſſing the Roman road which runs from Old Sarum to Dorcheſter over the downs, where its ridge is very bold at Guſſage St. Michael [d]. This ditch may be preſumed to be one of the many parallel ones in the north-eaſt corner of this county, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Belgæ as they puſhed on their conqueſts [e]. Weſt Woodyates.

[m] Hutchins, II. p. 214.
[n] Ib. p 107, 108.
[o] Ib. p. 156.
[p] Ib. p. 113. 117.
[q] Ib. I. 453.
[r] Ib. I. p. 532. 541. Tanner, 105.
[s] Hutchins, I. p. 542.
[t] Ib. p. 327.
[u] Ib. p. 342.
[x] Ib. I. p. 318. 330. 2d edition I. p. 533.
[y] Ib. 2d edition I. p. 604.
[z] Ib. 2d edition I. p. 487.
[a] Ib. I. p. 553.
[b] Ib. II. p. 477.
[c] Ib. p. 244, 245.
[d] Ib. p. 222.
[e] Ib. Introd. x.

At

Horton.

Woodland.

Cranborn.

Edmonde-ham.

Earls of Dorſet.

At *Knolton* in *Horton* are a camp and barrows. Here was a Benedictine priory founded by Orgar earl of Devon 961. *Woodlands* in this pariſh was the ſeat of Mr. Haſtings, an extraordinary character in the laſt century, ſon, brother, and uncle to the earl of Huntingdon [f]. The unfortunate duke of Monmouth was taken concealed in a ditch hereabouts on *Shagſheath* [g].

*Cranborn* is a place of high antiquity, and a market-town. "A praty thoroughfare, and for one "ſtreat meatly welle builded. *Ther runnith a fleting* "*bek thorough it. Here was ſumtyme an hedde abbay* "*after made a celle to Tewkeſbyri by an erle of Glo-* "*ceſter* [h]." Here were four parks, and here is now a chace. This town gave birth to biſhop Stillingfleet [i].

At *Edmondeſham* is a mineral ſpring, another at *Farringdon*.

*Thomas Sackville*, earl of Dorſet, dying of an apoplexy 1608, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, who enjoyed the title only one year, and was ſucceeded by his younger ſons *Richard* and *Edward*; the latter was lord chamberlain to Charles I. and his queen, and fought the famous duel with lord Bruce, and dying 1602 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard*. He died 1672, and had for his ſucceſſor his ſon *Charles* by Frances daughter of Lionel earl of Middleſex, and at length heir to her brother James earl of Middleſex, on which account the ſaid Charles was created earl of Middleſex by letters patent 27 Charles II. His character, both as a ſtateſman and writer, has been celebrated by all the Poets of the laſt age. He died 1705-6, leaving an only ſon *Lionel Cranfield*, 7th earl, who was created duke of Dorſet 1720, and dying 1765 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, who died 1768 without iſſue, and his titles devolved on his nephew *John Frederick* 3d and preſent duke.

[f] Hutchins, II. p. 59. [g] Ib. II. 499. [h] Leland, III. 56. [i] Hutchins, II. p. 137---150.

## Rare Plants found in Dorſetſhire.

Agroſtis *alpina (With. Bot. Ar.)*. canina *β. Hud.* Alpine Bent Graſs; on the high downs.

Arundo *calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed-graſs; in woods.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus, or Sperage; in the *Iſland of Portland.*

Beta *maritima*. Sea-Beet; on the coaſt.

Conferva *multifida*. Tufted Conferva; ——— *pariſitica*. Feathered Conferva; on *Fuſi* } on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Cyperus *longus*. Sweet Cyperus, or Engliſh Galingale; on bogs in the Iſland of *Purbeck*, near a Chapel on that ſide which looks towards *Portland.*

Euphorbia *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on the narrow neck of land which joins *Portland* to *Devonſhire.*

Exacum *filiforme*. Marſh Gentian; in boggy places.

Fucus *articulatus*. Jointed Fucus; on the ſhore.

—— *diffuſus*. Spreading Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks in *Portland.*

—— *fimbriatus*. Fringed Fucus; —— *pedunculatus*. Pedunculated Fucus; } on the ſhore in *Portland.*

Lavatera *arborea*. Tree Mallow; on the ſea ſhore in *Portland.*

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liver-wort; on trees.

Linum *uſitatiſſimum*. Flax; in corn-fields.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure; in fields among Flax near *Bridport* and *Lyme.*

Myrica *gale*. Goule Dutch Myrtle, or Sweet Willow; in a low marſhy ground near *Wareham.*

Pinguicula *luſitanica*. Cornwall Butter-wort; in bogs and wet places.

Polycarpon *tetraphyllum*. Four-leaved Polycarpon; in the *Iſle of Portland.*

Ranunculus *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crow-Foot; at *Lulworth Cove.*

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrubſtone-crop or Glaſs-wort; on the ſtone-beech running from the ſhore of *Dorſetſhire* almoſt to *Portland.*

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cud-weed; on the coaſt near *Pool.*

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toad-flax; common.

Vicia *bithinaca*. Rough Vetch; in the *Iſle of Purbeck.*

—— *hytrida*. Baſtard Vetch; —— *cutea*. Yellow Vetchling; } in meadows and fields about *Weymouth.*

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *rubens*. Reddiſh Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea in the *Iſle of Portland*, and near *Pool.*

CAMDEN'S

# BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

*A NEW EDITION.*

VOLUME I. PART II.

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*** The Third Part will be publiſhed on the 4th of May; and will contain the Counties of SURREY, SUSSEX, KENT, and GLOCESTER.

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III° 55 50 45 40 35 30 25

51° 50 55 20 15 10 5 50

GLAMORGAN SHIRE

BRISTOL CHANNEL

DEVON SHIRE

Newtown
St Donats Castle
Aberthaw
Breakwat Pt
Barry
Nash Point
Broomstreet
Culbone
Oare
Oare Ford
Bossington
Allerford
Selworthy
P.M.
PORLOCK
MINEHEAD
East Luckham
Worton
Courtney
DUNSTER
WATCHET
Stoke Pero
Ex Head
EXMOOR
FOREST
Timberscombe
Withycombe
Carhampton
Cleeve
Dennans
WILLITON
Wanford
Rodhuish
Cutcombe
Exford
Tarr Steps
Luxborough
Stamford Brett
Brickhouse
Wellcombe
STOGUMBER
Monksilver
Leighland
Treborough
Northern Mill
Withypool
Hookey Stone
Winsford
Bridge Town
Flory
HILL
Brompton Ralph
Elworthy
Preston
Raven
Holland
Chatworth
Upton
Hawkridge
Brumpton Regis
Huish Champflower
Fitzhead
DULVERTON
Streem Comb
Brushford
Berry
Skilgate
Chipstaple
WIVELISCOMBE
Waterrue
Baddington
MILVERTON
Ex Bridge
Bathealton
Langford Budville
Kittisford
Stawley
Ashbrittle
Thorn
Margaret
WELLINGTON
Stamford Arundel

## REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1 Portbury
2 Hartcliff with Bedminster
3 Keynsham
4 Bath Forum
5 Hampton & Claverton Liberty which includes the Parish of Charlecombe
6 Wellow in which is the Liberty of Charterhouse
7 Kilmersdon
8 Chewton
9 Chew
10 Brent with Wrington
11 Winterstoke including Witham Friary
12 Wells Forum
13 Whitstone
14 Mells & Leigh Liberty with Part of Hill Hou. Lib.
15 Frome
16 Norton Ferris
17 Bruton
18 Horethorn
19 Catash
20 Glaston twelve hides
21 Bempstone
22 Huntspill & Pariton
23 Whitney
24 Pitney
25 Somerton
26 Martock
27 Tintinhull
28 Stone
29 Hounsborough Barwick & Coker
30 Crewkherne
31 South Petherton
32 Kingsbury East
33 Abdick
34 Bulstone
35 North Curry
36 Andersfield
37 North Petherton
38 Cannington
39 Taunton Dean
40 Kingsbury West
41 Milverton
42 Williton Freeman
43 Carhampton

III° Longitude 55 West from 50 London. 45 40 35 30 25

# A MAP OF SOMERSETSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.
Engraved by I. Cary.

MONMOUTHSHI.

GLOUCESTERSHI.

WILTSHI.

DORSETSHIRE

ANNEL

Goldcliff
St Brides
Cardiff
Portishead Pt
Black Nore
Portishead
Portbury
Easton
Abbots Leigh
BRISTOL
River Avon
Weston
Clapton
Walton
Leigh Down
Wraxall
Tickenham
Nailsea
Backwell
Chelvy
Kenn
Brockley
Claverham
Yatton
Week St Laurence
Hush
Congersbury
Puxton
Worle
Kew Stoke
Weston
Locking
BANWELL
Uphill
Churchill
Sandford
Rowborough
Burrington
Blagdon
Ubley
Hutton
Bleydon
Christon
Loxton
Wrisbeombe
Compton Bishop
Brean
Lympsham
Berrow
East Brent
South Brent
Badgworth
Chapel Allerton
Burnham
Watchwell
Mark
Huntspill
Puriton
Otterhampton
Stockland Bristol
Stogursey
Fiddington
NETHER Cannington
Wembdon
Bawdrip
Charlinch
Spaxton
Enmore
BRIDGEWATER
Chedzoy
Stawell
Sutton Mallet
Moorlinch
Greinton
Walton
Ashcott
Shapwick
Edington
Catcot
Chilton
Woolavington
Cossington
Meare
Westhay
Burtle
Chilton
Polsham
Wedmore
Rodney Stoke
Westbury
Easton
Wooky
WELLS
Croscombe
Dinder
Worminster
North Wotton
Pilton
Winford
Chew Magna
Chew Stanton
Butcombe
Nemnet
Stowey
Clutton
Camely
Hinton Blewet
Harptree
East Harptree
Chewton Mendip
Ston Easton
Priddy
Miners Arms
Draycott
Cheddar
Upper Weare
Axbridge
Compton Martin
West Harptree
Harrington
Paulton
Ashton
Long Ashton
Brislington
KEYNSHAM
Saltford
Whitechurch
Queen Charlton
Norton Malreward
Burnett
Compton Dando
Coston
Newton St Loe
Twerton
Stanton Prior
PENSFORD
Chelwood
Marksbury
Englishcombe
Widcombe
Claverton
Bathwick
Bath Hampton
Catherine
North Stoke
Langridge
Wolley
Swainswick
Batheaston
Bathford
Charlcombe
Weston
BATH
Keynsham
Farmborough
Timsbury
Priston
Foss Road
Dunkerton
Wellow
Camerton
High Littleton
Hinton Charterhouse
NORTON St PHILIP
Farley
Felsford
Foxcote
Tunley
Woolverton
Kilmersdon
Hemington
Laverton
Rhode
Hardington
Bullington
Beckington
Babington
Buckland
Denham
Oakford
Coleford
Mells
Bruton
Stratton
Holcombe
Emborow
Chilcompton
Midsummer Norton
Stoneaston
Chewton Mendip
Ubley
Priddy
Miners Arms
Wookey Hole
Harrington
Easton
Wooky
Henton
Pamborow
Godney Moor
Burtle
Chilton
Catcott
Westhay
Meare
Woolavington
Cossington
Edington
Catcot
Shapwick
Ashcott
Street
Walton
Greinton
Sutton Mallet
Moorlinch
Stawell
Chedzoy
Bawdrip
Wembdon
Charlinch
Spaxton
Enmore
Goathurst
Broomfield
Huntworth
Nth Petherton
Westonzoyland
Middlezoy
Othery
North Newton
Thurlaston
St Michael
Durston
West Newton
Burrow Br
R. Parrett
High Ham
Low Ham
Aller
Weare
Pitney
East Lyng
LANGPORT
Burish Episcopi
Kingston
Long Sutton
Knole
Drayton
Muchelney
Long Load
Curry Rivell
North Curry
Thornfalcon
Swell
Fivehead
Hambridge
Kingsbury
Milton
Northover
IVELCHESTER
Yeovilton
Limington
Ashington
Tintinhull
Chiltborne
Chilton Cantelo
Marston Magna
Corton Denham
Ramston
Stowell
Temple Combe
Horsington
Bowden
Henstridge
Penn
Milborne Port
Goathill
SHERBORNE
Trent
Madford
Thorn Coffin
Lufton
YEOVIL
Montacute
Preston
Norton
Brympton d'Evercy
Barwick
Mid. Cannock
W. Coker
Chinnock
E. Coker
Sutton Bingham
Hardington
Hasleborough
Pendomer
Closworth
North Perrott
Misterton
Wayford
Seabrough
Crewkerne
Chillington
Whitestanton
Combe St Nicholas
St Giles
Chaffcombe
Cricket St Thomas
CHARD
Forton
Tatworth
Three Ashes
Wingham
Street
Knowl
Cricket Malherbe
St George
Hinton St George
Dowlish Wake
Dowlish
Kingstone
Donyatt
Merriott
Hinton
Ominington
Seavington St Mary
Seavington St Michael
Stocklinch Magdalen
Stocklinch Ottersey
Beauchamp
Whitelackington
Sevington
Ilminster
Broadway
Castle Neroche
Forest Tc
Curland
Staple Hill
Staplehay
Ashill
Ilton
Buckland St Mary
Otterford
Curry Mallet
Beercrocombe
Isle Brewers
Puckington
Bickenhall
Hatch Beauchamp
Hatch
West Beauchamp
Thruthern
Wilton
Orchard Portman
Stoke St Mary
Taunton
Bishops Hull
Trull
Corfe
Angers Leigh
Pitminster
Thurlbeare
Ruishton
North Curry
Gregory Stoke
Moorlinch
Curry Rivell
Drayton
Muchelney
Long Load
Northover

# BELGÆ.

NORTH and Eaſt of the Durotriges lay the antient Belgæ, who, from their name, and from other good authorities, it is probable came into Britain from among the Belgæ, a people of Gaul. This laſt people (as Cæſar[a] was informed by the inhabitants of Rheims), being of German extraction, antiently croſſed the Rhine, and, pleaſed with the fertility of the country on its banks, drove out the Gauls, and ſettled there, "and thence, as that writer goes on, paſſed over into Britain for booty and conqueſt, and were "all diſtinguiſhed by the names of the cities whence they were derived. When their hoſtilities were at an "end, they ſettled here, and began to cultivate their lands." The time of their migration hither is not aſcertained, unleſs we ſuppoſe Divitiacus, king of the Sueſſiones, who lived before Cæſar's time, brought the Belgæ over hither; for he was ſovereign of the greateſt part both of Gaul and Britain. Whence the name of Belgæ is derived is not clear. The very learned Thomas Hubert, of Liege, thinks it a German word, becauſe the Germans call the Gauls and Italians *Wallen*, and ſome *Walgen*. John Goropius, the Belgian, derives it from the Belgic word *Belhe*, which ſignifies *Anger*, as if they were more choleric than other people. But as the name of Belgæ does not ſeem to be derived from the language now uſed by the low Dutch, or preſent inhabitants of Belgic Germany, (the ſame almoſt with our Anglo-Saxon being derived from the Saxons whom Charlemagne removed into Brabant and Flanders), I cannot help following thoſe who derive it from the old Gauliſh language ſtill retained almoſt unaltered by our Britans, and deduce Belgæ from *Pel*, which with them ſignifies *diſtant*. They were the moſt remote people of old Gaul, as well in point of cultivation and improvement as in ſituation, and the Poet[b] makes the Morini the moſt diſtant people of Gallia Belgia when he calls them *extremos hominum*, remoteſt of men.

But to return to our Belgæ, who ſpread themſelves over the counties of Somerſet and Wilts, and the inner parts of Hants.

[a] De Bello Gall. V. 12.

[b] Virg. Æn. VIII. 727.

# SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE county of Somerſet, commonly called *Somerſetſhire*, is extenſive and rich, waſhed by the Severn ſea to the north; on the weſt it borders on Devon, on the ſouth on Dorſet, and on the eaſt on Wilts and part of Glouceſterſhire. The ſoil is very rich, the greateſt part excellent corn or paſture land. It is very populous and happily furniſhed with commodious harbours. Some ſuppoſe its name was given it for the mildneſs, and, as it were, *ſummer* temperature, of its air, in which ſenſe it is ſtill called by the Britans *Gladorhaf*, by a word borrowed from our language. But as it may be truly called in ſummer a ſummer country, ſo it has as good right to be called a winter one in winter, when it is, for the moſt part, wet, fenny, and marſhy, to the great inconvenience of travellers. I am more inclined to think it derived from *Somerton*, antiently the moſt conſiderable town in the whole county, as Aſſerius, a very antient writer, continually calls it the county of Somertun.

*Porlock.* *Watchet.*

On the Severn ſea, where it borders on Devon, the firſt places that occur are *Porlock*, Saxon Portlocan; and *Watchet*, antiently *Weced-poort*, convenient harbours, which ſuffered greatly from the Danes, A. D. 886. Between theſe is *Dunſtor* caſtle, in a low ſituation, ſurrounded with hills, exeept towards the ſea, built by the *Mohuns*, from whom it came by agreement[a] to the *Lutterells*. This family of the Mohuns was a famous and powerful one, flouriſhing from the time of the Conqueror, (in whoſe reign this caſtle was built,) to that of Richard II. Two perſons of this family were earls of this county, *William* and *Reginald*, who was deprived of that honour in the barons' war. Their deſcendants afterwards ranked as barons, of whom the laſt, *John*, left three daughters; *Philippa*, wife of Edward duke of York; *Elizabeth*, married to William Montacute, ſecond earl of Saliſbury of the name; and *Matilda*, to lord L'Eſtrange of Knockyn. Their mother is reported to have obtained of her huſband for a common for the uſe of the townſpeople as much land as ſhe could walk round in one day barefoot.

*Dunſtor caſtle.*

*Mohun or Moion family.*

To this caſtle adjoin two ſmall villages, dedicated to two ſaints of this county; one called *Caranton*, from Caradoc a Britan, the other *St. Decombes* from Decumanus who landed here from South Wales, as I find in antient martyrology, "in a vaſt wilderneſs "covered with brambles and briers, with thick

*Caranton.* *St. Decombes.*

[a] *Tranſactionibus.* Bargain. Gibſon. It is a word from the Digeſts. Ainſworth.

"woods

"woods extending every way, and with high "mountains and amazing valleys;" where bidding farewell to the vanities of the world, he was murdered on that account, and was revered by the people as a ſaint.

*Stoke Curcy.* *Stoke Curcy*, a barony denominated from its founders, lies a little farther from the ſea. It was the reſidence of William de *Curcy*, ſewer to Henry I. of which family was John de Curcy, who conquered Ulſter in Ireland, whom, by greatneſs of ſoul, wiſdom, and every other virtue, nature formed for a great man. The memorial of his ſignal valor may be found in the antient annals of Ireland. Thence at *Stert point* the land runs out gradually, where two of the largeſt rivers of the county diſcharge themſelves at one mouth, the UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM of Ptolemy, called from the river Ivell, which, long before it comes here, loſes its name. It riſes in Dorſet, and, as ſoon as it enters Somerſetſhire, gives name to *Evell*, a populous market town, and receives a ſmall rivulet, on which ſtands *Camalet*, a ſteep mountain, difficult of aſcent, having on its top traces of a decayed caſtle, and a triple rampart of earth encloſing twenty acres. The inhabitants call it *Arthur's Palace*; but the Roman coins frequently dug up here prove it to be a Roman work. By what name it went in their time I am utterly ignorant, unleſs it be the place that in Ninnius' catalogue is called *Caer Calemion* by tranſpoſition of letters for *Camelion*. The neighbouring village of *Cadbury* may probably enough be ſuppoſed to be that *Cathbregion*, where, according to Ninnius[b], Arthur gave the Saxons a memorable overthrow. Another *Cadbury*, ſurnamed *North*, was given by Henry III. to Nicolas de Moeles, who married Hawiſia, a coheireſs of James de Newmarch, whoſe deſcendants were long eminent, till John dying in the reign of Edward III. left only two daughters, Muriel and Iſabel; the latter married to William Botereaux, the former to Thomas Courteney.

Family of the Curcies. John de Curcy. *Stert point.* UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM. *Evell.* *Camalet.* *Arthur's Palace.* *Cadbury.* *N. Cadbury.*

ISCHALIS. *Ivelcheſter.* Hence the river Ivell makes its way to ISCHALIS, mentioned by Ptolemy, now *Ivelcheſter*; in Ninnius' Catalogue, if I miſtake not, *Pontavel Coit*, for *Pont Ivel Coit*, q. d. the bridge on the Ivell in the wood; in Florence of Worceſter *Givelceſter*. At preſent it is remarkable only for its market and its antiquity. Coins of the Roman emperors, in gold, ſilver, and copper, are frequently dug up here. It appears by the ruins to have been antiently large, and ſurrounded with a double wall. At the Norman Conqueſt it was populous, and had 107 burgeſſes. It was then a place of ſtrength, and well fortified; for A. D. 1088, when the Engliſh lords had formed a wicked deſign to cut off William Rufus to make his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, king, Robert Moubray, a great warrior, after burning Bath, vigorouſly aſſaulted this place, but without ſucceſs. But what he could not do, time has, in ſome meaſure, effected.

*Muchelney iſle.* A little lower the Ivel and Pedred meeting formed the river iſland of *Muchelney*, or *the great iſland*, where are to be ſeen the walls of an old monaſtery, which hiſtorians ſay was founded by king Athelſtan. *Parret.* The *Pedred* or *Parrot* riſes in the ſouthern extremity of the county, and winds away by *Crockhern*, Saxon Cpucepne; and *Pederton*, to which it gives name, antiently *Pedridan*, the reſidence of king Ina, now noted only for its fair and market, which Henry Daubeney obtained of Henry VI. Here it falls into the Ivell, and takes its name. After proceeding three miles eaſt, it paſſes by *Montacute*, ſo named, from its gradual aſcent to a ſharp point, by earl Moreton, own brother of William I. who built a caſtle on the top of the hill, and a monaſtery at the bottom: it being before called *Logoreſberg* and *Biſchopeſton*[*]. The caſtle has been long gone, and the ſtones carried off to repair the monaſtery and other buildings. On the top of the hill was afterwards erected a chapel of St. Michael, with an arched roof of ſolid ſtone of ſingular conſtruction; the aſcent to it was by a flight about fifty ſtone ſteps winding round the hill. Now both chapel and monaſtery are deſtroyed, and its greateſt ornament is a very handſome houſe lately built at the foot of the hill by ſir Edward *Phillips*, king's ſerjeant. This place gives name to the honourable family of Montacutes, deſcended from Drogo the younger. Of this family were four earls of Saliſbury; the laſt left an only daughter Alice, who, by Richard *Nevill*, had Richard the famous earl of Warwick, the diſturber[c] of England, and John marquis of Montacute; both ſlain in the battle of Barnet, 1472. The title of baron Montacute was by Henry VIII. conferred on Henry Pole, ſon of Margaret, daughter of George duke of Clarence, by a daughter of that Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick. The ſame king ſoon after beheaded him, and queen Mary advanced to this dignity Anthony *Brown*, whoſe grandmother was daughter of John Nevill, marquis Montacute, by the ſtyle and dignity of viſcount Montacute, which his ſon's ſon ſtill enjoys.

*Odcomb*, the adjoining ſmall town, muſt not be forgotten, ſince it had a baron of its own, William de Briewer (for ſo his father was called becauſe born on a heath[d]), who, having much intereſt at court, and being a particular favourite of Richard I. and careſſed and reſpected by all, raiſed a large eſtate, and his daughters (on the death of his ſon without iſſue), by marriage with the families of Breoſe, Wake, Mohun, La-fert, and Percy, carried large poſſeſſions into thoſe families. *Stoke under Hamden* is next to this place, where the *Gornays* had their caſtle, and built a college. This family, ſurnamed de *Gornaico*, and commonly called *Gornay*, was very antient and illuſtrious, proceeding from the ſame ſtock with the Warrens earls of Surrey, and the Mortimers, but became extinct in the laſt age, and ſome of their property paſſed by the Hamptons into the knightly family of the Newtons, who value themſelves upon a Welch extraction, and that they were not long ſince called *Karadocs*. Nor muſt I omit that here is buried Mathew Gournay, that great warrior in the reign of Edward III. who died in the 96th year of his age, having been, as appears by his epitaph, at the ſiege of Algizer againſt the Saracens, and in the battles of Benamazin, Sluys, Creſſy, Ingenos, Poitiers, and Nazarano in Spain.

The Pedred next waters *Martock*, a ſmall market

[b] C. 62. [*] Annals of Glaſtonbury. [c] *Turbo.* [d] *Bruerium.*

town,

town, formerly given by William de Boulogne, ſon of king Stephen, to Faramuſius de *Bologne*, whoſe ſole heireſs Sibylla was married to Ingelram de *Fienes*, from whom deſcended the *Fienes* barons Dacre and barons *Say* and *Sele*.

*Faramuſius of Bologne.* *Fienes.*

The Pedred hence makes its way through a muddy plain north through *Langport*, no inconſiderable market town, and *Aulre*, a ſmall village of a few huts, which ſeems to have been a town of more note. For when Alfred had ſo routed the Danes, and after a ſiege forced them to ſurrender that they took an oath to quit his territory with all expedition, and Godrum their king promiſed, according to Aſſer[e], to embrace Chriſtianity, Alfred aſſiſted at his baptiſm in this place, and with great ceremony received him from the font.

*Langport.* *Aulre.*

Hence the Peder receives the Thone from the eaſt, which riſing at a diſtance in the weſt part of the county near Devon, paſſes through fruitful grounds, and through *Wellington*, which in the time of Edward the elder was the land of ſix tenants[f], when he gave it with *Lediard*, which had twelve tenants, to the biſhop of Shireburn. Now it is a market-town, whoſe chief diſtinction is the honourable ſir John Popham, a perſon of antient nobility, ſtrict juſtice, and unwearied application; for it is not proper that men of diſtinguiſhed virtue, and who have deſerved well of their country, ſhould be forgotten. While chief juſtice of the king's Bench he adminiſtered juſtice with ſo much impartiality and wholeſome ſeverity, that England has been long indebted to him principally for its domeſtic tranquillity and ſecurity.

*Wellington.* *Lediard.* *Sir J. Popham.*

The Thone flowing gently from this place comes to *Thonton*, commonly called *Taunton*, to which it gives name. This is a handſome town moſt delightfully ſituated, and in ſhort one of the beauties of this county. Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, built here a caſtle, which his wife Deſburgia levelled with the ground when ſhe drove out of it Eadbricht king of the South Saxons, who had ſeized upon it, and from it kept in awe the nation he had ſubdued. In the time of the Confeſſor, "it gelded (according to Domeſday book[g]) for fifty-four hides, and had ſixty-three *burgeſſes*. The biſhop of Wincheſter held it, and his pleas were held here three times a year. Theſe cuſtoms belong to Taunton, burgheriſte[h], breach of the peace, hainfare[i], hundred penny, and St. Peter's pence, ciriſcet, to hold the biſhop's pleas thrice a year without notice, and to ſend men to the army with the biſhop's men." The country all round it is diverſified with pleaſant meadows, beautiful gardens, and many villages; and affords a moſt pleaſing entertainment to the eye. Among the moſt noted villages are *Orchard*, which antiently had lords of the ſame name, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to the *Portmans*, knights; *Hach Beauchamp*, and *Cory Mallett*, both which have their additional names from their lords. The latter was the reſidence of the *Mallets* of Norman deſcent, from whom it came ſoon after by a female to the *Pointzs*. Of theſe, in the reign of Edward I. Hugh was ſummoned to parliament among the barons, and ſeveral of this family remain in great ſplendor, and honoured with the order of knighthood. The Beauchamps flouriſhed in great luſtre from the time of Henry II. eſpecially ever ſince Cecily *de Fortibus*, a deſcendant of the earls *Ferrars*, and that great marſhal of England, William earl of Pembroke, was married into this family. But in the reign of Edward III. the inheritance was by ſiſters divided between Roger de *St. Maur*, or *Seimor*, and *J. Meriet*; men who could boaſt a long train of honourable anceſtors. Hence it came to paſs that when Henry VIII. married Jane *Seimor*, mother of Edward VI. he conferred the title of viſcount Beauchamp on her brother Edward Seimor, whom Edward VI. afterwards created duke of Somerſet.

*Taunton.* *Orchard.* *Hach Beauchamp.* *Cory Mallet.* *Pointzs.* *Beauchamps.* Viſcount *Beauchamp.*

The Thone, at its junction with the Pedred, forms a river iſland, called antiently *Æthelingey*, or the *iſle of nobles*, now commonly *Athelney*, no leſs famous among us for the ſhelter it afforded to king Alfred, when the Danes had overrun the country, than the marſhes of Minturnæ in Italy for having concealed Marius. The ſituation of that prince is thus deſcribed by one of our old Poets *:

*Athelney.*

— *Mixta dolori*
*Gaudia ſemper erant, ſpes ſemper mixta timori;*
*Si modo victor erat ad craſtina bella pavebat,*
*Si modo victus erat ad craſtina bella parabat;*
*Cui veſtes ſudore jugi, cui ſica cruore*
*Tincta jugi, quantum ſit onus regnare probârunt.*
Allay'd with grief his cautious joy appear'd,
And when he hop'd the moſt the moſt he fear'd.
Conqueror he waited for the rallying foe,
Conquer'd he arm'd him for a ſecond blow;
His toil-worn hands and falchion drencht in blood
Proclaim a crown is but a noble load.

And it muſt be confeſſed this iſland was a moſt convenient retreat. The marſhes and ſtagnated waters all round it (which Aſſer[k] by a Latin-Saxon name calls *Gronnæ*) render it inacceſſible. Malmesbury ſays, "it had antiently a bridge between two towers[l] built "by Alfred, and a very large wood of alders full of "goats and deer, but ſcarce two acres of firm ground, "on which he built a ſmall religious houſe, the whole "ſupported by four piers driven into the ground, and "encircled by four circular chancels." Not far from this the Pedred runs in one collected ſtream, but does not long continue to flow alone; for ſoon after it receives another rivulet from the eaſt, which paſſes by *Somerton*, antiently the chief town of the whole county, which takes its name from it. It had a caſtle belonging to the Weſt Saxon kings, which Ethelbald king of Mercia took by ſtorm; but now it has ſuffered ſo much by time as to be entirely decayed, and the town would ſcarce have a name were it not for the great cattle fair held here from Palm

*Somerton.*

* Hen. Hunt. in Rudburne's Hiſt. maj. Wint. Ang. Sac. I. 208.

[e] A. D. 878. p. 35. ed. Wiſe; with 30 of his army, "cujus chriſmatis ſolutio octavo die in villa regia quæ dicitur Waedmor "fuit." This was *Wedmor* by Wells.

[f] *Terra ſex manentium.* [g] P. 87. b.

[h] Spelman, Somner, and Du Cange, explain this *houſebreaking in the burgh*, from the German *riſſe, ritze*, breaking open.

[i] Fine for ſervants running away from their maſters: from *hein* a ſervant, and *faran* to go. Spelman.

[k] Vit. Alfredi, p. 30. ed. Wiſe.

[l] Camden's words are, "Pontem olim habuit inter duas arces ab Alfredo conſtructas." But the printed copies of Malmeſbury have no ſuch.

Sunday to the middle of June; the neighbours round being great graziers.

*Bridgewater.* After receiving this river the Pedred directs its courſe towards a large and populous town commonly called *Bridgewater*, ſuppoſed to take its name from the *bridge* and the *water*; but this is contradicted by antient charters, in which it is always called *Burgh Walter*, and probably from Walter *Douay*, who ſerved under the Conqueror and received from him large eſtates in this county. The ſame name is given to it in the grant by which Fulk *Paynell*, lord of *Bampton*, conveyed it to William de *Briwer* to gain his favour, who was an eſpecial favourite with Richard I. A ſon of William, of the ſame name, having obtained licence of king John to fortify a caſtle, built one here, now deſtroyed by time, and began the bridge, which *Trivet*, a nobleman of Cornwall, completed at immenſe expence. But William Briwer the younger dying without iſſue, it fell by partition to his ſiſter Margaret, by whoſe daughter by William *de la Fert* it paſſed into the family of *Chaworth*, and thence, by inheritance, to the dukes of Lancaſter. But its greateſt honour is derived from its being made an earldom by Henry VIII. when he created Henry *Daubeney* earl of Bridgewater[m], whoſe ſiſter and coheireſs Cecily was married to John *Bourchier* the firſt earl of Bath of the family.

Earl of Bridgewater.

A few miles below this the Pedred diſcharges itſelf into the Severn ſea at a ſpacious mouth, which we before obſerved is the UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM of Ptolemy, and by ſome called at preſent *Evelmouth*, but by the old Angles Pedpedan muð[n], where, according to Marianus, Elſtan, biſhop of Shirburn, A. D. 845, routed a ſtraggling army of Danes. Oppoſite to the ſame mouth is another river called by ſome *Brius*, riſing in that great wood in the eaſt edge of this county (which the Britans called *Coit maur*, the Saxons *Selwood*, and which Aſſer[o] tranſlates the *great wood*), not far from *Pen*, a mean village, where Mars himſelf ſeems to have conſpired the deſtruction of the Britiſh name, and the overthrow of the Danes. For Kenwalch, the Weſt Saxon, gave the Britans ſuch a defeat here that they ſcarce ever after dared to face the Saxons in the field[p]: and many ages after, in the ſame place, Edmund ſurnamed Ironſide defeated the Danes in a famous battle, and drove Canute the Dane, who had ſeized on the government, to the greateſt ſtraits[q]. This river firſt viſits *Bruiton*, to which it gives name, famous for the burying-place of the *Moions*, founders of a religious houſe there; and, taking a long courſe among villages, waters the fruitful meads, increaſed by ſeveral brooks, till coming to a ſofter ſoil it in a manner ſtagnates, and ſurrounds the iſle of *Avalon*, antiently ſo named by the Britans from its *apples*, afterwards *Inis Witrin*, or the *Glaſſy*

Uzella. *Evelmouth.* *Brius* r. *Selwood.* *Bruiton.* Iſle of *Avalon.*

*Iſland*, and in the ſame ſenſe Glaſ'n-ey, in Latin *Glaſconia*; of which a very old poet thus ſings:

*Inſula pomorum quæ fortunata vocatur,*
*Ex re nomen habet, quia per ſe ſingula profert:*
*Non opus eſt illi ſulcantibus arva colonis;*
*Omnis abeſt cultus niſi quem natura miniſtrat,*
*Ultro fœcundas ſegetes producit et herbas,*
*Nataque poma ſuis prætonſo germine ſylvis.*

Iſland of apples call'd the Fortunate,
Its title anſwers to its happy ſtate;
Its fields demand no careful ploughman's hand,
But nature only cultivates the land;
The fertile plains abound with graſs and corn,
And native apples all her woods adorn.

In this iſland ſtood the famous abbey of *Glaſtonbury*, which boaſts a very antient foundation by Joſeph of Arimathea, who buried the body of Chriſt, and whom Philip the apoſtle of Gaul ſent to preach the goſpel in Britain[r]. This the moſt antient monuments of this church evince, and Patric[s] the apoſtle of Ireland, who lived here a monk 30[t] years, ſays the ſame in his epiſtle. Hence this place was called by our anceſtors * *the firſt land of God, the firſt land of the ſaints in England, the origin and foundation of all religion in England, the burying-place of the ſaints, the mother of the ſaints, and built by the immediate diſciples of our Lord.* Nor is there any room for doubt on this ſubject, ſince I have before ſhewed that Chriſtianity enlightened our iſland in the firſt infancy of the church; and Freculphus Lexovienſis[u] writes, that this Philip "brought the "barbarous nations, who were on the borders of "darkneſs and ſeated on the ocean, to the light of "knowledge and the haven of truth." But to return to the abbey and to Malmesbury's hiſtory of it. When that little antient church, built by Joſeph, was decayed by time, Devi biſhop of St. David's built a new one on the ſame ſpot[x], which alſo decaying in the ſame manner, twelve perſons[y] from the north parts of Britain rebuilt it, and at laſt king Ina, who had founded a ſchool at Rome for the inſtruction of the Engliſh youth, and laid a penny on every houſe in his kingdom for its maintenance and the relief of the poor at Rome, pulled down this laſt church and built a magnificent one A. D. 698 [or 708] in honour of Chriſt, St. Peter, and St. Paul; on the upper cornice[z] of which he cauſed this inſcription to be cut:

*Syderei montes, ſpecioſa cacumina Syon,*
*A Libano geminæ flore comante cedri;*
*Cælorum portæ, lati duo lumina mundi,*
*Ore tonat Paulus, fulgurat arce Petrus;*
*Inter apoſtolicas radianti luce coronas*
*Doctior hic monitis, celſior ille gradu[a].*
*Corda per hunc hominum reſerantur & aſtra per illum;*
*Quos docet iſte ſtylo, ſuſcipit ille polo.*

Glaſ

* In confirm. H. II.

[m] The laſt ſentence of this paragraph is omitted in biſhop Gibſon's tranſlation, but in the laſt edition by Scott is introduced in the book as Gibſon's addition.

[n] Pedpidan-muð. Saxon Chronicle, p. 74.

[o] P. 33. See Florent. Wigorn. p. 317.

[p] A. D. 858. Saxon Chronicle, p. 39.

[q] A. D. 1016. Ib. p. 148.

[r] W. Malmeſbury's Antiquities of Glaſtonbury, printed by Gale, Ox. 1691, fol. See before art. Romans in Britain.

[s] One of the St. Patrics, A. D. 435, gathered here the firſt regular congregation of monks. Tanner, p. 458.

[t] 39. Malmeſbury, p. 347, who adds that he was buried here on the north ſide of the altar. After St. Joſeph's death Phaganus and Davitianus, or Damianus, who were ſent from Pope Eleutherius to king Lucius, re-eſtabliſhed the church here. Ib. p. 297.

[u] Biſhop of Liſieux in Normandy in the middle of the 9th century, who wrote a Chronicle in five Books. Voſſius, Hofman.

[x] About A. D. 530.

[y] Malmeſbury, p. 292, ſays St. Philip ſent twelve of his diſciples, with Joſeph of Arimathea at their head; Morgen, Catgur, Cathmor, Merguid, Morvined, Morchel, Morcant, Botin, Morgen, Mortined, Glaſtinig. Malmeſbury, p. 295. 310. Paulinus, archbiſhop of York, with St. Auſtin, in the beginning of the 7th century, rebuilt the church (which before was of twigs) of timber covered with lead. Malmeſbury, p. 303. Hiſtory of Glaſtonbury, p. 22, 23.

[z] *Suprema præcinctione*, Camden. *Supremo ordine*, Malmeſbury, p. 310.

[a] *Celſior ille gradu, doctior hic monitis.* Malmeſbury, p. 310.

*Pandit*

*Pandit iter cœli hic dogmate, clavibus alter,*
*Eſt via cui Paulus, janua fida Petrus;*
*Hic petra firma manens, ille architectus habetur;*
*Surgit in his templum quo placet ara Deo.*
*Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma ſalutem,*
*Fulgor Apoſtolicus Glaſtoniam irradiat.*
*A facie hoſtili duo propugnacula ſurgunt*
*Quos fidei turres urbs caput orbis habet.*
*Hæc pius egregio rex Ina refertus amore*
*Dona ſuo populo non moritura dedit.*
*Totus in affectu divæ pietatis inhærens,*
*Eccleſiæque juges amplificavit opes.*
*Melchiſedech noſter merito rex atque ſacerdos,*
*Complevit veræ religionis opus,*
*Publica jura regens & celſa palatia ſervans,*
*Unica pontificum gloria, norma fuit.*
*Hinc abiens illic meritorum fulget honore,*
*Hic quoque geſtorum laude perennis erit* †.

The lofty ſummits that fair Sion grace,
Cedars of Libanus to none give place:
The world's great lights, the ſpacious gates of heav'n
To th' bleſt apoſtles Paul and Peter given;
Who from their radiant ſtations both diſpence
The thunder and the lightning's eloquence;
In learning Peter, and in preaching Paul;
This guides to heaven, which that opes for all:
This by his doctrine, th' other by his keys:
Paul is the way, Peter the gate of bliſs;
The builder one, one the foundation laid;
Both have the temple and the altar made:
England rejoice, eternal life from Rome
And light of faith to Glaſſonbury's come;
Againſt the foe two fortreſſes appear, [here.
Which the world's head as towers of faith plants
The pious Ina fir'd with love to God
Theſe deathleſs bleſſings on his realm beſtow'd:
Virtue and goodneſs all his thoughts poſſeſt,
The church's old revenues he increaſt,
Our great Melchiſedek, our king and prieſt.
His equal care both of the church and ſtate
To prieſts and princes an example ſet.
In heav'n his works their juſt reward receive,
And here his worthy praiſe ſhall ever live.

In thoſe early ages men of exemplary piety devoted themſelves here to God, eſpecially the Iriſh, who were maintained at the king's expence, and inſtructed youth in religion and the liberal ſciences. They had embraced ſolitude to apply themſelves with more leiſure to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and by a ſevere courſe of life accuſtom themſelves to bear the croſs. At length Dunſtan, a man of great abilities [b], having inſinuated himſelf into the king's favour by his reputation for ſanctity and learning, ſubſtituted to theſe perſons monks of the new order of St. Benedict, and was himſelf the firſt abbot of the numerous body of monks ſettled here, who obtained almoſt royal revenues from good and pious princes. After they had lived like kings in the utmoſt affluence for 600 years, they were diſlodged by Henry VIII; and the abbey, which was grown to the ſize of a ſmall city, was demoliſhed and levelled with the ground. How extenſive and magnificent it was the ruins ſhew.

I ſhould be eſteemed credulous in this age were I to mention the walnut-tree that never put forth leaves before St. Bartholomew's day, and on that feſtival was covered with them, and the cornel or hawthorn which buds on Chriſtmas-day as if it was May. Yet many credible perſons, if we may believe their teſtimony, vouch theſe things for truth.

Before I leave this place I ſhall recite in brief what Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was an eye witneſs, relates at large of Arthur's tomb in this church-yard. Henry II. king of England, being informed by the ſongs of the Britiſh bards that Arthur, the great hero of Britain, who had ſo often checked the ravages of the Saxons, was buried at Glaſtonbury between two pyramids, ordered ſearch to be made for his body. They had ſcarce dug to the depth of ſeven feet when they ſtruck upon a block of ſtone, in whoſe under ſurface was fixed a broadiſh leaden plate in form of a croſs, which being taken out was found to have an inſcription on it, and under it, at the depth of about nine feet, was diſcovered a coffin made of the trunk of an oak hollowed, in which were lodged the bones of this famous champion. I have thought proper to add the inſcription formerly copied from the original in Glaſtonbury abbey, for the antiquity of the characters. They have a barbarous and Gothic appearance, and plainly ſhew the barbariſm of the age, which was involved in ſuch fatal darkneſs that there was not one perſon capable of committing the actions of Arthur to writing. The ſubject was certainly worthy the genius of ſome learned man, who, by celebrating ſuch a prince, would have immortalized his own fame. It ſeems to have been the greateſt misfortune of this gallant defender of the Britiſh empire that he could find no panegyriſt of his virtues. The annexed plate repreſents the croſs and inſcription. Pl. IV. fig. 1.

The hero Arthur.

Nor will it be foreign to my purpoſe if I inſert here ſome lines of our countryman Joſeph Iſcanus, no vulgar poet, in his Antiocheis, about Arthur:

*Hinc celebri fato fœlici claruit ortu*
*Flos regum Arthurus, cujus cum facta ſtupori*
*Non micuere minus totus quod in aure voluptas,*
*Et populo plaudente favus. Quemcunque priorum*
*Inſpice; Pelæum commendat fama tyrannum,*
*Pagina Cæſareos loquitur Romana triumphos,*
*Alcidem domitis attollit gloria monſtris.*
*Sed nec pinetum coryli nec ſydera ſolem*
*Æquant. Annales Latios Graioſque revolve;*
*Priſca parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum*
*Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omnes,*
*Solus præteritis melior, majorque futuris.*

Hence by kind fate renowned Arthur ſprung,
Whoſe wond'rous deeds ſhall be for ever ſung,
For ever charm the ear, for ever fill the tongue.
Revolve the records of immortal fame;
Proud Alexander boaſts a mighty name,
The Roman annals Cæſar's triumphs tell,
Monſters ſubdu'd make Hercules excel:
But neither ſhrubs o'er pines their heads ſhall rear,
Or Phœbus 'mong the ſtars a rival fear;
Nor Arthur Britain's hero be o'ercome
By paſt or future chiefs of Greece or Rome.

† Theſe verſes, with very little alteration, are in the 4th book of Venantius Fortunatus' poems, partly in praiſe of the church at Paris, partly of that of Nantes.

[b] *Subacto ingenio.*

To

To this great prince they all muſt yield the prize,
Beſt of the paſt, greater than all who riſe.

This hero by the way, if it be worth remarking, was called, according to Ninnius, "Mab-Uter, "q. d. *horrible ſon*, being from his infancy cruel, "and Artur which in Britiſh ſignifies *dreadful bear* "or *iron hammer* to break the jaws of lions."

The pyramids of *Glaſtonbury*.

Here alſo the reader may ſee, from William of Malmesbury before cited[c], an account of certain other monuments, though not of ſo remote antiquity. "I would willingly relate (ſays he) what "few if any are acquainted with, if I could make it "out with certainty, the meaning of thoſe pyramids "which ſtand before the monks' cœmetery ſome "feet from the old church[d]. The talleſt and neareſt "to the church conſiſts of five ſtories[e], and is 26 "feet high. This, though ready to fall with age, "has ſome monuments of antiquity which may be "more eaſily read than underſtood. In the upper "ſtory is a figure epiſcopally habited. In the ſe-"cond one in the dreſs of a king and theſe letters "HER, SEXI, & BLISVVERH[f]. In the 3d "only names, WEMCHESTE[g]. BANTOMP, "WINVVEGN[h]. In the 4th HATE[i], WVL-"FREDE, & EANFLEDE. In the 5th and "loweſt a figure and this inſcription, LOGVVOR, "WESLIELAS[k], & BREGDENE, SVVELVVES, "HVVINGENDES, BERNE. The other pyramid "is 18 feet high, and has four ſtories, with theſe in-"ſcriptions: HEDDE[l], epiſcopus & BREGORRED "& BEORVVALDE[m]. What theſe mean I cannot "poſitively determine, but I ſuſpect that the bones "of thoſe whoſe names are here inſcribed are "lodged within its hollow ſtones. Logwor is cer-"tainly the perſon from whom Logweresbeoh was "antiently named, now called Montacute. [Breg-"wen, from whom Brentacnolle, now Brentamerſc.] "Beorwalde was abbot after Hemgiſel."

It would be needleſs to enumerate the Saxon kings buried here. I cannot however help mentioning Edgar the Pacific were it only for his love of peace, and adding his epitaph not unworthy that age:

Edgar the peaceful.

*Auctor opum, vindex ſcelerum, largitor honorum,*
*Sceptriger Edgarus regna ſuprema petit.*
*Hic alter Salomon, legum pater, orbita pacis,*
*Quod caruit bellis claruit inde magis.*
*Templa Deo, templis monachos, monachis dedit agros,*
*Nequitiæ lapſum, juſtitiæque locum.*
*Novit enim regno verum perquirere falſo,*
*Immenſum modico, perpetuumque brevi.*

Who with due honour did good actions crown,
Enricht the realm, iniquity put down;
Edgar to heav'n he well deſerv'd is gone.
Our Solomon for laws and laſting peace;
Honour'd far more than with a Conqueror's praiſe;
By whom oppreſſion fell and juſtice kept her place.
Churches to God, to churches monks he gave,
To monks poſſeſſions they ſhould never leave.
Thus for a falſe, a ſhort, a bounded reign,
He knew a true, a vaſt, an endleſs one to gain[n].

Below Glaſtonbury the three rivers which unite there form a marſh, and paſſing out of it at one ſmall mouth direct their courſe in one channel to *Edelmouth* through *Gedney*, or, according to others, *Godney moore*, which they ſay ſignifies *God's iſland*, and was granted to Joſeph of Arimathea: then by *Weadmore*, the villa of Elfred, which he left by will to his ſon Edward, and that long tract of marſh land called *Brentmerſh*, which the monks of Glaſtonbury tranſlate the *habitation of fen frogs*, and its little town *Brentknol*, the *little hill of frogs*[o].

Hence to the eaſt the *Mendip hills* extend themſelves both in length and breadth. Leland[p] calls them *Mineral hills*, and I think properly enough, as they are written in old records *Muneduppe*, being rich in lead mines, and affording paſture for cattle. In theſe is a long cavern wherein are wells and ſtreams, called *Ochie hole*, of which the inhabitants tell as many ſtories as the Italians of their Sibyl's cave in the Appennines. It certainly has its name from the Britiſh word *Ogo*, a cave, as from ſuch a cave the iſland of Eubæa was antiently called *Ocha*[q]. Not far from hence, in the reign of Henry VIII. was ploughed up an oblong plate of lead, formerly a trophy, thus inſcribed:

TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M.
TRIB. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN.

This ninth tribunate of Claudius fell in the year of Rome 802, in the conſulſhip of Antiſtius and M. Suillius, when Oſtorius proprætor in Britain had great diſturbances to quell. From the circumſtance of this time I beg leave to form ſome conjectures. A coin of Claudius inconteſtably proves that emperor to have erected this year two trophies over the Britans. On one ſide of the coin is TI. CLAVD. CAESAR, AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. P. P. on the reverſe, DE BRITAN. with a triumphal arch, on which is an equeſtrian figure galloping, and two trophies[r]. Who were theſe Britans thus ſubdued Tacitus[s] informs us when he ſays that Claudius by Oſtorius reduced two Britiſh nations the Iceni and Cangi. But as the Iceni lie wide of this place, may we not refer this trophy to the Cangi, a ſmall nation among our Belgæ, and place them hereabouts. The ſea facing Ireland is not far from hence, on which Tacitus places the Cangi, and traces of their name ſeem to exiſt ſtill in ſome places hereabouts, as in the hundreds of *Cannington* and *Cannings*, in *Wincaunton*, by ſome called *Cangton*, and in *Kaingſham*, q. d. *the reſidence of the Cangi*. But of this let the reader judge: I do no more than conjecture, and only endeavour to trace out the Cangi, whom I truſt I ſhall find elſewhere.

Among theſe hills is *Chuton*, which, if I miſtake not, was the ſeat of William *Bonville*, whom Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament among the barons by

[c] Gale, p. 306. reprinted by Hearne before Adam de Domerham, I. p. 44.
[d] Giraldus ſuppoſed Arthur's body lay between or very near theſe pyramids. Leland, Aſſert. Art. Kentwin lay *in piramide ſaxea* in the ſame yard. John Glaſton, p. 31.
[e] *Tabulatus.* [f] Bliſyer. Gale, Hearne. [g] Wemereſt. G. Wemcreſt. H. [h] Wenethegn. H.
[i] Hats. G. [k] Peſlicas for Feſlicas. G. Weſlicas. H. [l] *Cedde.* Chad.
[m] Bliſwer, Beorward. G. H. Several Saxon F's are miſtaken for P. in Gale. Worgret, Bregorred, Berthwald were abbots. Malmeſbury, p. 308.
[n] This epitaph, except the two laſt lines, is in John Glaſton, p. 141.
[o] Malmeſbury, ubi ſup. p. 307.
[p] Aſſert. Arth. ed. Hearne in Collect. V. 45.
[q] Strabo, x. princ. Cellar. I. p. 1020.
[r] See the Roman coins.
[s] Ann. XII. 32.

the

the name of *William de Bonvill* and *Chuton*, honoured with the order of the Garter, and enriched his ſon by marrying him to the only daughter of lord *Harrington*, who was then young. But he ungratefully going over to the houſe of York in the civil war, as if an avenging fury purſued him, loſt his only ſon ſuddenly, ſaw his grandſon lord Harrington ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, and that nothing might be wanting to render his old age completely miſerable, while he anxiouſly waited better times, was himſelf taken priſoner in the ſecond battle of St. Alban's, and beheaded in the decline of life, leaving Cecily his great granddaughter an infant, afterwards married to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, to whom ſhe brought a fine eſtate. He was afterwards, by act of parliament 1 Edward IV. declared innocent.

*Congerſbury.* Below Mendip hills, to the north, is the little village of *Congerſbury*, ſo called from Congarus, a man of exemplary ſanctity (ſaid by Capgrave to have been ſon of an emperor of Conſtantinople), who lived an hermit there; and *Harpetre*, formerly a caſtle of an antient family of the ſame name, which paſſed by inheritance to the *Gornays*, and from them to the *Ab Adams*, who, I find, reſtored it to the Gornays. To the ſouth, not far from the cave before-mentioned, ſituate in a ſtoney ſoil at the foot of Mendip hills, is the little city and epiſcopal ſee, formerly called, according to Leland, on what authority I know not, *Theodorodunum*[p], now *Welles*, from the ſprings which abound all over it; from which circumſtance Suſa in Perſia, Croy in Dalmatia, and Pagaſe in Macedonia, had their names*. This city, for populouſneſs and beauty of buildings, may challenge the firſt rank in this county. It has a church and college founded by king Ina in honour of St. Andrew[q], and ſoon after endowed with large revenues by many great men, among whom was king Kinwulph, who gave to it many places in its neighbourhood, A. D. 766. We read thus in the charter, "I Kinewulph, king of the Weſt Saxons, "for the love of God, and on account of certain "vexations of our Corniſh enemies (which ſhall not "be here particularized), do, with the conſent of "my biſhops and nobles, give, in all humility, to "the Apoſtle and Servant of God St. Andrew a "portion of land, to wit, as much as eleven tenants "occupy near the river called Welwe, to the in-"creaſe of the monaſtery ſituated by the great ſpring "called Wielea." This I recite for its antiquity, and becauſe ſome have thought the place took its name from this river. The church is very beautiful, and nothing can exceed its weſt front, which is covered with ſtone ſtatues of antient and elegant workmanſhip. To it adjoins on the ſouth a handſome epiſcopal palace, defended like a caſtle with walls and a ditch, and on the other ſide are neat prebendal houſes. There are belonging to this church twenty-ſeven prebendaries, with nineteen minor canons, beſides a dean, præcentor, chancellor, and three archdeacons. The ſee was ſettled here in the time of *Wells.*

Edward the elder. The Pope, having excommunicated that prince for not keeping up the ſtrictneſs of eccleſiaſtical government in this weſtern province, he, ſenſible that he was the nurſing father of the church, founded three new biſhoprics, Crediton, Cornwall, A. D. 905. and this of Wells, of which he made Eadulph firſt biſhop. Not many years after ſucceeded Giſo, whom Harold king of the Weſt Saxons and earl of Kent, thirſting after his wealth, ſo harraſſed that he was on the point of deſtroying this ſee†. But William I. having defeated Harold, relieved the exiled biſhop and the afflicted church, at which time, according to Domeſday-book[r], "the biſhop held the city, "which gelded for fifty hides." In the reign of Henry I. John de Villula, native of Tours in France, being elected biſhop, transferred the ſee to Bath[s], which, uniting the two ſees in one, gives two titles to the biſhop, the ſame perſon being ſtyled biſhop of Bath and Wells‡. Hence the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells had furious conteſts about the election of a biſhop. Meantime Savanaric[t], biſhop of Bath, and alſo abbot of Glaſtonbury, removed the ſee to Glaſtonbury, and had the title of biſhop of Glaſtonbury; but this title died with him 1193. The monks and canons were at length reconciled to Robert, who parceled out the revenues of his church into prebends, and appointed a dean, ſubdean, &c. Biſhop Joceline, about the ſame time, added new buildings to the church; and, in the laſt age, Radulphus de Shrowsbery, as ſome call him, built the handſome college for vicars and chanters adjoining to the north ſide of the church, and a wall round the biſhop's palace. The beautiful gate between the palace and the market place was erected by biſhop Thomas Bekington, who likewiſe built twelve handſome houſes of ſtone of the ſame height in the market place, in the centre of which is a colonade of ſeven pillars, with a beautiful arched roof raiſed by biſhop William Knighte and dean Wollman, for the uſe of the market-people. Theſe are in the eaſt part of the city; in the weſt part I ſaw the pariſh church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, near which is an hoſpital for twenty-four poor perſons, founded by biſhop Nicholas Bubwith.

Out of the Mendip hills riſes the *Frome*, which *Fromer.* running eaſt through pits of that kind of coal which the workers of iron find the fitteſt for ſoftening that metal, ſoon turns north, and ſerves as a boundary between this county and Glouceſterſhire, and waters *Farley*, an antient caſtle of the Hungerfords on a *Farley* caſtle. rock, where formerly Humphry *de Bohun* founded a houſe for monks not far from *Philip's Norton*, a noted *Philip's Norton.* market-town ſo called from its church dedicated to St. Philip.

Lower is the foreſt of *Selwood* before-mentioned, *Selwood* foreſt. of great extent, thick ſet with trees, from which the ſurrounding country was called *Selwoodſhire*, according to Ethelwerd[u], and the neighbouring town is yet called *Frome Selwood*, which drives a great trade *Frome Selwood.* in wool. Scarce two miles weſt of it is a ſmall and

* Stephanus de urbibus; Barletius.—Q. the author of the life of Scanderbeg and ſiege of Scodra in Dalmatia. Hoffman.—Stephanus derives Suſa from Σουσαν, a lily.

† Hiſtory of Bath. ‡ See in the Decretals againſt making innovations when the ſee is vacant.

[p] In the hiſtory of the ſee at Wells by one of the canons, publiſhed by Wharton Ang. Sac. I. p. 553. the maner given by Ina to the biſhop of Congarſbury, who removed that ſee hither, is called *Tyderton*, which Leland ſeems to have latiniſed in *Theodorodunum*.

[q] About 704. [r] P. 89.

[s] See Malmeſbury de Pont. II. p. 144. b. Godwin de præſul. p. 367. [t] Savaric.

[u] II. c. 11. Sealwudſcire erat ejus (ſc. Aldelmi Shireburnenſis) provincia. This paſſage is miſquoted by Gibſon.

*Nonney Delamare.*

*Witham.*

*Avon* r.

Aquæ Solis. *Bath.*

not unhandſome caſtle built by the *Delamares*, and ſurnamed from them *Nonney Delamare*; from them it came by inheritance to the *Powletts*. Not far from it is *Witham*, where Henry III. founded a nunnery.

The Frome, increaſed by ſeveral ſtreams from this wood, at length falls into the noble river *Avon*, which, purſuing a winding courſe, ſoon viſits the antient city called by Ptolemy from its baths Υδατα Θερμα, or the *Warm waters*, by Antoninus, Aquæ Solis, by the Britans *Yr ennaint twymin* and *Caer Badon*, by the Saxons Baþancepter þat Baþan, and from the reſort of the ſick *Akemanceſter*, q. d. the city of the ſick; by Stephanus *, *Badiza*[x], by us at preſent *Bathe*, and in modern Latin *Bathonia*. It ſtands in a ſmall plain fenced as it were on every ſide by hills of equal height, whence perpetual ſprings deſcend into the city to the great convenience of the inhabitants. In the city itſelf riſe three ſprings of warm water, from which iſſue thin ſteams of a blue and ſea-green colour and mephitic ſmell, the waters paſſing through ſtrata of ſulphur and bitumen. Theſe waters are an effectual remedy to ſuch as are oppreſſed by bad humours; producing by their heat a copious perſpiration, and diſperſing the moſt inveterate humours. They are not, however, equally ſerviceable at all times; their greateſt heat and ebullition being from eight in the morning to three in the afternoon, when they throw up certain filth from the bottom, at which time they are ſhut up, and nobody goes in till this filth is drained off, and the waters by their ſluices cleanſed. Of theſe, that called the *Croſs Bath*, from a croſs which formerly ſtood in its centre, is the mildeſt and moſt temperate: it has twelve ſtone ſeats at the ſides, and is incloſed with a wall. The other, ſcarce 200 feet from it, is much hotter, whence it has the name of the *Hot Bath*. Adjoining to theſe is an hoſpital built by Reginald biſhop of Bath for the relief of the patients; and theſe two are in the middle of the ſtreet in the weſt part of the city. The third and largeſt bath is as it were in the heart of the city, and called the *King's Bath*, near the Cathedral, walled round, and accommodated with thirty-two [y] ſeats arched over, where men and women ſit diſtinct, in linen ſhirts, which they put on when they go in. On the ſite of the cathedral is reported to have been antiently a Temple of Minerva. Certain it is that Solinus Polyhiſtor [z], ſpeaking of theſe baths, ſays, "In Britain are warm ſprings excellently contrived "for the uſe of man, over which ſprings Minerva "preſides, and in her temple are fires continually "burning without producing aſhes, but when the "fire goes out, the fuel is turned into ſtone balls." Athenæus [a], however, tells us, that all warm baths that ſpring out of the bowels of the earth are ſacred to Hercules [b], and an antient figure of Hercules preſſing a ſnake in his hands is to be ſeen in the town walls among other monuments of antiquity almoſt conſumed by time. But to cut ſhort the diſpute, let us ſuppoſe baths to have been dedicated both to Hercules and Minerva. The Greeks relate that Pallas firſt furniſhed Hercules with a bath after all his labours were atchieved. It will be ſufficient if I make it appear, from the aſſertion of Solinus, that Minerva or Pallas preſided over theſe baths, that this is the city which the Britans called *Caer Palladur*, q. d. the *city of the waters of Pallas*, in which both circumſtances name and etymology concur. The diſcovery of theſe baths our fabulous hiſtory refers to the Britiſh king Bleyden Cloyth[c], q. d. *Bleyden the Magician*, with what probability let others determine. Pliny [d] tells us, the antient Britans practiſed magic with ſo many ceremonies, that they may ſeem to have taught it to the Perſians. But I dare not refer theſe baths to magic power. Some of our authors [e] too careleſsly make Julius Cæſar the diſcoverer. But I ſuppoſe they came later to the knowledge of the Romans, Solinus being the firſt that mentions them. The Saxons, about forty-four [f] years after their arrival in Britain, breaking the truce, and rekindling the war, laid ſiege to this city; but the warlike Arthur coming up, they poſſeſſed themſelves of *Badon hill*, where, in a deſperate encounter, great numbers of them were ſlain. This mountain ſeems to be the ſame now called *Banneſdown* [g] overhanging *Bathſtone*, a large village near the city, and ſtill ſhewing marks of fortifications. I know ſome place it in Yorkſhire; but let Gildas reſtore it to this place. In a MS. of him in the Public Library at Cambridge, ſpeaking of the victory gained by Aurelius Ambroſius, he ſays, "to the year of the "ſiege of Mons Badonicus, which is not far from "the mouth of the Severn [h]." If this be not convincing, let it be farther obſerved, that the valley which runs here along the Avon is called in Britiſh *Nant Badon*, or *the Vale of Badon*, and where to look for Mons Badonicus, unleſs on the vale of Badon, I do not ſee. For a long time after the Saxons made no farther attempts on this city, but left it in the poſſeſſion of the Britans. But, A. D. 577, when Cewalin, king of the Weſt Saxons, had routed the Britans at *Deorham*, being cloſely beſieged and beleaguered it ſurrendered for the firſt time to the Saxons, and in a few years recovering itſelf aſſumed the new name of *Akemanceſter* and acquired much ſplendor. For Oſbrick [i] in 666, founded a nunnery, and ſoon after, when it fell into the hands of the Mercians, king Offa built another church. Both were deſtroyed in the Daniſh wars. From their ruins afterwards aroſe a new church, dedicated to St. Peter, in which Edgar the Peaceable was crowned [k]. He granted many privileges to the city, the memory of which the citizens ſtill preſerve by annual games. In the time of the Confeſſor, as the Survey has it, "it gelded for twenty hides when the "ſhire gelded: the king had there ſixty-four bur-"geſſes, and here were thirty burgeſſes belonging "to others [l]." But this proſperity was of ſhort continuance. For ſoon after the arrival of the Normans, Robert *Mowbray*, nephew to the biſhop of Coutance,

Temple of *Minerva*.

Caer lader

Britiſh Magi

Badon

Bath

who

* De urbibus.

[x] Baxter corrects it *Badixa*, q. d. *the city of Bath*, and Ravenna's *Raſtomiſſa* into *Badoniſſa*.

[y] Gibſon, 28. Camden follows Leland.

[z] c. 25. This is ſaid by ſome to be a deſcription of our coals.

[a] Deipnoſ. XII. 1. p. 512.

[b] Ηρακλεια φωρα in Diogeniano, Cent. 5. Gibſon. His proverbs were firſt publiſhed by Schottus. Hoffman.

[c] *Doyth.*

[d] Nat. Hiſt. XXX. 4.

[e] Malmeſbury, Pont. II. p. 144. b.

[f] Rather, A. D. 520. Gibſon.

[g] Lanneſdown. Gibſon.

[h] Publiſhed by Dr. Gale, Ox. 1691. among Hiſt. Angl. ſcriptores, I. p. 17.

[i] Oſric, a petty king of the Wiccii. Gibſon.

[k] Malmeſbury expreſsly intimates Edgar was crowned in the church built by Offa. Pont. II. 144. b. and ſo Leland.

[l] The original record makes theſe laſt burgeſſes only X. Domeſday, f. 87.

who had raiſed a powerful rebellion againſt William Rufus, plundered and burnt it. It recovered in a ſhort time by the help of John de Villula, native of Tours in France, who being biſhop of Wells, bought this city, according to Malmeſbury, for 500 marcs[m] of Henry I. and transferred hither the epiſcopal ſee, retaining alſo the title of biſhop of Wells[n], and built a new church for his ſeat here. This falling to decay, Oliver King, biſhop of Bath, began another near the old one with great magnificence, and had nearly finiſhed it. Had he brought it to perfection it would have exceeded moſt of the cathedrals of England. But the death of this great prelate, the unfavourable circumſtances of the times, and the avarice of ſome who are ſaid to have converted to other uſes the money collected for this purpoſe throughout England, deprived the place of this glory. From that time Bath became conſiderable for the woollen manufacture and the reſort of ſtrangers, and was fortified with walls, in which are fixed certain figures and Roman inſcriptions as evidences of its antiquity, but now ſo defaced by time as to be ſcarce legible. And that nothing might be wanting to complete the honour of Bath, it has given the title of earl to ſome noblemen. We find Philibert de *Chandew*, a Breton, had this title conferred on him by Henry VII. Afterwards Henry VIII. in his 28th year created John *Bourchier*, lord *Fitzwarren*, earl of Bath, who died in the 31ſt of that reign *, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who died 3 Eliz. His ſon John lord Fitzwarren died before his father, leaving William, now earl of Bath, who ſeems ambitious to add luſtre to his rank by his liberal purſuits. This city ſtands in longitude 20°. 56″, in latitude 51°. 21″. For a concluſion take theſe verſes, ſuch as they are, made on it by Necham 400 years ago:

Earls of *Bath*.
1486.
1536.
1560.

*Bathoniæ thermis vix profero Virgilianas:*
*Confecto proſunt balnea noſtra ſeni.*
*Proſunt attritis, colliſis, invalidiſque,*
*Et quorum morbis frigida cauſa ſubeſt.*
*Prævenit humanum ſtabilis natura laborem;*
*Servit naturæ legibus artis opus:*
*Igne ſuo ſuccenſa quibus data balnea fervent,*
*Ænea ſubter aquas vaſa latere putant.*
*Errorem figmenta ſolent inducere paſſim,*
*Sed quid? ſulphureum novimus eſſe locum.*

To Bath's warm ſtreams not Virgil's I prefer,
Where age's ills forthwith relieved are:
To bruiſes, ſores, and every cold diſeaſe
Applied, they never fail of quick ſucceſs.
Thus human ills kind nature does remove,
And nature's kindneſs human arts improve.
We fondly fancy brazen ſtoves below,
To which their conſtant heat the waters owe.
Such idle tales the ignorant miſlead:
But from ſulphureous veins the ſteams proceed.

Here, if the reader thinks them worth his regard, follow two antient inſcriptions, lately dug up by the road ſide below the city in *Waldcot* field, and removed by Robert Chambers, an admirer of antiquity, into his garden, where I copied them.

C. MVRRIVS C. F. ARNIENSIS
FORO IVLI. MODESTUS MIL.
LEG. II. AD. P.F.[1] IVLI. SECVND.
AN. XXV. STIPEND.
[2]H. S. E.

DIS MANIBVS
M. VALERIVS. M.
POL. EATINVS.[3] C. EQ.
MILES LEG. AVG. AN.
XXX. STIPEN. X.
H. S. E.

I have ſeen likewiſe the following antiquities inſerted in the inſide of the walls lower down between the north and weſt gates: Hercules with his left hand lifted up, and a club in his right: On a fragment of ſtone in large and fair characters.

[4]DEC. COLONIAE. [5]GLEV
VIXIT. AN. LXXXVI.

Next to this, foliage and Hercules ſtrangling two ſnakes; and on a ſepulchral ſtone between two little figures, one holding a cornucopia, this inſcription in a worſe character, and ſcarce legible.

D. M.
SVCC. PETRONIAE VIXIT
ANN. IIII. [6]M. IIII.
[7]D. XV. EPO
MVLVS ET VICTISIRANA.
[8]FIL. KAR. FEC.

A little lower, on a fragment of ſtone in larger letters:

VRN. IOP.

Between the weſt and ſouth gate is a figure of Ophiuchus with a ſerpent twining round him, two human heads with curled hair; under the battlements of the walls a hare running, and cloſe by it a ſtone with theſe tranſverſe letters:

VLIA. ILIA.

Under the battlements of the wall a naked man laying his hand on a ſoldier, ſome foliage, two figures lying down kiſſing and embracing each other, a foot ſoldier brandiſhing his ſword and holding out

* Inquiſ. 31 Henry VIII.

[m] *Libris.* Malmeſb. ubi ſup.
[n] Godwin, p. 367. and Guidot ſay, that he ſubſcribed himſelf only Johannes *Bathon.* He was the firſt biſhop of Bath, and after ſix more, of whom five were buried at Bath, the ſees were united in William Bitton, 1248.
[1] Adjutricis Piæ Felicis.
[2] Hic ſitus eſt.
[3] Cohortis [rather *Centurio*] Equitum.
[4] Decurioni.
[5] Glevi, or Gloceſter.
[6] Menſes.
[7] Dies.
[8] Filiae kariſſime fecerunt.

his

his ſhield; another foot ſoldier with a ſpear, and theſe letters acroſs a ſtone:

III VSA
IS. VXSC.

and the head of Meduſa with her ſnaky locks.

On the ſame river Avon (which here divides this county from Glouceſterſhire) on the weſt bank is *Cainſham*, called after Keina a holy Britiſh virgin, who, as the credulity of the laſt age perſuaded many, turned ſnakes into ſtones, becauſe ſuch kind of Luſus Naturæ are ſometimes found in the quarries there. I have ſeen a ſtone brought from hence reſembling a ſnake rolled up, the head, which was not perfect, projecting without, and the extremity of the tail lying in the centre. But in general the head is wanting. Here in the neighbouring fields and elſewhere grows wild the plant Percepier peculiar to England[o], which has a ſtrong bitter and ſharp taſte, and never exceeds a ſpan in the whole year, having no ſtalk but herbaceous flowers. It is a powerful and quick diuretic, and water diſtilled from it is uſeful in many caſes, as P. Pæna obſerves in his "Stirpium Adverſaria."

*Cainſham.*

Stone ſnakes.

Percepier.

Scarce five miles hence the Avon runs through the middle of *Briſtol*, called by the Britons *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, q. d. *the city Oder*[p] *in the Vale of Badon:* in the catalogue[q] of antient Britiſh cities *Caer Brito*, by the Saxons Bpıȝhtꝛtop, q. d. *the famous place*[r]. Thoſe who make it *Venta Belgarum* miſlead both themſelves and us[s]. This city, ſituate partly in Somerſet, partly in Glouceſterſhire, is to be reckoned to neither, but has its own magiſtrates, and is a county by itſelf. It ſtands on high ground between the Avon and Frome, is defended by theſe rivers and by walls: and was antiently ſurrounded by a double wall. Its buildings, both public and private, make ſo handſome an appearance as to anſwer to its name. The ſewers (which they call *Goutes*[t]) are ſo contrived to carry off and waſh away the filth, that nothing is wanting that can conduce to cleanlineſs or health. But on account of theſe ſewers no carts are uſed here, only ſledges. And it is ſo well ſupplied with proviſions, and ſo fully peopled, that it may rank next after London and York. The freedom and commodiouſneſs of the harbour, which admits ſhips under ſail into the heart of the city, has brought a great trade to it. The Avon riſes in ſuch a manner on the coming in of the tide, when the moon has paſſed its meridian height, as to raiſe ſhips eleven or twelve fathom. The citizens carry on a profitable trade all over Europe, and ſend ſhips to the moſt diſtant parts of America. When and by whom this city was founded is not eaſy to ſay; it ſeems, however, of more modern date, not being mentioned by our hiſtorians during the Daniſh invaſions. I am apt to think it aroſe firſt in the decline of the Saxon empire, as I do not find it named before A. D. 1063, when Harold, according to Florence of Worceſter, ſet ſail from *Briſtowe* with a fleet to reduce Wales. In the early Norman times, *Berton*, an adjoining farm, and *Briſtow*, paid to the king, as we find in the Survey, 110 marks of ſilver, and the burgeſſes returned that biſhop G. had 33 marks of ſilver and one mark of gold[u]. Afterward Robert[x] biſhop of Coutance, forming deſigns againſt William Rufus, made it the ſeat of war, fortifying this ſmall city I believe with that inner wall, part of which ſtill remains[y]. A few years after the bounds were enlarged; for on the ſouth *Radcliff*, a little ſuburb, was joined to the city by a ſtone bridge, ſo thick ſet with houſes, that it ſeemed a ſtreet rather than a bridge. This part is incloſed within the walls, and the inhabitants are free of the city. Hoſpitals are alſo every where erected for the benefit of the poor, and churches to the glory of God. Among the faireſt of the latter is St. Mary de Radcliffe, without the walls, with a grand aſcent of ſteps, the whole ſo ſpacious and well built, with an arched roof of ſtone and a lofty ſteeple, as to exceed, in my opinion, all the pariſh churches of England that I have yet ſeen. In this church the founder, William *Canninges*, has two honorary monuments. On one is his ſtatue in his gown, he having been five times mayor of this city: on the other the ſame figure in a religious habit, he having taken orders in his old age, and been dean of the collegiate church which he built at Weſtbury. Near this is another church called *Temple*, whoſe tower ſhakes ſo when the bells ring, that it has parted from the reſt of the building, and left a chink from top to bottom three fingers broad, opening and cloſing as the bells ring. Nor muſt we forget *St. Stephen's* church, whoſe lofty tower was built at great expence and in a beautiful ſtyle by one *Shipward*, citizen and merchant in the laſt age. On the eaſt and north many additional buildings have been erected, and defended by walls and the river Frome, which, after waſhing the walls, falls gently into the Avon, and forms a ſafe ſtation for ſhips, furniſhed with convenient wharfs for merchandize, and called the *Kay*. Below this at the conflux of the Avon and Frome is a plain planted with trees, making a pleaſant walk for the citizens. On the ſouth-eaſt, where it has not the defence of the rivers, Robert, natural ſon of Henry I. commonly called Robert Rufus, conſul of Glouceſter, built a large and ſtrong caſtle to defend his city, and piouſly ſet apart every tenth ſtone to build a chapel near St. James's priory, which he alſo founded below the city. He married Mabil, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Fitzhamon, who held this city in fee under the Conqueror. This caſtle was

*Briſtol.*

[o] Mr. Ray ſays it is not uncommon in foreign countries. Hiſt. Plant. IV. 14. Nor is it uncommon in England.

[p] Or the *other* city in the vale of Badon.

[q] Annexed to Nennius.

[r] *Britonum locus.* Gale. MS.

[s] Leland, com. in Cyg. Cant. v. *Avona.*

[t] Probably from the French word *Egouts.* They ſeem to be the *Voltæ* of William of Worceſter, Itin. p. 253.

[u] Domeſd. in Glouceſterſhire, p. 163. *Bertune* apud *Briſtove.* Biſhop G. means Giſo of Bath and Wells. It is ſurprizing biſhop Gibſon ſhould not recollect this prelate without puzzling himſelf about biſhops of Sherborn or Saliſbury, whoſe names had no ſuch initial, or of Glouceſter, which had no biſhops till Henry VIII.

[x] Geoffrey.

[y] Camden cites here William of Worceſter. His deſcription of Briſtol in his Itinerary, publiſhed by Mr. Naſmith, is a moſt extraordinary piece; a ſurvey and meaſurement of all the ſtreets taking up above 100 pages, from p. 161 to p. 285, with very little elſe.

ſcarce

ſcarce finiſhed before king Stephen laid cloſe ſiege to it, but was obliged to retire; and a few years after was confined in it, a ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainties of war. Beyond the Frome, over which is a bridge at Frome gate, we aſcend by a ſteep winding path to the top of the hill, from whence is a delightful proſpect over the city and harbour below. On the ſummit is a ſpacious green plain, whoſe centre is ſhaded with a double row of trees, among which is a ſtone pulpit, and a chapel, where Jordanus, the companion of Auſtin, the Apoſtle of England, is ſaid to have been buried. It is now a free ſchool, and adorned on both ſides with magnificent public buildings, not to mention the neat houſes of private people. Hence, on one hand, we come to the collegiate church called *Gaunts* from the builder ſir Henry *Gaunt*, who devoted himſelf here to God, regardleſs of worldly concerns; it is now converted to an orphan houſe by the liberality of Thomas *Carr*, a wealthy citizen. On the other hand oppoſite to this riſe two churches dedicated to St. Auſtin, one ſmaller and parochial, the other large, the ſee of a biſhop, and adorned with ſix prebendaries by Henry VIII. the greateſt part of which is now deſtroyed. Over the fine gate of the college is this inſcription:

REX HENRICVS II. ET DOMINVS ROBERTVS FILIVS HARDINGI, FILII REGIS DACIAE, HVIVS MONASTERII PRIMI FVNDATORES EXTITERVNT.

q. d. "King Henry II. and lord Robert the ſon of "Harding, ſon of the king of Denmark, were the "firſt founders of this monaſtery." This Robert, ſon of Harding, of the blood royal of Denmark, was an alderman [z] of Briſtol, and ſo great a favourite of king Henry, that by his favour his ſon Maurice [a] married the daughter of lord *Barkley*, whence his deſcendants, who flouriſhed in great honour, are ſtill ſtyled barons *Barkley*, and ſome of them are buried in this church *.

Baron *Berkeley.*

On each ſide of the Avon, as it takes its courſe hence, are ſteep rocks, formed as it were induſtriouſly by nature. One of them overhanging the eaſt ſide of the river, is called *St. Vincent's*, and abounds ſo with diamonds that one may fill buſhels with them. This plenty leſſens their value among us: for they are equal in tranſparency to thoſe of India, and inferior only in hardneſs: but I think them more remarkable for their natural hexangular or quadrangular ſurfaces. The other rock to the weſt likewiſe abounds with diamonds, lodged by the wonderful contrivance of nature as in matrices in hollow reddiſh ſtones of the colour of the ſoil. The Avon having paſſed theſe rocks empties itſelf in a bold ſtream into the Severn ſea.

*St. Vincent's* rock.

Britiſh Diamonds.

It remains that I recount the earls and dukes of this county. The firſt earl of Somerſet is ſaid to have been *William de Mohun*, or *Moion*, who ſeems to be the ſame whom the Empreſs Maud calls earl *William de Moion* † as witneſs to the charter by which ſhe created William de Mandevill earl of Eſſex. After him we have no clear account of the earls of Somerſet, except in this precept of Henry III. to Peter de Mawley, which I ſhall here ſubmit to the judgment of others ‡: "Know all men that we have re- "ceived the homage of our beloved uncle William "earl of Sarum for all the lands which he holds of "us, and eſpecially for the county of Somerſet, "which we have given him with all its appurtenances "for homage and ſervice, ſaving to ourſelves the "royalty: we therefore command you to give him "full poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid county, with all "its appurtenances; enjoining you not to omit any "thing relating to the ſaid earldom, &c. And we "charge all our earls, barons, knights, and free- "holders of the county of Somerſet to perform "fealty and homage to the ſaid earl, ſaving their "allegiance to our lord the king, and that they be "obedient and anſwerable to him in other reſpects "as to their Lord." Whether he was hereby conſtituted earl of Somerſet, as he was of Devon, let others determine: for a precept to the ſame purport was iſſued to Robert de Courtney relative to the ſaid William. Under this Henry III. as I find in a French MS. belonging to the knightly family of Mohun, it is recorded that Pope Innocent on a ſolemn feſtival created Reginald Mohun earl of *Eſte*, i. e. as the author underſtands it, of *Somerſet*, by delivery of a golden roſe, and the grant of a yearly penſion to be paid at the altar of St. Paul at London. So that he ſeems to have been not properly an earl, but an earl *apoſtolical*, as thoſe were then ſtyled who were created by the Pope, as thoſe created by the emperor were earls *imperial*, and had power to appoint notaries and meſſengers, legitimate baſtards, &c. under certain conditions. Long after *John de Beaufort*, natural ſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter by Catharine Swinford, being declared legitimate, with his brothers and ſiſters, by Richard II. by conſent of parliament, was advanced to the title of earl of Somerſet, and afterwards created marquis of Dorſet, and ſoon after ſtripped of that honour by Henry IV. who left him only the title of Somerſet [b]. He had three ſons, *Henry* earl of Somerſet, who died an infant; *John*, created by Henry V. firſt *duke* of Somerſet [c], whoſe only daughter Margaret was mother of Henry VII; and *Edmund*, who ſucceeded [d] his brother in the dukedom, and after having been ſome time Regent of France was recalled, charged with the loſs of Normandy, and roughly handled by the populace on that account. He fell in that calamitous war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in the firſt battle of St. Alban's [e]. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded him, who was a timeſerver, ſometimes ſiding with the Yorkiſts, ſometimes with the Lancaſtrians, till being taken by the former in the battle of Hexham he loſt his head for his inconſtancy [f]. His brother and ſuc-

Earls and dukes of *Somerſet.*

Earl apoſtolical.

See earls of *Dorſet.*

1396.

* Regiſter of the Monaſtery. † Matth. Paris, Hiſt. min. ‡ Pat. 1 H. III.

[z] *Patricius*; a principal man, Gibſon; alderman, Holland; lord mayor, MS Macro in Tan. 480.

[a] *Maurice*, who aſſumed the name of Gaunt from his mother's family, being, by the father, a Berkeley. Barret's Hiſtory of Briſtol, p. 343.

[b] He died 11 Henry IV. and is buried at Canterbury. Brook, 476. Dugdale does not ſay where.

[c] 21 Henry V. He died 22 Henry VI. and is buried at Winburn minſter. Dugdale, p. 123.

[d] He was created duke of Somerſet 26 Henry VI. Dugdale, Ib.

[e] 1455, and was buried in the abbey church at St. Albans.

[f] 1463, 3 Edward IV. He was probably buried at Hexham, though the arms on the tomb, ſhewn there for his, will not allow it to be aſſigned to him.

ceſſor *Edmund*, laſt duke of Somerſet of this family, after the defeat of the Lancaſtrians at Tewkeſbury, was dragged out of the church in which he had taken ſhelter covered with blood, and beheaded [g]. The male heirs of this family thus extinct, Henry VII. firſt conferred the title on his infant ſon *Edmund*, who ſoon after died [h], and then Henry VIII. gave it to his natural ſon *Henry Fitz Roy* [i]. He having no children, Edward VI. inveſted with it *Edward de St. Maur*, commonly called *Seimor*, who, full of honours, and loaded with titles (to wit, duke of Somerſet, earl of Hertford, viſcount Beauchamp, baron St. Maur, uncle and governor to the king, protector of his kingdoms, dominions, and ſubjects, lieutenant-general of his forces by ſea and land, treaſurer and earl marſhal of England, governor of the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, &c.) became on a ſudden the ſport of fortune, and for a trifling charge, deviſed by the malice of his enemies, loſt both his honours and his life [k].

In this county are reckoned 385 pariſhes.

[g] 1471, and was buried at Tewkeſbury.
[h] 1499, ſcarce five years old, buried at Weſtminſter.
[i] 1536, buried at Thetford 28 Henry VIII. removed to Framlingham. Dugdale, II. 305.
[k] Being beheaded on Tower hill, 1551. Where he was buried I have not found.

ADDITIONS.

# ADDITIONS.

THE county of Somerſet may rank among the maritime counties, bordering entirely on the north in a crooked line on part of the Iriſh ſea, commonly called the Briſtol channel. It is in length, from eaſt to weſt, from Catharine near Bath to Oare on the borders of Devon, upwards of eighty miles; from north to ſouth upwards of ſixty-five, and in circumference two hundred, comprehending forty hundreds, twenty-nine market-towns, 482 pariſhes, 1,075,000 acres, and 44,686 houſes, and ſends eighteen members to parliament[a]. The Saxons called the inhabitants Sumurætar, Sumorræte, Sumærrætar, and the country Sumerreteſcyre[b].

The principal rivers are the *Avon*, *Ax*, *Brew*, or *Brent*, *Parret*, antiently *Pedred*, and *Yow*, all communicating with the Briſtol channel, which is not the caſe with another *Ax*, *Cale*, *Chew*, *Ex*, or *Frome*. The incloſed parts of the county are as romantically irregular as the coaſts. The larger chain of hills are the *Quantock*, between Taunton and the ſea, *Brendon*, near Quantock, *North* hill, near Minchard, *Poldon*, near Bridgewater, *Mendip*, *Broadfield down*, between Briſtol and Wrington, *Leighdown*, in Portbury hundred, *Dundriy* hill, near Briſtol, *Lanſdown*, near Bath. *Whitedown* is near Chard and *Blackdown* on the borders of Devonſhire. There are no fewer than 24 moors, beſides *Brentmarſh*, a vaſt extent of moraſſy ground between the rivers Ax, Brent and Parret, Mendip hill, and the Channel; and there were five foreſts and three chaces. The vineyards of moſt note were at Bath, Glaſtonbury, Meare, and Pamborrow[c].

King Alfred poſſeſſed in this county Hardington, Carhampton, Burnham, Wedmore, Chedder, Chewton, Quantock, Adrington, Crewkern[d].

The principal landholders in this county in the Norman ſurvey were the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Bayeux, Coutance, and Wells: the religious houſes of Bath, Glaſtonbury, Muchelney, Athelney, Shafteſbury, Caen, Montebourg, and St. *Peter's at Rome*; earls Euſtace, Hugh Mortaigne; Baldwin de Exeter, Roger de Curcelle, Roger Arundel, Walter de Doway, William de Moion, William d'Ow, William de Faleiſe, Ralph de Pomerey, Alured de Iſpania, Turſtin Fitz Ralph, Serlo de Burce.

Porlock. *Porlock*, in a fine romantic ſituation, was a market town; but the market is now held only thrice a year. It had an extenſive chace, and a palace of the Saxon kings. Some old monuments are in the church[e].

Minehead. "From Dunſter, two miles to *Minheved*, which "hath ons a week a praty market; the faireſt part "ſtands in the bottom of an hill, the reſt runs up "ſteep along the hill, at the top of which is a fair "pariſh church. The town is exceeding full of "Iriſhmen. The pier lies at the north-eaſt point "of the hill[f]." The Conqueror gave this place to William de Moion, from whoſe family it came to the Luttrells. It is a borough and port, incorporated by queen Elizabeth, governed by two conſtables, and drove a ſmall trade with Ireland, to which it is the moſt frequented paſſage in theſe parts, and live cattle were brought over till prohibited by Charles II. The quay was repaired by the Luttrells. Herrings were caught here as they came up the Severn in ſhoals about Michaelmas, and ſent to the markets in the Mediterranean, but they have left the coaſt. 12 William III. an act paſſed for recovering, ſecuring, and keeping in repair this harbour: and here is an almſhouſe, a good market and fair, and a ſmall woollen manufactory[g].

On the rocks off Minehead, at low water, is a ſpecies of limpet, which contains a liquor very curious for marking fine linen, from a white vein lying tranſverſely in a little furrow next to the head of the fiſh, which, after breaking the ſhell carefully, may be taken out by a bodkin. The letters, or figures, will at firſt be a light green, and change, according to the ſeaſon of the year, to a deeper green, or deeper purple red, and after waſhing in ſcalding water and laying out to dry, to a fair bright crimſon, which will abide all future waſhing[h].

Horeſton. Porlock bay. "At *Horeſtown*, three miles below Mineheved be- "ginnith the rode that is commonly called *Porlogh* "*bay*, a meatly good rode for ſhippes[i]." Here Harold landed from Ireland 1052, and, being oppoſed by the inhabitants, ſlew a great number of them, and carried off great booty[k]. A ſmall unfiniſhed oval camp, the upper trenches very deep, the entrance in the ſouth, a mile and half ſouth-weſt from the church in a wood, is ſuppoſed to have been thrown up on this occaſion; ſwords and other weapons have been found within the area[l]. The Danes had before landed here 918, as alſo at *Watchet*, or *Weced*, *Wecheport*[m], *Weſedport*[n], *Weſefforti*[o], but were repulſed[p]. They ruined the latter 987, and 997[q]. The late ſir William Wyndham built a pier at it, but the principal trade is in coal and kelp[r].

Watchet. *Watchet* is in *St. Decuman's* pariſh, in a fruitful vale, on the Briſtol channel. It had formerly a great herring fiſhery, but now only a few ſhips. In the ſame pariſh[s], lies *Orchard Wyndham*, once belonging to the Orchards, who had great poſſeſſions in the county. From them it came to the *Sydenhams*, and from them by marriage to the *Wyndhams*. "Orchard, where Mr. John Wyndham dwelleth, is in "the pariſh of St. Decun, alias Decumane. The "firſt Sydenham purchaſed it, the ſecond Sydenham built moſt of the good buildings here[t], "the third Sydenham dyed, leving a ſunne and two "daughters, one of whom was married to John "Wyndham, a younger brother of Wyndham of "Felbridge in Norfolke." The weſt part was built by Sir John Wyndham, and ſome part by the Orchards. The family of Wyndham are originally of Norfolk, and ſettled here by marriage with the Sydenhams in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William was created a baronet by Charles II. his grandſon and

Orchard Wyndham.

[a] Magna Brit. IV. 722. Collinſon's Hiſtory of Somerſet, I. xi. lii. [b] Gibſon. [c] Collinſon, I. xiii. xv.
[d] See his will, Ox. 1788. 4to. [e] Collinſon, II. p. 34—40. [f] Leland, II. 63.
[g] Gibſon. Collinſon, II. p. 26. 33. [h] Collinſon, Ib. 29, 30. Cole, Phil. Tranſ. Abr. II. p. 825.
[i] Leland, II. 63. [k] Saxon Chron. p. 166. [l] Collinſon, II. p. 36.
[m] Henry Huntingdon. [n] Hoveden. [o] Brompton. [p] Saxon Chron. p. 105.
[q] Ib p. 126—129. [r] Collinſon, III. p. 486. [s] Collinſon, III. p. 487-9. [t] Leland, II. p. 60.

nameſake

ſameſake diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſtateſman in the reign of Anne, and died 1740, and his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded on the death of Algernon duke of Somerſet to the title of earl of Egremont, which is enjoyed by his grandſon. Their monuments are to be ſeen in St. Decuman's church.

Dunſtar. "*Duneſtorre* toun ſtondith in a botom. The pa-
"roch church is ſet on ground ſomewhat riſing.
"There is a very celebrate market ons a weke, and
"a fair every Whitſun Monday. The town makith
"cloth. The glory of this town roſe by the *Moions*
"that were afterwards earls of Somerſet. They had
"*jura regalia* here, and builded the right goodly and
"ſtrong caſtle, which hath been fulle of goodly
"building, but now there is but only a chapel in
"good caſe, which ſir Hugh *Luttrelle* did of late
"repair. There is a praty park joining to the eaſt
"part of the caſtelle—The late priory of black
"monks ſtoode in the rootes of the north-weſt ſide
"of the caſtle, and was a cell to Bath. The whole
"church of the late priory ſerveth now for the
"pariſh church; aforetimes the monkes had the eaſt
"part cloſid up for their uſe. In the north part of
"this was buried under an arch by the high altar
"one of the Lutterels, or, as I rather think, one of
"the Moions, for he hath a garland about his hel-
"met, and ſo were lordes of old time uſed to be
"buried. Ther lie two images in the ſouth ſide of
"the chancel of one of the Moions and his wife,
"and thereby lay another of one of the Everards,
"gentlemen, ſet up by the Moions, in token
"whereof they had a part of the caſtle to defend by
"ſervice. The image lies now between two arches
"or boteres[u] in the church-yard[v]." The priory was for Benedictines, and valued at £. 34. *per annum*[w]. Dunſter belongs ſtill to the Lutterells. Sir John Fownes Lutterell reſides in the caſtle, which is a large ſtately edifice, now in excellent repair, on a ſteep woody hill, commanding a view of the town, the ſea, and the mountain of South Wales. William Prynne was confined in it. The town once ſent members to parliament, but has loſt its market. In the eaſt part of the church, which, on a diſpute, 1499, between the pariſhioners and the priory, was reſerved for the latter, and now neglected, are ſeveral antient monuments of the Mohuns, Lutterels, and Everards, and in a vault under the chancel, 19 coffins of the Lutterel family[x].

Cutcombe. Dunbery. In *Cutcombe* pariſh, is *Dunbery*, a high mountain 1770 feet above the ſea at high water mark, the higheſt mountain in the weſt of England, on which is a vaſt collection of rough looſe ſtones from 1 to 200lb. weight each, and among them the ruins of three large fire hearths, about eight feet ſquare, built of rough unwrought ſtones, forming an equilibrial triangle; and in the middle of the three another hearth, conſiderably larger. At the diſtance of near a mile, and above 200 feet lower, are veſtiges of two other hearths, with vaſt quantities of rough looſe disjointed ſtones ſcattered round them. Theſe are remains of thoſe beacons formerly erected on this elevated ſpot, in order to alarm the country in times of civil diſcord or foreign invaſion[y].

"*Carnton* is ſhortly ſpoken for *Carantoke's toun*, C
"wher yet is a chapel of this ſainct, that ſumtyme
"was the paroch chirche. Ther lyith one Elizabeth,
"wife to one of the Luterelles afore the high altar
"under a plain ſtone[z]." This monument is now gone.

*Carhampton* is a ſmall village, giving name to a hundred on the Briſtol channel, and ſuppoſed to have taken its own from Carantacus, a Britiſh ſaint, ſon of Kerdic, prince of Cardigan[a].

*Old Cleve* abbey, three miles from Orchard, C was founded by William de Romare before 1188 for Ciſtertians, valued at £. 155. *per annum*[b]. Here was a chapel of the Virgin Mary on a rock with a ſtone inn for pilgrims[c]. Of the abbey three ſides of a court and the ſhell of a gate towre are ſtill to be ſeen[d].

On the rocks and pebbles waſhed by the Severn, eſpecially near Old Cleve, between Dunſter and Watchet, grows the *Lichen Marinus*, or ſea liverwort, commonly called *Laver*. When the tide is out, the inhabitants gather it, and cleanſe and pickle it for exportation, being of a pleaſant taſte, very nouriſhing, a good antiſcorbutic, and good both for food and medicine[e].

Above *Bicknoller* church is *Trendle* caſtle, and Bi weſt of it *Turk's* caſtle, two antient fortifications, the firſt very entire, the other ſmaller[f].

*Combe Sydenham*, in *Stoke Gomer*, the antient ſeat of the Sydenhams, in very fine ruins[g].

South-weſt of St. Decuman's, at *Nettlecomb*, was a Ne ſeat of the Rawleighs, whoſe monuments are ſtill to be ſeen in the church, and who were ſucceeded by the Trevilyans, of Corniſh extraction, enriched afterward by marriage with great eſtates in Devon, and this county hereabouts. It is ſtill the ſeat of Sir John Trevilyan. One front is antient. In a field, called *Knap Dane*, in Nettlecombe, were found a vaſt quantity of human bones, ſuppoſed of the Danes who landed at Watchet, A. D. 918.[h] In this neighbourhood is *Quantockſhead*, many years one of Qu the antient ſeats of the family of Luttrell[i], of whom thea Robert was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of this realm 23 Edward I. From Eaſt Quantockſhead runs a ridge of hills of the ſame name through a rich country ſouthward as far as the vale of Taunton Dean; affording a moſt pleaſing proſpect, with a great variety of ſea and land, barrenneſs and fertility.

*Stoke Curcy* is a good village[k]. It had a cell to the Stok Benedictine abbey of Lonly in Normandy, valued at £. 58.[l] and here are the remains of a caſtle built by Fulk de Brent. Thomas Palmer, eſq; of Farefield-houſe, in Stoke Curcy, began to collect for a hiſtory of the county, but was prevented by death 1734[m].

More eaſt of this place, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, is *Cannington*, in the marſhes about which biſhop Ca Gibſon inclined to place the ſcene of the Daniſh ravages A. D. 1010, but on maturer conſideration he conjectured Ranincganmæpcer was a miſprint for Rantincganmæpcer[n]. Charles II. gave this place to lord Clifford, of Chudleigh[o]. It now belongs to Sir Charles Hales, bart. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Curcy, ſewer to

[u] q. Buttreſſes.
[v] Leland, II. 61, 62.
[w] Tanner, p. 467.
[x] Collinſon, II. p. 7—19.
[y] Collinſon, II. p. 5.
[z] Leland, II. 63.
[a] Collinſon, II. p. 2.
[b] Tanner, p. 471.
[c] Leland, II. 61.
[d] Engraved in Collinſon, III. 512.
[e] Gibſon. Collinſon, III. p. 487.
[f] Collinſon, III. p. 501.
[g] Ib. p. 547.
[h] Ib. p. 535.
[i] Leland II. 60.
[k] Leland II. 63.
[l] Tanner, p. 468. Collinſon, I. p. 250, 251.
[m] Collinſon, I. p. 255. 258.
[n] Ind. ad Saxon Chron. p. 140 in v. Q. if it be the *Kanone* of Aſſer. Ind. voc. ed. Wiſe.
[o] Gibſon.

the

the Empreſs Maud, valued at £. 39.[p] Their church ſtood eaſt of the pariſh church, which was "very "fair and well adorned, and the toun a praty up-"landyſche one[q]."

Douſeborough. Stringſton. *Douſeborough* caſtle, in *Stringſton* pariſh, three quarters of a mile round, has a double bank and wide ditch, the whole covered with oak coppice wood, among which may be traced a prætorium: and at *Putſham*, in the neighbouring pariſh of *Kilve*, have been found coins of Dioclefian, Maximian, Gallienus, and ſome of the 30 tyrants[r].

Exford. Ex r. The environs of *Exford*, on the river *Ex*, in the extremeſt point of the county next to Devonſhire, for many miles, were formerly a foreſt called *Exmoor*, now a wild waſte interſected by deep winding valleys and romantic hollows. The office of foreſter is held of the crown by Sir Thomas Acland, bart. It is principally ſtocked with ſheep, a ſmall breed of horſes and cattle from the adjoining pariſhes, and a few wild deer. Many curious plants and flowers grow here, and a number of barrows are ſcattered over this tract, together with many circular entrenchments thrown up for religious rites or feats of exerciſe, except *Cow* caſtle, on the river Barle, north-weſt from Withypool. A mile and a half weſt from the church are veſtiges of ſome very antient iron works, in which tradition ſays the wood of the foreſt was conſumed[s].

Exmoor foreſt.

Barlinch. In *Brompton Regis* was *Barlinch* priory, founded by William de Say in the reign of Henry II. for black canons, valued at £. 98. *per annum*[t].

Dulverton. *Dulverton* is a ſmall antient market-town, in a deep valley, on the edge of Devonſhire, which is here divided from this county by the river Ex, and the Sydenham family have a noble manſion-houſe a mile from the town[u]. In Hawkridge, by the bridge, is *Mounſey*, or *Monceaux* caſtle, held at the Conqueſt by Alured de Iſpania[x].

Odcombe. *Odcombe* is not a little remarkable in modern times for the frolicks and adventures of Tom Coryat, ſon of its rector, who rambled over the greateſt part of the known world, and publiſhed his adventures in a quarto volume, 1611, reprinted 1776 in three volumes octavo[y]. It alſo gave birth, 1659, to the learned Dr. Humphry Hody, whoſe father was rector here, and who died 1706.

Ivel. "*Ivelle* village ſtandith on the ſame ſide the river "that Ivelcheſter doth[z]," and three miles lower the river comith by *Ivel* village that ſtandith on the other ripe contrary to Ivel and Ivelceſtre. The firſt of theſe *Ivels* is the preſent village of *Ivelton* or *Yeovelton*.

Yeovil. The ſecond is *Yeovil*, now a large and tolerably well-built market town. In it is a ſmall croſs like thoſe at Sherborn and Stalbridge in its neighbourhood. It is remarkable for its inn, whoſe late landlord, Forbes, had collected a great variety of curioſities and antiquities which are preſerved by his ſucceſſor. It is a large and populous town, pleaſantly ſituated, having a ſtone bridge of three arches over the river Yeo or Ivel, the *Velox* of Ravennas, which riſes from ſeven ſprings, called the *Seven Siſters*, near Sherborne. "The towne ſtandith pleaſantly on a "rokky hille, and is metely well buildid. It is "privileged with great libertes, and keepithe courts "for deciding of ſutes[a]." It has a market and two fairs, and had formerly a large manufactory of woollen cloth, but now the chief is glove-making, which employs a great number of hands. Roman coins and pavements have been diſcovered here. Here is an alms-houſe, founded 1476, by John Wooburne, canon of St. Paul's, for a maſter and twelve poor perſons of both ſexes[b].

East Coker. At *Eaſt Coker*, a neighbouring village, was found in ditching, about twenty years ago, in a field belonging to Mr. Forbes aforeſaid, a teſſelated pavement two or three yards ſquare, repreſenting perſons lying on a couch ſurrounded by torches and bordered with animals. It lay on each ſide the entrance of a room which they called a chapel, under which was a hypocauſt, and many coffins and bones probably of later date; and foundations were ſaid to remain undiſturbed about it. An account of it was drawn up by Dr. Denham, phyſician at Yeovil; but the tenant being a poor man, after numbers had ſeen it, ploughed it up under pretence it ſpoiled his field[c]. Every place hereabouts bears marks of Romanity.

West Coker. At *Weſt Coker* was a cell to St. Stephen's abbey at Caen, at the diſſolution of alien priories given to the priory of Montacute[d].

N. Cadbury. At *North Cadbury* was a college founded or rather intended by William lord Botreaux, in the reign of Henry VI.[e] The church is beautifully ſituated on a ridge of hills, and cloſe to the manſion-houſe now belonging to Francis Newman, eſq.

Camalet. "At the very ſouth ende of the chirch of South "Cadbyri ſtandith *Camallate*, ſumtyme a famoſe toun "or caſtelle upon a very torre or hille, wunderfully "enſtrengthenid of nature, to the which be two "enteringes up by very ſtepe way, one by north-"eſte, and another by ſouth-weſt. The very roote "of the hille whereon this forteres ſtode is more "than a mile in cumpace. In the upper part of the "coppe of the hille be four diches or trenches, and "a balky waulle of yerth betwixt every one of them. "In the very toppe of the hille above al the trenchis "is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20 acres or more by "eſtimation, wher yn dyverſe places men may ſe "fundations and *rudera* of walles. Ther was much "duſky blew ſtone that people of the villages there-"by hath caryid away. This top withyn the upper "waulle is twenty acres of ground and more, and "hath bene often plowid, and borne very good "corne. Much gold, ſylver, and coper of the "Romaine coynes hath bene found ther yn plouing, "and likewiſe in the feldes at the rootes of this hille, "with many other antique thinges, and eſpecially "by Eſte. Ther was found, *in hominum memoria*, "a horſeſhoe of ſylver at Camallate. The people can "tell nothing ther but that they have hard ſay that "Arture much reſortid to Camallate. Diverſe vil-"lages there about bere the name of Camalat by an "addition, as Quene Camalat, and other[f]." Le-

[p] Tanner, p. 468. [q] Leland, II. 59. Collinſon, I. p. 231. [r] Collinſon, Ib. p. 261.
[s] Ib. II. p. 19. 21. [t] Ib. III. p. 502, 503. Tanner, p. 472. [u] Collinſon, III. p. 520. 523. [x] Ib. p. 529.
[y] See Collinſon, II. p. 326, and Ath. Ox. I. p. 426. He was the James Boſwell of the laſt century.
[z] Leland III. 91. [a] Leland, VII. 80, a.
[b] Collinſon, III. 202. 210. [c] Brit. Top. II. p. 226. Collinſon, II. p. 340.
[d] Collinſon, II. 345. [e] Tanner, p. 477. Collinſon, II. p .65. [f] Leland II. 46.

land, in his Aſſertio Arthuri, p. 28, ſpeaks of the vaſt ditches and ramparts as the wonder of nature and art, and ſays that common writers miſtook Camalet for Wincheſter. Selden writes, that it was full of ruines and reliques of old buildings[g]. Dr. Stukeley[h] gives it to the Romans. He ſays it is made in the ſolid rock, has three or four ditches quite round, ſometimes more, its figure ſquariſh, but conforming to the ſhape of the hill. The area upwards of thirty acres. A higher work within ditched round is called king Arthur's palace, and might have been the prætorium, and have ſerved him too. The rampart is made of great ſtones covered with earth, with only one entrance from the eaſt, guarded by ſix or ſeven ditches. Many round ſtones ſuppoſed for ſlings or croſs bows have been found in this camp. Roman coin has been found in plenty here, and all the country round. In the fourth ditch is a never-failing ſpring called king Arthur's well, near which have been dug up ſquare ſtones, door jambs with hinges, and vaults are ſaid to be thereabouts. Many pavements and arches, hand grindſtones, and other camp utenſils, urns, fibulæ, and pateræ, have been found at top. The Doctor was told of a road acroſs the fields that bears rank corn called king Arthur's hunting cauſey. He ſuppoſes this caſtle the *Colomeæ* of Ravennas, and the neareſt ſtation to it is *Iſchalis*. This moſt magnificent earthwork belonged to the Hungerfords, and in Leland's time to Francis Haſtings earl of Huntingdon, who had been Leland's pupil. Nennius, or rather his interpolater Samuel, mentions *Caer Celemon* among his Britiſh cities. Leland, in his margin, ſays *Cath* ſignifies *war* in Britiſh. The ſupereminent appearance of this camp might entitle it to the name of the *War camp* or *town* by way of eminence. Different MSS. of Nennius[i] place the 11th battle of Arthur againſt the Saxons at *Mons Badonicus*, and at *Agned Cath-Regenion*, which the margin ſays "is in Sumerſet-"ſhire, which we call Cath-bregion," Lluyd makes it Edinburough, and Priſe for *Agned* reads *Aſſuet*[k]. In the Inquiſition of William laſt lord Botreaux it is called *Cadbury* caſtle[l], and hence it is that the country people now know it by no other name, and give the name of *Camalet* to the next hill, under which the turnpike road paſſes, but which has no works on it. Leland barely mentions the two *Cadburys*[m]. The church of South Cadbury, with its ſtone ſpire, not mentioned by Collinſon, II. 73, ſtands cloſe under the weſt end of Camalet caſtle hill. On the north wall of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, is an epitaph for "John Mulys of "Halmſton, Devon, familia oriundus ſui nominis "quæ inſignita erat olim titulo de North Cad-"bury[n]." The *Moels* occur at North Cadbury as early as Stephen's reign. *Roger*, ſon of Nicholas here mentioned, held this lordſhip, which paſſed, on the death of his grandſon *Nicholas*, to the *Botreauxes*[o]. They held it till the death of William the laſt lord 2 Edward IV. without iſſue male[p], when it deſcended with a great eſtate to *Mary* his daughter and heir, married to *Robert* lord *Hungerford*, and from them to their grandaughter lady *Mary* Hungerford, married to *Edward* lord *Haſtings and Hungerford*, father to *George* firſt of that ſurname earl of Huntingdon, in whoſe family it continued to the reign of James I. when ſir *Francis* Haſtings, younger ſon to Francis earl of Huntingdon, being poſſeſſed of the ſame, and having no children, alienated it[q] to Richard Newman, whoſe deſcendants poſſeſſed it[r].

At *Queen Camel*, a town of note before it was burnt in the beginning of the laſt century, is a ſtinking mineral ſpring called the Black Well, good in ſcrophulous complaints[s]. It iſſues from between crevices of the rocks at the bottom of the little river, cloſe to the bank, and would be loſt in the water of the ſtream; but it is fenced round by a ſtone wall raiſed above the common level of the river, which, however, ſometimes overflows it: when this is the caſe, they lade out the water on the fall of the flood, and the well is then filled by the ſulphur ſpring. It is much uſed in the country.

"I enterid by ſouth-weſt into Ilcheſter over a
"great ſtone bridge of ſeven arches, now one of
"two, yn the midle whereof were two litle houſes
"of ſtone, one of the right hand, wher the com-
"mune gaiol is for priſoners yn Somerſetſhir. The
"other houſe is on the lift hand, the leſſer of booth
"ſeemed to me to have bene a chapelle. The toune
"of *Ilcheſter* hath beene a very large thyng, and one
"of the auncienteſt townes yn al that quarter. At
"this tyme it is yn wonderful decay as a thing in a
"maner raſid with men of warre. There hath
"been *in hominum memoria* four paroche chirchis
"yn the toune, whereof one yet is occupied; tokens
"of the other two yet ſtond, and the fourth is clene
"yn ruine. There is a fre chapelle in the toune, the
"bakſide whereof cummith to the ryver ſide even
"hard bynethe the bridge, and ther joynith a right
"praty manſion houſe to this chapelle. I have hard
"ſay that many yeres ſyns ther was a nunry where
"this chapelle is. Ther was alſo a late a houſe of
"freres yn this toun. The greateſt token of
"auncient building that I ſaw yn al the toune ys a
"ſtone gate archid and voltid, and a chapelle or
"chirch of St. Michael over it[t]." There were not leſs than ſix churches in this town. The preſent pariſh church is very mean, but has an octagon tower and a N. chapel; the remains of the priory church, whoſe north tranſept is uſed for ſpinning ſilk, ſhew it to have been magnificent. It belonged to a houſe of friers preachers, or Grey friers, founded before 11 Edward I. In the weſt part of the town, oppoſite to it, is an almſhouſe for ſix poor men. Leland's free chapel by the bridge, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, is ſtill known by the name of *White hall*, now a weaving ſhop, antiently an hoſpital, and then a nunnery, and at laſt a free chapel[u]. Near it was a houſe of lepers. If this be not Leland's houſe on the right hand of the bridge, that is quite gone; but his chapel on the left hand is ſtill

[g] Notes on Polyolbion, p. 54.
[h] Itin. I. p. 142. Pl. xliii.
[i] c. 62.
[k] Bertram's note. Collinſon II. p. 72.
[l] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 631.
[m] II. p. 46.
[n] Gibſon.
[o] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 619, 620.
[p] Dugdale, Ib. I. p. 631.
[q] Dugdale, I. p. 588. Gibſon.
[r] Collinſon, II. p. 68.
[s] Collinſon, II. p. 75.
[t] Leland II. 51.
[u] Tanner, p. 474.

a dwelling-

Fig.2.p120.

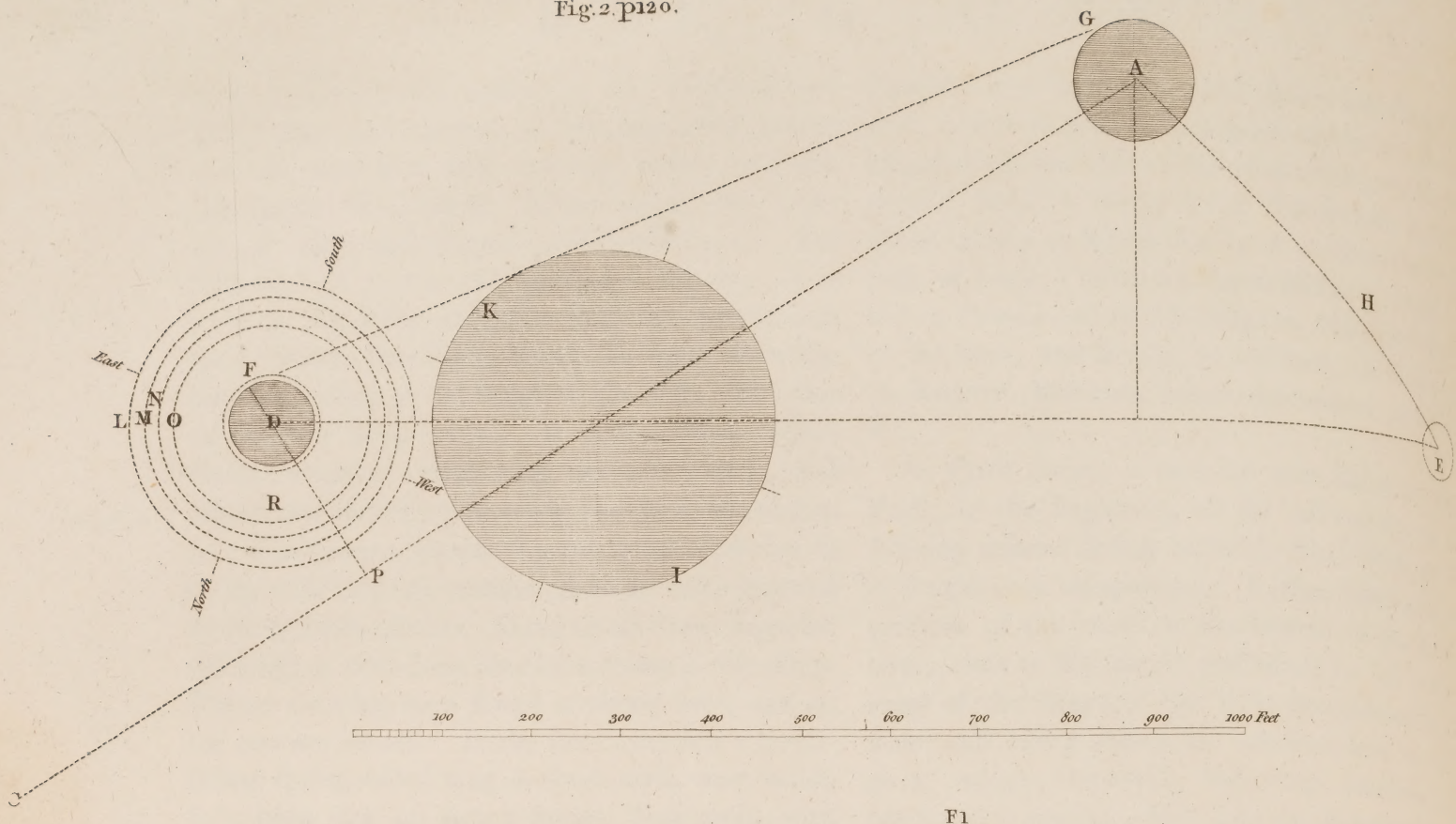


Fig.3. p.120.

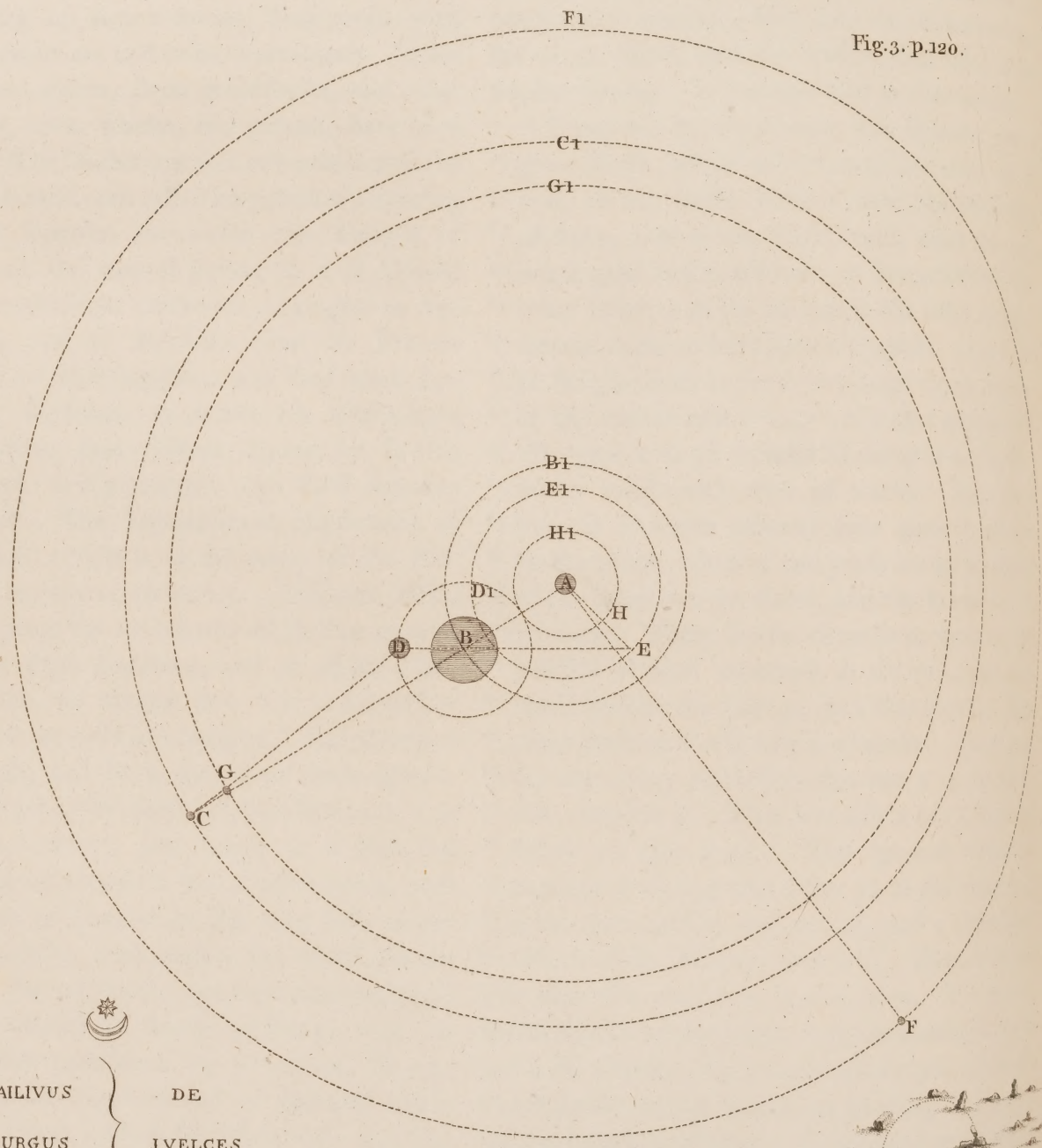


Fig.1.p93.

Fig.4.p121.

Fra.s Cary Sculp.

a dwelling-houſe. Dr. Stukeley[x] meaſured the Roman ſtation, 300 paces by 200; the Foſs way paſſing through the middle makes the preſent principal ſtreet. On the north-eaſt ſide next the river were foundations of the wall and Roman bricks: the weſt ditch is a road called *Yard Lane*. Veſtiges of the wall of ſtone and brick, and ditch, very viſible in many places. He ſaw a teſſelated pavement juſt dug up and deſtroyed. The town extended beyond the river to the weſt, and at the north angle beyond the old ditch to the river have been ſome fortifications of the late civil wars. They talk of a caſtle where is now the gaol[y], rebuilt on the modern improved plan. The bailiff's ſtaff is a curious antique of braſs gilt, with four ſtatues of two kings, a queen, and an angel, and round the bottom, in two lines,

*Jeſu de druerie,*
*Neme dunetmie.*

It was probably the head of a croſier from the abbey fixed on this ſtaff. We have copied it, pl. IV. fig. 1. from a drawing of Dr. Stukeley corrected by the original.

Ilcheſter gave birth, 1214, to the famous Roger Bacon, who died 1292, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe the poeteſs, who was born 1674, and died 1737. She reſided ſome time in Whatley pariſh[z]. Stephen Fox was created lord Ilcheſter 1741, and earl of Ilcheſter 1756, which title is enjoyed by his ſon Henry-Thomas, ſecond and preſent earl.

Stephen, father of the firſt earl, was born at Farley, in this county, 1627, and, accompanying his elder brother John to Paris after the battle of Worceſter, 1651, was appointed paymaſter to the king's houſehold, and after the Reſtoration paymaſter-general of all the forces in England, and firſt clerk of green cloth. He built the church of Farley at his own charge, and founded an hoſpital there for ſix old men and ſix old women, under a chaplain or warden, and a charity ſchool for ſix boys and as many girls, to be taught by the ſaid chaplain. He alſo built an hoſpital at Brome, in Suffolk, and another at Aſhby in Northamptonſhire. In the north part of Wiltſhire he rebuilt a chancel entirely, not from any intereſt he had in the tithes, but out of kindneſs to the rector, who was unable to do it. He built Culford church in Suffolk, and paved the nave of Saliſbury cathedral, to which he was in other reſpects a great benefactor. He was the firſt projector of the noble deſign of Chelſea hoſpital, towards which he contributed above 130,000*l.* He was knighted 1665, made one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, and firſt commiſſioner of the office of maſter of the horſe 1679, joint paymaſter of the forces with Mr. Johnſon, till, on the death of the latter, he procured it for his ſon. In theſe offices he was continued by James II. and William III. and died at the age of 89, at his houſe at Chiſwick, Oct. 28, 1716, and was buried at Farley, having, 1703, in his 76th year, married a ſecond wife, by whom he had two ſons Stephen, late earl of Ilcheſter, and Henry, late lord Holland.

*Northover* is an adjoining village on the other ſide of the bridge, with a church. Northover.

"One Ivuerney [Gyverney] was owner of *Li-* Limington.
"*mington* towne and lordſhip. He lyith richely
"buried in a fair chapelle on the north ſide of the
"paroche chirche. Ther lyith alſo in the ſouth
"arche of the ſame chapelle a gentleman and his
"wife, I think alſo of the Iuuverneys, who dwellid,
"as ſum think, in the farme at the north-eaſt ſide
"of the church. Their landes cam by heires ge-
"nerale to the Bonievilles of Devonſhire[a]." In a niche under the north window of the north chapel lies the effigy of Sir Richard Gyverney, founder of the chantry, and at his feet that of a woman veiled. Under the arch which divides this chapel from the nave, is a large tomb, with the effigy of another of the Gyverney family, probably Sir Gilbert and his lady by his ſide. All theſe figures are much mutilated[b]. Limington rectory was held by Wolſey, whoſe cipher is on a pew in the chancel.

The river Ivel is the *Velox* of Ravennas. *Pill-* Pillbridge.
*bridge*, a little lower, ſeems to retain its name.

The Foſs road runs in its original ſtate from Ilcheſter to Stoke and Petherton bridge. On the left of it is *Montacute* hill, a copped round eminence encompaſſed at bottom with a broad verge of woods. Montacute hill.
On its top has been a caſtle and chapel, now a tower, 60 feet high, and below a religious houſe built by the earl of Moriton in the reign of the Conqueror. Upon the ſame hilly ridge is a Roman camp called *Hampden* hill, nearly three miles in circuit, with a double ditch to which leads a vicinal way from Stoke[c]. The north-weſt part, naturally the moſt difficult of acceſs, was ſeparated from the other by a very ſtrong high rampart of ſtone and earth, called the *Combe*, incloſing above twenty acres. Many Roman coins have been dug up here. In the watering-place below, now a moraſs, are the remains of ſeveral large ciſterns juſt under the ſurface. The vallum round this camp is almoſt entire, the entrenchments extending a conſiderable way beyond the regular line of fortification. The freeſtone in this hill has furniſhed materials for the churches for many miles round in this and the neighbouring counties.

"The toune of Montegue hath a poore market, Montacute.
"and is builded of ſtone, as communely al townes
"thereaboute be. I redde in the booke of the
"Antiquities of Gleſſenbyri that this toun was
"caullid yn the Saxons tyme *Logaresburch*. Sum
"thynk that ther was a great caſtel and foretreſſe at
"this toune yn the Saxons tyme. Sum ſay that the
"counte of Moretone builded a caſtelle there ſone
"after the Conqueſt. He chaungid the olde name,
"and caullid it Montegue, bycauſe it ſtode on a ſharpe
"point of an hille. He began a priory of three or
"four blake monkes under the hill, enduing it with
"three fair lordeſhippes. He toke part with Ro-
"bert Curthoſe agayn king Henry I. and after was

[x] Itin. I. p. 146. Pl. lxxii.
[z] Collinſon, II. p. 230.
[c] Stukeley, Ib. p. 148.
[y] Stukeley, Ib. Collinſon, III. p 297. 305.
[a] Leland, II. 52.
[b] Collinſon, III. 219.

"toke

" toke and put in priſon, and his lands attaintid, " and the three lordſhips taken away from the pri- " ory. Henry I. would have removed the monks " to Lamport, but they choſe to ſtay here. Regi- " nald Cancellarius in the reign of Henry I. was " prior here, and enlarged the houſe with buildings " and poſſeſſions, and the whole lordſhip of Mon- " tegue being in the monks poſſeſſion, the nota- " ble caſtle fell to ruin, and was taken down to make " the priory, ſo that many yeres ſince no building " of it remained, only a chapell was ſett on the " very top of the dungeon and yet ſtondith [d]." The priory was founded for Cluniacs, and valued at £. 456. *per annum*[e]. The town has now no market.

*Logar* or *Logwar's* name is ſuppoſed to have been preſerved on one of the Glaſtonbury pyramids, and to have been a biſhoprick, the town being called after the Conqueſt *Biſhopſton*, which name remains ſtill in the ſtreet and chief tithing. It is probable Robert earl of Montague, who came in with the Conqueror, built the caſtle, and called it, from the ſharpneſs of the hill, or after the name of Drogo de Montagu, whom he appointed his firſt caſtellan. His ſon William founded the priory at the foot of the hill. Reginald, chancellor to Henry I. and prior here, converted the remains of the caſtle into a beautiful chapel of St. Michael, with ſtone ſtairs from the foot of the hill to the top [f]. Sir Edward Philips, ſerjeant to Queen Elizabeth, built here, 1580, a noble manſion, ſtill ſtanding, 92 feet in front, with a gallery 189 feet long, originally a library, but plundered in the civil war. His lineal deſcendant Edward Philips, eſq; ſtill poſſeſſes it, and the church is full of the family monuments [g].

William lord Montacute was created earl of Saliſbury 11 Edward III. [h] The title of Montagu became extinct in George-Samuel, drowned in the falls of the Rhine, October 1793, being 8th viſcount in the lineal deſcent from the firſt Anthony. About a month before his death his ſplendid family eſtate at Cowdary, in Suſſex, was deſtroyed by fire.

Brimpton. Near Montacute is *Brimpton Devercy*, the ſeat of the Devercies in the reign of Edward I. afterwards of the Sydenham family, it being the oldeſt houſe of that family, which lived in this county for many centuries in great repute [i], though now extinct in the laſt Sir Philip, who alienated his eſtate, and died 1739 [k]. It belongs now to the earl of Weſtmorland. The manſion-houſe is a noble large old building near the church, at the foot of the hill, fronting the South, ſheltered on the North and North-Eaſt by fine hills, planted with wood [l].

Martock. *Martock* is a large pleaſant market town, formerly the property of the Fieules and Montacutes, whoſe moated ſite is approached by a bridge of two arches [m].

Chiſelborough. A little weſt of this is *Chiſelborough*, in whoſe name Mr. Ward fancied he found ſome reſemblance to *Iſchalis*, which he inclined to transfer hither [n].

" At *Stoke under Hamden* I ſaw in a botom hard Sto " by the village very notable ruines of a great Ha " maner place or caſtle [o], and in it a very antient " chapel wheryn be divers tumbes of noble men " and women. In the ſouth-weſt ſide of the chapel " be five images on tumbes on hard joined to ano- " ther, three of men harniſhed and ſhilded, and " two of women. All the inſcriptions defaced. I " ſaw a ſheld or two vaire of blue and white; " alſo in this part of the chapel two tombes without " images. In the north ſide of the body of the " chapel a tombe in the wall without image or " writing. Another with a goodly image of a man of " armes with a ſhield al vaire in the north wall of the " choir; and even before the choir door, but without " it, a grete flat marble ſtone with an image in " braſs flatly graven, and this writing in French " about it:

" Icy giſt le noble & vaillant chivaler Maheu de " Gurney iadys ſeneſchal de Landes & capitain du " chaſtel Daques pro noſtre ſeignor le roy en la duche " de Guyene, que en ſa vie fu a la batail de Beau- " marin, & ala apres a la ſiege Dalgezire ſur le Sara- " zines, & auxi a les baitailles de Leſcluſe, de Creſſy, " de Yngeneſſe, de Peyteres, de Nazara [p], Dozrey, " & a pluſiurs autres batailles & aſſeges en les quex il " gaina noblement graund los & honour per leſpace " $\frac{xx}{iiii}$ & xvi ans, & moruſt le xxvi jour de Sep- " tembre lan noſtre ſeignor Jeſu Chriſti mccccvi. " que de ſalme dieux eit mercy. Amen."

" Ther was another grave in the weſte end of the " body of the chapelle having a gret flat ſtone with- " out inſcription. I markid in the windows three " ſortes of armes, one al Verry blue and white; " another O Paly of 3 G. the third G. powdered " with croſlets O. Ther is a provoſt longing to " this collegiate chapel now in decay, where ſum- " tyme was good ſervice, and now but a maſſe ſaid " three times in a week. The provoſt had a large " houſe in the village of Stoke [q]." This college was founded 1304 by Sir John Beauchamp [r]. John Beauchamp of Hache died ſeiſed of this manor 17 Edward III. embattling his manſion by that king's licence. This fine ſtone manſion has been much reduced; two of the four ſides remain with the gate and poſtern, and over a kind of lodge at the entrance a ſmall ſtone frame for a bell: the chapel is turned into a cider vault, diſtinguiſhable only by a hole for holy water in the ante-chapel, but no traces of Leland's monuments except a large ſtone impreſſed with a croſs inverted, and ſerving for a ſtep at entering the houſe. Nor were they carried to the pariſh church in which, beautifully ſhrowded in wood under Hamden hill, the only monument is of the prieſt in the wall, and a Strode of the laſt age in the chancel. The Beauchamps claim title of foundation

[d] Leland, II. 52. [e] Tanner, p. 467. [f] Lel. II. 92.
[g] Collinſon, III. p. 309. 315. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the Philips family became extinct in a grandſon of Sir Edward.
[h] Dugdale, I. p. 949. [i] Leland, II. 61.
[k] Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, I. p. 526. [l] Collinſon, III. p. 214.
[m] Collinſon, III. p. 5. [n] Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 464. [o] Leland, VI. 13.
[p] Which reſtored Peter to the throne of Spain by Edward the Black Prince. Walſingham, p. 182. Ypod. Neuſt. p. 526. Sandford, 186. For *Beaumarin* Fuller reads *Benamazin*, and ſays this battle was alſo fought againſt the Saracens. Sluſe was a ſea-fight, and Ingen a pitched fight, both againſt the French. Fuller's Worth. Som. 26.
[q] Leland, II. 54. Collinſon, III. p. 315---321. See more of Matthew Gurnay in the Hiſtory of the Houſe of Ivery, II. 316.
[r] Tanner, p. 476.

to the collegiate church of Hamden. "Hamden "hill is a ſpecula, ther to view a greate piece of the "country therabout[s]." "The notable quarre of "ſtone is even therby at Hamden out of the which "hath been taken ſtones for al the goodly buildinges "therabout in al quarters[t]."

East Chinock. The Pedred runs thence by *Eaſt Chinock*, where is a ſalt ſpring twenty miles from the ſea, deſcribed by Dr. Highmore; Phil. Tranſ. No. 56. p. 1128. Collinſon, II. p. 327.

Chard. Eaſt of this is *Chard*, in ſo high a ſituation, that the ſtream of water in it being turned, as it eaſily may be north or ſouth, will run, as is affirmed, either into the Severn or South Sea[u]. The royaliſts under colonel Penruddock ſuffered a defeat here. It once ſent members to parliament, and is ſtill a market town[x].

Witlakington. Near it, in a rich and healthful ſoil, lies *Whitlakington*, the ſeat of the Spekes, who have for many centuries flouriſhed in Devonſhire and this county, there being reckoned from Richard lord Eſpec to the laſt century no leſs than twenty deſcents[y], and the family ſtill ſubſiſts.

Crewkerne. "*Crokehorn* is ſette under the rootes of an hill. "Ther I ſaw nothing very notable. Yet there is a "praty croſſe environed with ſmall pillars and a "praty toun houſe yn the market place. The "church ſtands on a hill and by it is a grammar-"ſchole[z]." This ſchool, to which Dr. Hody was a benefactor, is very flouriſhing[a]. There is ſtill a weekly market, and a fair for cattle. In early times this was a royal manor, endowed with many privileges, and exempt from all taxations[b]. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by the family of Redvers, from whom that of Courtney had it by marriage, and held it till their attainder by Edward IV. when it was given to the Staffords, but ſhortly after reſtored to the Courtneys. Weſt of the town, between it and Chard, is a hill called *Rana hill*, wherein was a chapel, which contained the bones of St. Ranus, and was dedicated to him[c].

Haſilborough. At *Haſilborough*, near Crewkerne, lived, 1146, Wulfric, a celebrated ſaint, hermit, and prophet, buried in the chapel adjoining to the chancel, called Wulfric's aile, whither pilgrimages were directed[d].

Muchelney. *Muchelney* abbey was founded for Benedictines by king Athelſtan 939, valued at £.447. *per annum*. Leland makes its foundation much older, by Ina or Alfred[e]. A farm by the church-yard, called the abbey, hath Gothic ſtone works, windows and painted glaſs[f].

Hinton St. George. Above Crewkerne is *Hinton St. George*, on a plain raiſed above the rich paſtures adjacent, yet much lower than the neighbouring hills. From this plain, in a clear day, is an extenſive proſpect of both ſeas. The natural excellency of this ſituation has been greatly improved by the diſpoſition of the park and gardens belonging to the ſeat of earl Powlet here. This family being of the antient gentry of this county, taking name from Poulet, a village near Bridgewater, and much diſtinguiſhed in it, was, by James I. ennobled with the barony of Hinton St. George, in the perſon of Sir John Powlet, whoſe great-grandſon John was, by queen Anne, created viſcount of the ſame place and earl Powlet 1706[g], and ſucceeded by his ſon John 1743, and 1754, by his grandſon Vere, third and preſent earl. "Here "hath Sir Hugh Poulet a right goodly maner place "of fre ſtone with two goodly high towers em-"battled in the inner court: al that is there now "notable is of the building of Sir Amiſe Poulet "father of Sir Hugh, who hath of late made a park "not far from his houſe in the ſide of a hill[h]." The family monuments are in the church.

Peder *river*. "There cometh a pretty brook called *Peder* "through Pederton park, and half a mile beneth it "goeth into the Ivel. It comes firſt by North Ped-N.Petherton. "reton a prety uplandiſh market-town, where is a "fair church. Then it touches on South Pederton "in which pariſh the park ſtands, and ſo to the "river Ivel[i]."

A great part of the foreſt, or park, of North Petherton, was diſafforeſted 26 Edward I. The whole is now converted into farms, and belongs to Sir Thomas Acland, baronet[k].

South Petherton. At *South Petherton* have been found Roman coins, urns, pateræ, and pieces of terrace[l].

Wellington. The houſe built at *Wellington*, a borough and market town, by Sir John Popham, the eminent and upright Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas[m]. (who was born at Huntworth in this county), was ruined in the civil war, being turned into a garriſon for the parliament by one Bovet of Taunton, who got poſſeſſion of it by ſtratagem, and defended it ſome time againſt Sir Richard Grenville[n].

Neroch. Between *Curland* and *Steeple Fitzpayne* at the eaſt end of *Blackdown* is a great camp called *Neroch caſtle*[o].

On the top of Blackdown, within the pariſh of Buckland St. Mary, by the ſide of the road from Neroche caſtle, in the foreſt of Neroche, to Chard, about two miles from Wellington, are immenſe quantities of flint ſtones lying in vaſt heaps, upwards of ſixty yards in circumference, which are called *Robin Hood's Butts*, and generally ſuppoſed to be the tombs of antient warriors who fell during the ſevere conteſts between the Danes and Saxons in theſe parts[p].

Wiveliſcombe. At *Wiveliſcomb*, a market town near Wellington, was found, 1711, an urn full of 1600 of the lower emperors Roman coins[q]. The biſhops of Wells had a palace here, built by biſhop Drokinsford, which biſhop Godwin ſold, and a workhouſe occu-

[a] Leland, VI. 67. [t] Leland, II. 55. VI. 13. [u] Gibſon.
[x] Collinſon, II. p. 471. [y] Leland, II. 55.
[z] Leland, II. 55. [a] Gibſon. [b] Domeſday.
[c] William Worc. I. p. 163. Collinſon, II. p. 159---165. [d] Leland Collect. II. 445. Collinſon, II. p. 331.
[e] Tanner, p. 465. [f] Collinſon, III. p. 136.
[g] Gibſon. [h] Leland, II. 55. Gibſon. Collinſon, II. p. 165---168. [i] Leland, II. 56. VI. 67.
[k] Collinſon, III. 56---62. [l] Ib. III. p. 106.
[m] Dugdale, Chron. Series, p. 98. 34 Eliz. Mr. Oldys was informed that this Judge Popham burnt his ſiſter, or her child, or both, alive, in a fire made on purpoſe, becauſe it was a baſtard. Others (as the rev. Mr. Spicer and ſeveral other gentlemen about Littlecot) have a tradition that this rich eſtate was left to the judge by the owner who had ſo treated his ſiſter, and that the room is ſhut up, and has not been entered by any one ſince.
[n] Gibſon. [o] Aubrey, Monum. Britan. [p] Collinſon, I. p. 20. [q] Gibſon.

pies the ſite. Here is an hoſpital founded by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor [r].

A mile Eaſt from it is the *caſtle*, a camp of twelve acres, in which were ſeveral Roman coins of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Tacitus, and Gallienus [s].

Milverton. *Milverton*, a ſmall pleaſant market town in a pleaſant woody country, once a borough, and had a conſiderable manufactory of ſerges and druggets, now declined [t]. It gives name to the hundred in which it ſtands. A mile weſt from *Badialton* church is an antient encampment, nearly circular, containing about ten acres, within which ſome Roman coins of the lower empire have been found [u].

An act paſſed 10 William III. for making and keeping the *Thone* navigable from Bridgewater to Taunton [x].

Taunton. "*Thonetoun* alias *Tauntoun* is five miles ſouth-weſt "from Athelney, and about ſeven miles from Bridge-"Walter [y]." It is a market and borough town and corporation, near a mile in length, and gives name to the hundred of *Taunton dean* or *valley*. It has a wide well-built ſtreet, with two churches, of which St. Mary's is a ſpacious handſome building with a beautiful ſquare tower. In it is an epitaph on the tailor, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, invented ruffs [z]. In the ſouth-eaſt corner of the town was a priory of black canons, founded by William Giffard biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry I. valued at £. 286. *per annum* [a] (to which the priory of Staverdale in this county was annexed twelve years before the diſſolution) and another of white friers [b]. Jaſper earl of Bedford, half brother to Henry VI. ordered his body to be buried here [c]. Here was alſo a houſe of Carmelites, and an hoſpital for lepers [d]. The ſite of the caſtle, built by William Gifford biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry I. on a Saxon one, is occupied by the ſeſſions-houſe, built by biſhop Horne, his arms 3 horns, impaling the ſee, dated 1577, are on it. The walls, bridge, and embattled gate of the caſtle remain, and over the latter, within and without, is a ſhield between 4 roſes, with a croſs charged with 5 roſes, and on each ſide 1496, *Laus tibi Chriſte & langtō Wintō*, the arms of Thomas Langton, biſhop of Wincheſter [e]. The weſt gate of its precinct and that of the town remain. Charles II. cauſed the town walls to be demoliſhed 1662, and took away the charter for ſeventeen years. Here is a free ſchool founded by biſhop Fox, an hoſpital founded by Richard Huiſh, eſq. a native, and two almſhouſes, one by Robert Grave, and a handſome ſtone pentagon croſs [f], with ſtatues in the market-place near the old Angel inn where Jefferies lodged when he hanged ſuch numbers on the corn-hill. A county hoſpital was built here 1770. This town is very populous, and once drove a great trade in druggets [g], ſhalloons, ſerges, &c. now nearly loſt. The woollen manufactory is much transferred to Wellington. A ſilk one eſtabliſhed 1780. In *Kingſton* pariſh is *Heſtercombe* houſe, antiently the ſeat of the Warres, now of Copleſtone Warre Bampfylde, eſq. [i] Henry Grove, a learned diſſenting miniſter and writer, was born here 1683, and died 1738. Near Taunton was born, 1562, Samuel Daniel the poet and hiſtorian, who died 1619 [h], and was buried at Bekington.

Near Taunton are *Laurence Lediard*, *Stoke Gomer*, and *North Curry*, the two firſt are adjoining pariſhes, where Roman coins have been found; and, at the latter, 1748, an urn full of ſilver ones of the lower empire [i]; and, in 1666, two urns full at *Conqueſt*, where ſome pretend the Romans finiſhed the conqueſt of this part of Britain [k].

King John granted a market to North Curry, long ſince diſcontinued [l].

In *Curry Rivel* pariſh, on the top of the hills open to Sedgemoor, is *Burton Pynſent*, the ſeat of the earl of Chatham, to whoſe father it was bequeathed by Sir William Pynſent, baronet, who is commemorated by a pillar of white ſtone, 140 feet high, on a pedeſtal 25 high [m]. The Pynſents had the eſtate by marriage with the heireſs of Jennings.

South of Taunton is *Trull*, which gave birth to Sir George Bond, lord mayor of London 1588, from whoſe daughter deſcended the great duke of Marlborough [n]. Here was living, in 1792, aged 115, deaf and blind, a woman who was living at the battle of Sedgemore, 1685 [o].

At *Wilton* was a well, dedicated to St. Grange, and an hoſpital built by a biſhop of Wincheſter [p].

The family of Portman, at *Orchard*, from Edward I. ended in Sir William, who dying 1695 without iſſue, left his eſtates to Henry, 5th ſon of Sir Edward Seymor, of Bury Pomeroy, Devonſhire, who aſſumed his name, but dying without iſſue they paſt under Sir William Seymor's will to William Berkeley Portman, eſq; who took the name, and who ſtill enjoys them, but reſides at Brianſton, Dorſet, his other ſeat. A former Sir William Portman was ſerjeant at law to Henry VIII. and lord chief juſtice of England, and died 3 Ph. and Mary. [q]

The manor houſe of *Fivehead*, in *Hache Beauchamp* pariſh, a ſeat of the Elliots, was built by John Walſhe, ſerjeant at law, 1559, in form of an L, but is now inhabited by a farmer [r].

*Ilton* was the ſeat of the Wadhams, of whom Richard, and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Petre, knight, ſecretary of ſtate to James I. founded Wadham college at Oxford. His nephew

[r] Collinſon, II. p. 486.
[s] Ib. p. 488.
[t] Collinſon, III. p. 13.
[u] Ib. p. 23.
[x] Gibſon.
[y] Leland, II. 56.
[z] Or rather, "introduced ruffs into England, for they were earlier uſed abroad." Gent. Mag. LX. p. 411. I cannot at preſent find any authority for this epitaph, which, after all my enquiries, is not now to be traced. "Ruffe is an antiquated word for *triumph*, as *trump* at cards is called *ruffe*; *trump* is a corruption for *triumph*; ſo a *ruffe-band* is a band worn in *triumph*. It was invented by a Spaniſh or Italian ducheſs to hide a wen in her neck. After Edward the VIth's time, a very little ruffe, and ruffe-cuffs, came in, and in a few years grew to a monſtrous ſize, a foot over. The common lawyers wore falling ruffes, half a dozen or more one upon another, which laſted till the civil wars. In the reign of Charles I. divines wore long peaked ruffes like cartridges." Aubrey's Mon. Brit. MS.
[a] Tanner, p. 468.
[b] Ib. p. 476.
[c] Mag. Brit. p. 882.
[d] Tanner, p. 476.
[e] Theſe four are engraved in the plate of dates in the Introduction to Vol. II. of Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain.
[f] Taken away 1769.
[g] Collinſon, III p. 258.
[h] Fuller.
[i] Collinſon, II. p. 201. III. p. 237.
[k] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Mag. Brit. p. 810. Gent. Mag. XVIII. p. 405. Collinſon, II. p. 493.
[l] Collinſon, II. p. 177, 178.
[m] Collinſon, I. p. 24, 25.
[n] Gibſon.
[o] Collinſon, III. p. 293.
[p] Ib. III. p. 294.
[q] Fuller. Hutchins' Dorſet I. p. 87. Collinſon, III. p. 278. 283.
[r] Collinſon, I. p. 42.

and

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Fig. 2 p. 102.





Fig. 1. p. 97.





Fig. 3. p. 163





Fra. Cary fculp.

and heir John Wyndham, rebuilt the houſe on higher ground, and the eſtate is now the property of the earl of Egremont [s]. Here alſo was born George Baker, biſhop of Bangor and Norwich, who died 1732, and was buried at Bath [t].

Goathurſt. *Halſewell*, in *Goathurſt* pariſh, the ſeat of Sir Charles Keymes Tynte, who died 1785, was rebuilt 1689, by Sir Haleſwell Tynte, the firſt baronet 26 Charles II. whoſe father married the heireſs of Halſwell [u].

Athelney. "*Athelney* lyith on Thon and ther is a bridge of "wood to enter the abbey [x]," which was founded A. D. 888 for Benedictines and valued at £. 209 *per annum* [y]. Near it was found a jewel of gold enamelled like a bulla or amulet to hang round the neck, circumſcribed AELFRED MEG HEHT GEWYRCAN, i. e. *Alfred ordered me to be made:* on one ſide a rude figure ſitting crowned and holding two lilies or ſceptres ſurmounted by lilies, which Dr. Hickes ſuppoſes to repreſent either Jeſus Chriſt or St. Cuthbert, the latter of whom appeared to the king and his mother the night after he returned here, but which may as probably be the king himſelf. On the other ſide a flower [z]. It is now in the Aſhmolean muſeum. We have engraved it plate V. fig. 1. from the accurate view in the Marmora Oxonienſia. In 1674, in digging the foundation of a houſe, was found a ſtone coffin, containing a piece of cloth, ſcull, os ilium, and a few bones, other graves, and carved ſtones of the church and a large gilt ſpur [a]. About eighteen years ago a vault eight feet ſquare and ſeven high, containing three ſculls; and eighty yards farther ſtood a chapel. The whole ſurface ploughed over. The eſtate is a farm of 200 acres [b].

Somerton. *Somerton*, which antiently gave name to the whole county, ſtands in a dry, fertile, and beautiful part, finely interſperſed with cultivated hills and rich luxuriant valleys. It is a market and borough town. It was once the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings. The ſteeple is octangular. John king of France was removed from Hertford caſtle to Somerton caſtle for greater ſecurity [c]. Ina had a palace here. The caſtle was converted into a priſon in Leland's time, and part of the town walls and a round tower ſtill remain. The manor belonged to the Longſpees, earls of Saliſbury, of which William founded a nunnery, where is now the pariſh church. On the attainder of Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, 1541, the crown granted the manor to Francis earl of Huntingdon, who married her grand-daughter, whoſe grandſon ſold it to Sir Edward Hext, whoſe daughter brought it by marriage to the firſt John Stawel [d]. Charles II. conferred the title of baron Somerton on Ralph Stawell, whoſe father, Sir John, had been ſo exemplary a ſufferer in the royal cauſe. *Ralph's* three ſons, *John*, *William*, and *Edward*, enjoyed the honour, which was revived 1760 in the perſon of *Mary*, eldeſt daughter of the laſt lord, wife of the honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, whoſe ſon *Henry Stawe Legge*, now by the death of his mother 1780, enjoys it. The ſeat of this family is not now at Aldermaſton in Berkſhire, that eſtate having been gone from them a great while, but in Holt foreſt, Hants, as leſſee of the crown. The family of Stawel is of great antiquity in this county, from Stawel in Wently hundred in the reign of Henry III. [e] but their ſeat at *Cothelſton*, under Quantock hills, Cothelſton. was deſtroyed in the civil wars. John, ſecond Lord Stawel, took down a very good houſe in *High Ham* pariſh, built by Sir Edward Hext in the reign of James I. and began a moſt expenſive one 400 feet by 100, with three elegant ſtate-rooms, for which he raiſed on his eſtate upwards of £. 100,000, and his truſtees let the houſe run to ruin. He died 1692 [f].

North of Somerton lies *Sedgemoor*, a beautiful ver- Sedgemoor. dant level near ſix miles in length, and from one to three in width, ſkirted thick with villages, where the duke of Monmouth was defeated by the king's forces with the loſs of only eighteen men. 10 William III. it was provided by act of parliament that the antient water-courſes of this moor ſhould be opened, and new ones made in order to render it more healthful and profitable [g], and a bill was brought into parliament, 1775, for incloſing and farther improving it.

*Burrough* chapel, ſituate on a high hill overhang- Burrough *chapel.* ing the Parrot, by ſome ſuppoſed artificial, dedicated to St. Michael, and built in form of a croſs, but now a ſhell. The ſervice for this pariſh is performed at *Lyng* [h], to which it formerly belonged. Lyn.

At *Aller* Alfred entertained the Danes, after Aller. having defeated them at Edindon, and baptized their king. The learned Dr. Ralph Cudworth was born here 1617, his father being rector. He died and was buried 1688 at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, of which he was maſter. Aller moor is famous for a battle between the royaliſts and the parliament forces 1645. It has in it a fine decoy belonging to lady Acland [i].

Thomas Lyte, a gentleman, as Mr. Camden deſcribes him, ſtudious of all good knowledge, ſpent ſome years in the univerſity of Oxford, but his genius leading him to hiſtories and genealogies he retired to Lyte-hall in *Weſt Charlton*, or *Charlton* Weſt Charlton. *Makarell*, near Somerton, the antient ſeat of his family, and there buſied himſelf in drawing up a genealogy of king James I. from Brutus, which he wrote with ſuch curioſity on vellum, with his own hand, that it was fairer than any print, and adorned it with flouriſhes and paintings of the hiſtory of the kings and queens. This he dedicated to the king and queen, who were ſo pleaſed with it that they preſented him with their pictures in gold, ſet with diamonds; as did Prince Charles, who was equally pleaſed with it. Mr. Camden peruſed it with great commendations; and it was hung up at Whitehall. He died

[s] Collinſon, I. p. 48. [t] Ib. p. 49. [u] Ib. p. 80.
[x] Leland, II. 56. [y] Tanner, p. 465.
[z] See Hickes' Theſ. I. p. 144. Muſgrave, Phil. Tranſ. p. 247. and Geta Brit. 1716. Wiſe's Aſſer. vit. Alf. p. 171.
[a] Aubrey's Miſcel. p. 15. [b] Collinſon, I. p. 88. [c] Hollinſhed. Salmon, Herts, p. 34.
[d] Collinſon, III. p. 181. 185. [e] Ib. III. p. 431. [f] Ib. I. p. 448.
[g] Gibſon.
[h] Groſe. It was ruined in the civil wars, when the king's troops were routed on Aller moor below it. Collinſon, I. p. 85.
[i] Collinſon, III. p. 187. 189.

1639-40, and was buried near his father in the family vault in this church [k].

Langport. At *Langport*, once a borough, ſtill a market-town, Henry I. intended the abbey he founded at Reading [l]. This is not noticed by Tanner. The tide comes to this town, which is ſaid to be walled round, and was probably a Roman ſtation [m]. Here was an hoſpital of lepers 1312 [n].

Enmore. Parret riſes at Broomfield, and, united with Somerton river, paſſes within ſix miles of *Enmore* caſtle, the ſeat of the Mallets, the laſt of whom left only a daughter Elizabeth, by whoſe marriage with John Wilmot earl of Rocheſter this great eſtate was carried into that family, and after his death, 1684, for want of an heir male, divided among his three daughters and coheirs [o], and ſold to John earl of Egmont, whoſe property it is now, and the late earl built the houſe in form of a caſtle [p].

Ivel river joins the Parret by Langport.

Stowey. "[*Nether*] *Stowey*, a poore village, ſtandith in a "botom among hilles. Here is a goodly maner place "of the lords Audeley's, ſtanding exceeding plea-"ſantly for goodlie paſtures, and having by it a "parke of red deer, and another of falow. The lord "Audeley that rebellid in Henry the VII's time, "began great foundations of ſtone work to the en-"larging of his houſe the which yet be ſeen on-"perfect [q]." His grandſon lord George repaired it and reſided in it, but his ſon Mervin lord Caſtlehaven ſold it, and it was burnt by the rebels, being made a garriſon for Charles I. [r].

Buckland Sororum. At *Buckland Sororum*, or, as Leland [s] calls it, *Minchin* Buckland, which means the ſame, was a houſe of canons regular, founded in the reign of Henry II. ſucceeded 1180 by a nunnery, ſubject to the order of knights hoſpitalers afterwards independent of them, valued at £. 223. *per annum*. [t] Here was alſo a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem granted jointly to William Halley [u], whoſe deſcendant Sir Francis was created baron of Donamore in Ireland by Charles I. 1646, and it has been the ſeat of this family till the death of the late lord Francis. It now belongs to lord Boringdon.

A priory of canons of St. Auſtin, founded at Buckland 1167 by William de Erleigh, lord of the manor of Erleigh, who behaving diſorderly, and murdering their ſteward, were removed by Henry II. in the founder's life, to other priories, and their houſes and lands given to the prior of St. John, of Jeſus, to found a houſe for ſiſters, who were never to be received into other of their houſes in England. They were ſubject to the grand prior, who placed a preceptor in a houſe North of the church [x].

Bridgewater. "The town of Bridgwater is not wallid—yet it "has four gates. The river of Ivel there joinith "with the ſalt creek, and the arm of the ſe runnith "acroſs through the high ſtreet, to paſs over which "arm there is a right antient ſtrong and high bridge "of ſtone of three arches begun by William Bruer "firſt lord of the town in the reigns of Richard and "John. One Triveth, a gentleman, as I there "learned, of Devonſhire or Cornwall, finiſhed this "bridge, and the trivets being Triveth's arms are on "the copings. The caſtle, ſumtyme a right fair "and ſtrong piece of work, but now al going to "mere ruin, ſtandith hard beneath the bridge of the "weſt ſide of the haven. William Bruer the firſt "built it [y]." It was deſtroyed 1645. Its ſite is occupied by a ruined houſe built about two centuries ago. In the weſt or largeſt part of the town are the large pariſh church with a lofty ſpire, a houſe of grey friers built by William ſon to William Bruer the firſt about 1230 [z], an hoſpital founded by the townſmen [a], St. Saviour's chapel, built by William Pole, a merchant of the town, an hoſpital of St. John, founded by the ſame William Bruer, for a prior, maſter, and thirteen poor men, valued at £. 120. *per annum* [b]. Some ruins of the latter chapel remain. "There hath fallen to decay above 200 "houſes in this town in time of remembrance [c]." It is however ſtill a large and populous well-built market town with a commodious handſome key. Ships of 100 ton ride in the haven, and the town has no leſs than 50 veſſels belonging to it. The chief trade timber and coals. In the gaol are preſerved ſeveral ruſty guns and ſwords taken from Monmouth's men, who was proclaimed in the caſtle field 1685. Admiral Blake was born here 1589. Henry Daubeney dying without male iſſue James I. revived the title of earl of Bridgewater in the perſon of *John Egerton* baron of Elleſmere, viſcount Brackley, and ſon to the chancellor. He was ſucceeded, 1649, by his ſon, and, 1686, grandſon of his own name, and the latter, 1700, by his ſon *Scroop*, created duke of Bridgewater 1720, and ſucceeded, $174\frac{4}{5}$, by his ſon *John*, and he, 1747, by his brother *Francis*, the third and preſent duke.

Near Bridgewater is *Chidley mount*, where Roman coins have been found, and out of the ruins of which ſome think Bridgewater ſprang [d].

*Bawdrip* gave birth, 1508, to John Atherton, biſhop of Waterford, 1636, hanged at Dublin, 1640 [e].

In *Chedzoy* have been found Roman coins, and near the church, 1701, ſeveral earthen urns and a fibula [f].

Weſt from the ſame river, near Stoke Curcy, is *Fairfield*, which formerly belonged to a branch of the *Verneys*, but came by marriage to the *Palmers* of Suſſex, in which it continued near two centuries, and produced great ornaments to this country [g], of whom Thomas Palmer, eſq; is ſaid to have undertaken a deſcription of it, but died without publiſhing any thing [h].

On the eaſt ſide of the river, a little lower, is *Powlet*, a lordſhip from which two great and antient families took their names. Sir *John* Pawlet, who died 2 Richard II. left two ſons; Sir *Thomas* Pawlet his ſon and heir, from whom are deſcended the preſent earl Pawlet and *William*, from whom the preſent duke of Bolton [i].

Two miles ſouth-weſt from *Kilmington* church is a ſmall oval camp, called *Jack's caſtle*, and ſuppoſed Daniſh. Alfred's tower, of brick, in a triangular form, erected by the late Henry Hoare, in this pariſh,

[k] Mag. Brit. IV. p. 831.
[l] Leland, II. 53.
[m] Stukely, It. I. p. 147. but no authority for it.
[n] Collinſon, III. p. 132.
[o] Gibſon.
[p] Collinſon, I. p. 92. 94.
[q] Leland, II. 59.
[r] Collinſon, p. III. 553.
[s] II. p. 56.
[t] Mr. Collinſon ſays there was but *one* religious houſe here.
[u] Tanner, p. 469.
[x] Mon. Ang. II. p. 550. Collinſon, III. p. 98.
[y] Leland, II. 57, 58.
[z] Tanner, p. 473.
[a] Ib. p. 476, not in Camden.
[b] Tanner, p. 475.
[c] Leland, II. 58, 59.
[d] Gibſon ex Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[e] Collinſon, III. 93.
[f] Ib. 93.
[g] Gibſon.
[h] Brit. Top. II. p. 187. Oldys.
[i] Gibſon.

pariſh, 155 feet high, aſcended by 121 ſteps, commanding the moſt beautiful inland proſpect in the kingdom[k].

Pill. At *Pill* have been found Roman coins, urns, fibulæ, &c. and in it is a hamlet called *Street*, through which the Foſſeway paſſes[l].

Edingdon. At *Edingdon*, near Murlinch, on the north ſide of *Pouldon* hills, in the way between Bridgewater and Glaſtonbury, were found a number of clay moulds for making Roman coins, ſome of them joined together, and the metal remaining between them. They had the impreſſions only of Severus and Caracalla and their empreſſes Julia and Plautilla; 20 of them are in the Aſhmolean muſeum; and near the ſpot was a teſſelated pavement. Mr. Aubrey[m] ſuppoſes that at the weſt end of Pouldon hill was a Roman colony, of whoſe ruins Bridgewater was built, and the level from Wells and Glaſtonbury to the Severn better ſecured from the ſea and rendered more habitable, though ſince loſt in the confuſion of invaſion, and become a turf moſs.

Wincaunton. *Wincaunton* is a market town, much damaged by fire 1747. An urn full of Roman coins was once found here[n]. Here was ſhed the firſt blood in the Revolution 1688[o].

Stavordale priory. Within this pariſh was *Stavordale* priory, founded by Richard Lovel, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III. for Auſtin canons. The houſe is a farm, and the chapel a barn. Some arms on the eaſt arches[p].

Sutton. A little above *Sutton*, towards Beacon aſh, more Roman coins, pateræ, and other antiquities, were found[q].

Pen. At *Pen*, *Peonho*, *Peonna*, or *Peonnum*, Cenwalch king of Weſſex defeated the Britans 658. Here Etheldred's officers received a ſevere check A. D. 1001[r]; and here Edmund Ironſide defeated Canute 1016[s]. *Pen pits* in a piece of gravelly clayey waſte near the church, forming inverted cones from 10 to 50 feet diameter, and from 5 to 10 at bottom, upwards of 20,000 in no regular arrangement. The pits are extremely curious[t].

Mere. In the adjoining pariſh of *Mere*, ſouth-eaſt of Wilton, a market-town about eight miles from Briweton[u], are the remains of theſe ſeveral engagements, four camps; one whereof having a double ditch, appears to have been a Daniſh work[x]. Two of theſe are at the entrance of the town on oppoſite ſides of the road, one of them very conſiderable. *Pencaſtle*, on *Penhill*, oppoſite Sturton caſtle[y], may have been another of them.

Caſtle Cary. *Caſtle Cary*, a market town, three miles from Bruton, had a caſtle[z], which William Lovell, its lord, defended againſt Stephen, and one of his anceſtors forfeited to Henry VIII. who gave it to Robert lord Willoughby de Broke. It belongs now to Sir Richard Hoare[a]. The ſite is called the *Camp*, and iron weapons have been found in it. It has a mineral ſpring. It had a manor-houſe, now in great part demoliſhed, where Charles II. was ſheltered after the battle of Worceſter[b].

"*Briweton* has a ſtreet from north to ſouth, and "another far fairer from eaſt to weſt. The town "is now much occupied with making of cloth. The "pariſh-church and the abbey by it ſtand beyond "the eaſt bridge of three archys of ſtone. In the "market place is a new croſſe of ſix arches and a "pillar in the middle, begun and brought to *fornix* "by Ely laſte abbot of Bruton. The abbey ther "was afore the Conqueſt a place of [Benedictine] "monks founded by Algar earl of Cornwall. Moion "ſet [black] canons there ſince the Conqueſt, and "divers of the Moions were buried there. One "William Gilbert of late time being prior, went to "Rome and got it changed into an abbey, and al-"moſt re-edified it. The town to the market croſs "ſtandith in Selwood, and ſo doth the abbey on the "other ſide the river of Briwe, which riſeth at "Briweham three miles from Bruton[c]." The abbey was valued at £.439. *per annum*, and here was alſo an hoſpital[d]. Bruton is a good market town, ſituate in a valley through which runs a ſmall ſtream under two bridges, gives name to the hundred, and was the ſeat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, to whom the abbey was granted, and whoſe younger ſon John, eminent for his ſervices to the royal cauſe, was created by Charles II. lord Berkeley of Stratton and lord Berkeley of Rathdown and viſcount Fitzharding in Ireland, which titles ended with his ſon Charles. The late lord Berkeley of Stratton lived here in great hoſpitality, and entertained princeſs Amelia 1767; but his houſe, which was the abbot's, and is adorned with arms and mottoes, is neglected, and the garden laid down into graſs. His heirs ſold it, 1772, to Sir Richard Hoare, who married the daughter of Henry Hoare, eſq; of Stourhead. His ſon the preſent ſucceſſor, Richard, has pulled it down. In the church are ſome noble tombs for the Moions, or Mohuns[e], not noticed by Collinſon.

William de Mohun, 1142, founded the abbey for black canons on the ruins of an older for Benedictine monks, founded 1005 by Ethelmar earl of Cornwall. Great part of the abbey was rebuilt by William Gilbert, the laſt abbot, not long before the diſſolution. Over the north door of a paſſage which led to the church is a ſhield, with a chevron charged with three roſes between W. G. On the ſouth ſide of this entry is a ſhield with a pair of ſhears open, and P. between the ſhears for Philip Sheares, another abbot. Part of the battlement over the ſouth gate remains, and a ſhield with ſomething between *p. b.* Abbot Gilbert's tomb remains in the north-weſt corner of the church-yard, cloſe to the wall, in rebuilding of which his ſcull was laid bare. In the chancel, modernized by the late lord, are monuments to Capt. Berkeley, of the Tiger man of war, and others of the family, but none to his lordſhip[f]. The market croſs, on ſix arches, round a larger pillar, was built by John Ely laſt abbot. Hugh Saxey, who, from a poor boy, became auditor to queen Elizabeth, and died 1620, left his eſtates to charitable uſes, wherewith was founded,

[k] Collinſon, III. p. 39. [l] III. p. 483. [m] Mon. Brit. [n] Ib.
[o] Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times, I. p. 798. He calls it *Winkington* in *Dorſetſhire*. [p] Collinſon, III. p. 33, 34.
[q] Stukeley, It. I. p. 143. [r] Saxon Chronicle, p. 132. [s] Ib. p. 148. Hutchins, Dorſet, II. p. 223, & aut. ibi cit.
[t] Collinſon, III. p. 43. [u] Leland, II. 45. [x] Gibſon. [y] Aubrey, Monum. Britan.
[z] Leland, VI. 76. [a] Collinſon II. p. 53, 54. [b] Ib. II. p. 51. 56. [c] Leland, II. 45.
[d] Tanner, p. 466. 478. [e] Gibſon. Mag. Brit. p. 757. [f] Gent. Mag. LIX. p. 800.

1638, an hoſpital, which now maintains eight old men, ten old women, and twelve boys, under a governor and ſchoolmaſter, the annual income now £. 2500. and the boys are apprenticed with a fee of £. 16. Edward VI. founded a free grammar-ſchool, and here was, 1292, an hoſpital. The only manufactory at preſent carried on in this town is a little hoſiery and ſilk reeling, which laſt employs between three and four hundred young perſons. In the hamlet of *Diſhcove* were found, 1711, remains of a teſſelated pavement.

Redlinch. *Redlinch* gave title of baron, 1746, to Stephen Fox earl of Ilcheſter, whoſe ſon the preſent earl poſſeſſed the manor[h] till he ſold it 1796.

Yarlington. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of Godſhill, in *Yarlington* pariſh, are veſtiges of an antient entrenchment, conſiſting of a double vallum, and commanding an extenſive view[i].

Badcomb. Near *Badcomb* is a ſquare camp[k].

Charleton Muſgrave. Near Wincaunton is *Charleton Muſgrave*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other Charltons in this county from a family of that name in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained many years. John Muſgrave of this place was, by virtue of his eſtate in Wiltſhire, ſheriff of that county 2 Richard III. and from his ſecond ſon (the eldeſt dying without iſſue male, and the eſtate going by daughters into other families) are deſcended all of this name in this county and Devonſhire, the chief of whom is or lately was Muſgrave of *Nettlecomb* in this county[l]. It gave birth about 1657 to Dr. William Muſgrave, ſecretary to the Royal Society, who practiſed at Exeter, and wrote ſeveral medical tracts, and others on the Roman antiquities of this county, &c. and died 1721. From him deſcended Samuel Muſgrave, M. D. who died in 1780, in abject and unmerited poverty[m], whoſe criticiſms on Euripides will do honour to the univerſity of Oxford, who purchaſed them for their ſplendid edition of this poet in four volumes quarto, 1778.

Alford. Lower on the aforeſaid river, between Caſtle Cary and Ilcheſter, lies *Alford*, where riſes a mineral water of a purging nature, of a nauſeous bitter taſte, uſed with ſucceſs againſt ſcurvy, jaundice, and obſtructions, formerly reputed of great benefit in theſe weſt parts, being carried to places very remote, but now quite neglected[n].

Milborne port. On the edge of the county by Dorſet, ten miles from Ilcheſter and two from Sherborn, is *Milborne port*, a borough town, pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy vale, conſiſting of four ſtreets with an old guildhall; but it has neither market nor corporation, the old market-houſe being converted into a warehouſe[o]. Near it at *Corton* was found 1722 an urn full of coins of the lower Empire[p].

*Iſle of* Avalon The iſland of Avalon ſeems to have been miſnamed by Latin writers the *Glaſſy* iſland; *Glaſt* in Britain ſignifying rather *glaſs coloured*, i. e. green or blue. Its name may have been given it from its verdure, or from the clear colour of the waters ſurrounding it. Malmeſbury gives almoſt as good a hiſtory about its etymology[q]. It now forms the hundred of Glaſton, or Glaſton, twelve hides given by king Arviragus to the firſt preachers of the Goſpel, and none might enter into it without the abbot's leave by grant of king Canute[r]. The Torr and Werial hill form a ridge acroſs the middle of it[s]. Charles II. conferred on John Mordaunt, ſecond ſon of John earl of Peterborough, the title of lord Mordaunt of Ryegate and viſcount Avalon, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cary, ſecond ſon to Robert earl of Monmouth, had by her Charles, third earl of Peterborough, and father to the preſent earl, who ſtill holds the title of Avalon.

St. Benignus, ſucceſſor of Patric, alſo retired here; and David, archbiſhop of Menevia, with ſeven of his ſuffragans, came hither and expended large ſums on the church. He was uncle to king Arthur. St. Auſtin formed a more regular ſociety here, and St. Paulinus rebuilt the church of wood, and covered it without from top to bottom with lead, which continued till burnt[t]. Ina rebuilt the monaſtery, and gave it a juriſdiction, now the archdeaconry. Savaric, 40th abbot, annexed it to the ſee of Wells, and aſſumed the title of biſhop of Glaſtonbury, by which, after the ſeparation of the ſee of Wells, Glaſtonbury gained four manors.

St. Dunſtan placed Benedictine monks in Glaſtonbury abbey[u] after king Edmund had rebuilt it. Abbot Hedwin rebuilt the church before 1120, and Henry de Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, many of the offices before 1171. The abbey being burnt 1184, was rebuilt by Henry II. at the cloſe of his reign. It probably ſuffered by the earthquake that threw down St. Michael's church on the Torr 1278; for in 1303 abbot Fromont began the great hall and chapter-houſe. His ſucceſſor Tanton built the front of the choir, which Monington the next abbot vaulted, and enlarged the preſbytery, and Chinoc his ſucceſſor rebuilt the cloiſter, dormitory, and fratry, and completed Fromont's works[x]. Richard Beere, laſt abbot but one, enlarged and beautified the whole more than any of his predeceſſors[y]. Abbot Whiting bred up near 300 pupils, ſons of noblemen and gentlemen ſent to him for education, beſides others of inferior rank whom he fitted for our Univerſities. He is ſaid to have entertained 500 perſons of faſhion at one time, and on Wedneſdays and Fridays all the poor of the country were relieved by his particular charity: and when he went abroad on public occaſions his ſuite conſiſted of 100 perſons. Queen Mary had an intention of reſtoring this abbey. It was valued at £. 3311. *per annum*, and granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, who enjoyed it only long enough to pull it to pieces[z]. Succeeding devaſtations have ſo reduced it that all that now remains of it is ſome fragments of the church, St. Joſeph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The church, with St. Joſeph's chapel, 500 feet long, exceeded all our cathedrals,

[e] Collinſon, I. 211. 218.
[k] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[m] Gibſon. Collinſon, II. p 58.
[p] De Ant. Glaſt. p. 295. Ed. Gale.
[s] John Glaſton. I. p. 89.
[h] Ib. p. 226.
[i] Gibſon. Collinſon, III. p. 37, 38.
[n] Collinſon, II. p. 352.
[q] Ib. p. 323.
[l] Ib. I. p. 228. See Gent. Mag. LX. p. 411. 412.
[o] Ib. p. 361.
[r] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 143.
[t] Tanner, p. 458. He is generally ſuppoſed to have been born at Glaſtonbury. The monks here diſputed his body with thoſe of his metropolitan church at Canterbury till the reign of Henry VII. who, after an expreſs ſearch there, commanded the monks to give up their claim.
[u] Hiſt. of Gl[illegible] & ant. ibi olim p. 44.
[x] Ib. p. 48.
[y] Willis, Mit. Ab. I. p. 104.
[z] Tanner. except

except St. Paul's[a]. There are remaining ſome of the ſouth walls of the choir, with thoſe of St. Edgar's, St. Andrew's and our Lady's chapels adjoining, the two eaſt pillars of the tower, and a weſt arch leading into St. Joſeph's chapel, which is entire except the roof and floor. Under the ſix windows on each ſide of this very elegant building range compartments of interlaced zigzag arches of five pillars, and ſome others of a different ſtyle, and in their ſpandrils painted ſtars, creſcents, and roſes, as alſo a ſecond arch, which probably contained the portraits of ſaints. Theſe pillars, which were of blue marble, have all been removed. The weſt window conſiſted of three lancets, and on each ſide were turrets with ſtairs. The ſouth door has two ſweeps of flower-work, and one of hiſtories in rounds almoſt entirely concealed by mantling ivy. The north door has ſeveral ſweeps of foliage and flouriſhes, and one of figures in niches. A little of the roof of the vault remains at the eaſt end, the arches groined and pointed, and full of ſmall holes about three inches aſunder for banners or lamps, which ceaſe in the arches under the altar. Though the ground is raiſed almoſt to the capitals, this vault is ſtill of a moderate man's height, and below the capitals is ſaid to be fourteen high. At the ſouth-eaſt corner of the vault is an arch ſaid to lead to the *Torr*, and which has been traced ſome way. On the north ſide of this chapel was the monk's cemetery, in which a fine walnut-tree ſucceeds the Holy one.

The kitchen built by abbot Whiting is octagon, four ſides filled with fire-places, each ſixteen feet long, the others by two doors and two windows. The ſmoke aſcended through the roof, but the four chimneys did not reach above it. In it is fixed up the tomb of an abbot from the north aile. To it adjoins an angle of the almonry; the ſite of the cloiſters and hall may be traced. The weſt front of the latter was taken down 1712. The ſoil has been raiſed ſo high within the church that the heads of the pointed arches on the walls are but juſt above it. The abbey houſe was built 1714, out of the ruins of the old abbot's lodging, much nearer the road, and is adorned with arms and ornaments in relief brought from it, viz. the arms of the Confeſſor, France and England quarterly, initials of abbots Beere and Fromont, a knotty croſs between two chalices, pelicans, roſes, pomegranate, two birds with expanded wings in a mitred garland, ſymbols of the evangeliſts, &c. The great gate is now the Red Lion inn, in which is the abbot's bed, and over the horſeblock the arms of England ſupported by greyhound and griffin. The precinct is ſurrounded by an embattled wall a mile in compaſs. The preſent way into it is by a paſſage having on the left the almſhouſes founded by abbot Beere for ſeven or ten poor women now in uſe[b], with a chapel, in the eaſt wall of which are carved the croſs between the chalices, abbot Beere's device; at the weſt end the abbey arms, and two roſes; over the ſouth door a roſe crowned and ſupported, and the date 1512. At the eaſt end of the ſtreet St. Mary's chapel. The George inn is an old ſtone building called the Abbot's inn, for entertainment of pilgrims, probably called the Pilgrim's hoſpital, where all who reſorted hither for devotion were entertained *gratis*. This is called *George's Inn* in John Glaſtonienſis, p. 282, when abbot Selwode, between 1456 and 1493, gave it to the chamberlain of the abbey with two cloſes on its north ſide. Over the gate is a chevron ingrailed Az. between three croſſes G. per pale V. and Az. per pale A. and G. Over a bow window two buſts, all that remain of the twelve Cæſars, and in a niche above a mutilated figure of Charity formerly on the ſign poſt. A paſſage and ſtairs adjoining from it to the abbot's houſe. The upper ſtairs are of ſtone and winding, the floors not laid acroſs the joiſts, but lengthwiſe: the cellars here, as at the Red Lion, of a vaſt depth. This laſt was the great gate of the abbey[c], in which was ſhewn the abbot's lord. Oppoſite the White Hart inn is a houſe with a ſtone bay window called the *Tribunal*. Moſt of the houſes in the High Street are made up of the materials of the abbey: at the end of it one ſeems to have been a chapel. Here was an hoſpital of St. John for poor and infirm, under the care of the almoner, rebuilt and augmented by abbot Michael 1246[d]. The original Hawthorn tree grew on the ſouth ridge of Werial hill or park, and was cut down in the civil war: but ſome from its branches are ſtill growing in the garden behind the abbey-houſe, and in an inn garden, in Judge Gould's garden at Godney in this county, and in others, and in nurſeries. It is common in the Holy land, and flowers at the ſame time. Mr. Ray[e] thinks the Walnut tree was of the kind called *Nux Sancti Johannis*, which ſhoots out about Midſummer, or the nativity of St. John, but twelve days after the feaſt of St. Barnabas, and that the Hawthorn differs but accidentally from the common ſhrub ſo called.

In this church were buried king Arthur and his queen Guinever, king Coel, Kentwyn king of the Weſt Saxons, Edmund I. Edgar and Edmund Ironſide, four dukes, four biſhops, and thirteen abbots, beſides other eminent perſonages[f]; all whoſe monuments, except a few of unknown religious removed to Wells, are totally deſtroyed or concealed under the rubbiſh. The monuments enumerated by Leland[g] in the abbey church were, in the ſouth tranſept, ſir Thomas Stawel, abbot Fromont 1322, Hugh, D. D. brother to abbot Monington; in the north tranſept, abbots More 1456, Taunton 1274, Ambreſbury 1252, Pederton 1274; another Taunton 1324 in the choir, and Monington 1374. In the north part of the preſbytery, Edmund the elder; in the ſouth part, Edmund Ironſide; in the middle, Arthur, with this ſimple epitaph, by abbot Swanſey, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1196, and in whoſe time the body was found, and removed into the church:

*Hic jacet Arturus, flos regum, gloria regni,*
*Quem mores, probitas, commendant laude perenni.*

At the head of Arthur's tomb *Henricus abbas*, and a crucifix; at the feet the figure of Arthur; a croſs

[a] Willis. [b] Tanner, p. 478.
[c] Collinſon, II. p. 263. [d] Tanner, p. 475.
[e] Hiſt. Plant. I. p. 25. c. 1. 26. c. 6.
[f] Hiſtory of Glaſſenbury, p. 50. [g] III. 85, 86.

on

on the tomb, two lions at the head, and two at the feet, reaching to the ground. At his feet his queen, with this epitaph;

*Arturi jacet hic conjux tumulata ſecunda,*
*Quæ meruit cœlos virtutum prole fecunda.*

By this deſcription both ſhould ſeem to have been altar tombs. Giraldus ſays her bones lay at the lower end of the tomb, two thirds of which were occupied by her huſband's bones.

Mr. Ray [h] talks of ſeeing St. Joſeph's tomb in his chapel. John Blome of London had a licence, 19 Edward III. to dig for his body; but it does not appear to have been carried into execution [i].

In digging in the ruins at the weſt end near St. Joſeph's chapel, 1795, was found a ſtone croſs-legged knight, having on his ſhield a chevron between three roundels.

In the ſouth aile of the preſbytery were monuments of abbots Breynton 1341, and Selwood 1493, and an armed knight. In the north aile, abbot Kent 1303 on a high tomb. In the nave, abbots Sodbury 1335, Frome 1456, and Hugh Stafford earl of Devon 1469. In the lady chapel on the north ſide, ſir John and lady Byconel, and ſir William Semor. In the chapter houſe, abbot Chinnok 1420. In the chapel of the Holy ſepulchre, on the ſouth ſide of the nave, abbot Bere, who built it and the chapel of our lady of Loretto on the north ſide of the nave.

In the ſouth tranſept was a clock made by Peter Lightfoot, monk, before 1335, which Mr. Collinſon ſays is now in Wells cathedral [k]. Leland ſpeaks with rapture of the library here as the beſt in the kingdom, and having MSS. of Livy and Salluſt [l]. Several of the religious of this houſe became archbiſhops and biſhops among us, particularly the famous Dunſtan; and it was itſelf a biſhopric annexed to that of Wells for twelve years, from 1193 to 1205 [m]. The abbot had ſummons to parliament, and had precedence of all in England till 1154, when Adrian IV. gave it to St. Albans. Whiting, the laſt abbot, refuſing to ſurrender, was hanged on the Torr 1540, his head ſet up over the abbey gate, and his quarters diſperſed about the county [n].

"The chief ſtrete and longeſt of the town of "Gleſſenbyri lyith by eaſt and weſt, and at the "market croſſe, at the weſt end, is another by flat "ſouth and almoſt north. There is a market every "Wedneſday. There be two pariſh churches, St. "John Baptiſt's on the north ſide of the ſtreet, a "very fair and lightſum church, and the eaſt part "very elegant and iſled, the quadrate tower for bells "at the weſt end very high and fair. On the north "ſide of the quier lieth one Atwell that died about "1472, that did much coſt to it, and gave fair "houſing in the town to it. His wife Joan lies in a "like tomb in the ſouth ſide: and one Camel [o] a gen-"tleman in a fair tomb in the ſouth tranſept [p]."

St. Benet's church has on its front the cipher of abbot Richard Beere [q], and a monument for judge Gould, who died in the reign of William III. and whoſe deſcendant, the late judge, who died 1793, enjoyed the family eſtate at Sharpham Gedney juſt by.

The account given by Giraldus of the finding Arthur's body is in his "Speculum eccleſiaſticum," where he adds that the bones were of gigantic proportion, the tibia being three *fingers* longer than that of the then abbot, the ſpace between the eyes and forehead a hand's breadth, and in the head were ten wounds, one his death-wound larger than the reſt. The leaden croſs [r], which Mr. Camden has engraved I know not from what drawing (ſee pl. V. fig. 1.) was let into the ſtone, the letters next the ſtone as both Giraldus and the anonymous monk of Glaſtonbury cited by Leland (Aſſert. Arth. p. 50, 51) aſſert. The monk adds that in the tomb of his queen, being opened at the ſame time, 1189, was found her fair yellow hair nicely braided, which fell to pieces on touching [s]. It ſeems a miſtake that theſe corpſes were found between the pyramids, which would probably have mentioned them. But this does not appear to have been the caſe, though it muſt be confeſſed they are not very intelligibly copied by Malmeſbury, and are probably Saxon, commemorating ſome of the early abbots. Mathew Paris [t] ſays theſe pyramids ſtood about the ſarcophagus, and that Arthur's body was found in digging to bury a monk who had a particular deſire to lye there. He gives the inſcription; *Hic jacet inclytus* Britonum *rex*, &c. John of Glaſtonbury, p. 30, ſays, Arthur reſted in the monks' cemetery 640 years before he was removed into the great church. The monk of Glaſtonbury farther ſays, that in 1278 Edward I. and queen Eleanor opened the tombs again, and removed them before the high altar, putting into them an account of this proceeding, with all the bones except the ſculls.

In the town was a court-houſe, erected by abbot Beere, for courts of ſeſſions, and meetings of ſheriffs and juſtices of peace; and two coroners; and there was a long narrow tract of land between the hundreds of Welſtoun on the North Eaſt, and Whitney on the South Eaſt, within the liberty of the twelve hides; much drained and improved from time to time, and now including the pariſhes of Glaſtonbury St. Benedict and St. John, Beltonsbury, Bradley, Mere, Weſt Pennard, and North Wotton [u].

An attempt was made to ſet up the efficacy of certain mineral waters here pretended to have been diſcovered by a dream 1750; but with little ſucceſs.

Glaſtonbury torr is a hill higher than any ground within ten miles of it, on which ſtands a ſquare tower, which does not appear to have had any

[h] Itinerary, p. 261. [i] Brit. Top. II. & aut. ibi cit. [k] Collinſon, II. p. 254.
[l] De Script. p. 41. [m] Hiſt. of Glaſſenb. p. 46. Willis, Mit. Ab. I. p. 104. [n] Hiſt. of Glaſſenb. p 96. 99.
[o] Mr. Collinſon ſays he was purſe-bearer to one of the abbots, and that his name is punned upon on divers repreſentations of camels and ſcrolls of Latin verſes now not wholly intelligible. Collinſon, II. p. 264.
[p] Leland II. 43.
[q] Strangely miſrepreſented in the Hiſt. of Glaſſenb. p. 104. See it correctly engraved Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XLI. p. 97. pl. 27. f. 3. and illuſtrated by the like at Taunton, f. p. 1, 2. Alſo in the plate of dates in the Introduction to the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II.
[r] "In like manner two tables of lead were found a late (i. e. at the diſſolution) in the tombs of Alfred and his ſon Edward at Hyde." Leland III. 72.
[s] I have been told a female ſcull with the like hair was dug up at Chickſand. See alſo Giraldus in Leland. John Glaſt. p. 133.
[t] In Leland's Aſſ. Art. 54.
[u] Collinſon, II. p. 237. 239. 267.

church.

church [x]. Phaganus and Damianus firſt raiſed an oratory here to St. Michael; rebuilt by Patric, and ruined by the earthquake 1271, but rebuilt more ſplendidly.

Sharpham park. Henry Fielding, author of ſo many novels, &c. is ſaid to have been born at *Sharpham* park near Glaſtonbury, ſince judge Gould's. His father Edmund was a younger ſon of the earl of Denbeigh, and a lieutenant-general, and his mother a daughter of Judge Gould, and aunt to the late Judge Gould [y]. This was a manor place of the abbots of Glaſtonbury built by abbot Beere, with a park of 382 acres, ſtocked with deer and cattle. They had others within the ſame diſtance at *Nordwood*, *Pilton*, *Weſton*, *Eaſtbridge*, *Wirial*, and *Meare*, and at *Dameron*, near Saliſbury [z]. In Mere church North aile is a fine Eaſt window and other paintings [a].

Shapwick. *Shapwick* belonged to Glaſtonbury abbey; and on the ſite of an old court-houſe built by abbot Taunton judge Rolle, whoſe family became poſſeſſed of the manor, erected a large and handſome manſion, now the reſidence of George Templar, eſq, to whom Dennis Rolle, eſq; ſold it [b].

Edington. At *Edington* have been found a teſſelated pavement, and ſeveral moulds for coins of Severus, Caracalla, Julia, and Plautilla, now in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. A Roman road traverſed theſe parts over the moors towards Axbridge [c]; and hence probably the name of *Street* and *Walton*, given to two villages in the ſame hundred of Whitley. On the moor near *Weſton Zoyland*, on a ſpot called *Penny pound*, Fairfax drew up his whole army the day after the battle of Langport, 1645; and on the ſame ſpot the duke of Monmouth was defeated 1685 [d].

Weſton Zoyland.

Brent Knoll. On *Brent Knoll* is a double irregular work ſuppoſed to have been made by Alfred againſt the Danes.

Battlebury. At the foot of this a village called *Battlebury* [e].

Mendip hills. The lead in *Mendip hills*, being melted down into pigs and ſows as the miners call them, is conveyed to Briſtol, and thence to many other places. In theſe mines it is free for any Engliſhman to work unleſs he has forfeited his right by ſtealing any of the ore or working tools, which the *Grovers* (as the miners here are called, and the Pits *Grooves*) living at ſome diſtance frequently leave open on the hills, or only lodged in ſlight huts. The party convicted of theft is ſhut up in one of theſe huts, and dry fern, furze, and other combuſtibles being put round it, and fired, the criminal is at liberty with his hands and feet to break down the hut and make his way out, and be gone: but he muſt never come to work there again, nor have any thing more to do among theſe hills. This they call *Burning of the hill* [f]. The lead is ſaid to be leſs ſoft and ductile than Derbyſhire, and therefore principally uſed for balls [g]. Here was a royal foreſt, of which the earls of March were bailiffs in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI. A perambulation of this foreſt, 1298, from the regiſters of Wells, is publiſhed by Hearne in his Adam de Domerham, p. 194. It was well furniſhed with deer, but for riot and treſpaſſes in hunting diſafforeſted [h]. It is a vaſt ridge of rocky mountains running nearly from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt, near twelve miles by three to ſix, in many parts has little depth of earth, but good paſture for ſheep and young cattle, or covered with heath, furze, and fern, the air in winter very cold. The laws, &c. of the miners here were printed at Lond. 1687. 12mo. Lead is alſo dug on *Broadwell down*, and other parts thereabouts between *Wrington* and *Backwell*. About the weſt end of Mendip hills is found near the ſurface of the earth plenty of Lapis Calaminaris, which, being calcined and mixed with copper, of which a ſmall quantity is found here [i], makes braſs; of which preparation ſee Dr. Pooley in Phil. Tranſ. 193. Here are alſo ſome veins of Magneſia or Mangoneſe, and of yellow ocre [k].

"Mendepe belonged to four lords, the king, and "by fee farm the biſhop of Bathe; Glaſtonbury "abby, Bonville, lord of Bonville, and now Gray "marquis of Dorſet, and Gurney, now Caradoc, "alias Newton: it is twenty [l] miles long from eaſt "to weſt, and where broadeſt ſix miles. On its top "is a place encamped call *Dolbyri*, of which this Dolberry. "ſaying,

"If Dolbyri digged were
"Of gold ſhould be the ſhare.

"Iron ore found a late at Mendip, and iron made "there [m]." Dolberry is on the extreme point of Mendip, a Britiſh camp double trenched, about thirty acres, a parallelogram open at the end." Roman and Saxon coins have been found in it, and iron ſpear heads and other weapons [n].

Okey hole. *Okey*, or, as ſome call it, *Wokey hole*, deriving it from the Saxon poc, *crooked* or *creeky*, perhaps from the Britiſh *Ogo*, a cave [o], opens from a narrow entry into a large vault, whoſe roof can only be ſeen by the light of candles. Its greateſt height within is forty feet, leaſt three, greateſt breadth twenty, length two hundred. Deſcending a wooden ladder by a ſteep narrow entrance, and clambering over ſeveral rough and irregular paſſages among the moiſt rocks, you come, as in the Devil's arſe in Derbyſhire, to a ſtream of very cold clear water, which, after leaving the cavern, turns ſeveral mills. Among the various configurations formed by the petrifying quality of the water continually dropping, the people hereabout fancy many apartments, utenſils, and animals, belonging as they pretend to the witch, whoſe reſidence they ſay this cavern was, and whoſe figure in a ſparry alabaſter-like maſs they ſhew here.

William of Worceſter, who lived in the 15th century, gives the following account of this cavern [p]:

"Woky-hole per dimidium miliaris a Wellys in- "fra parochiam eſt quidam introitus ſtrictus, ubi in "principio eſt ymago hominis, et vocatur le porter, "& oportet petere licenciam a portario ad intrandam "aulam de Woke; et populi portant anglicè *ſhevys* "*de réede ſegge* [q] ad luminandam aulam, et eſt ita "largus ſicut Weſtminſter-halle, et ibi pendent "pinnacula in le voult archuata mirabiliter de petris; "et le enterclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam "eſt longitudinis ſecundum eſtimacionem dimidium "furlong, et archuata cum lapidibus pendentibus "deſuper plano opere. Et eſt quædam lata aqua "inter le treſance et aulam per ſpacium v ſteppys "lapidum,

[x] Mr. Collinſon ſays it actually had one. II. p. 264.
[y] Collinſon, II. p. 269.
[z] Leland, It. III. 86.
[a] Collinſon, II. p. 274.
[b] Collinſon, III. p. 427.
[c] Ib. III. p. 433.
[d] Ib. p. 440.
[e] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[f] Gibſon.
[g] Fuller.
[h] Leland, VII. 68. b.
[i] Collinſon, I. p. xv.
[k] Gibſon. Collinſon, III. p. 374.
[l] *Twelve.* Collinſon, ib.
[m] Leland, VII. 68.
[n] Collinſon, III. p. 579.
[o] Such under Pembroke caſtle.
[p] Itiner. p. 288.
[q] Sheaves of reed ſedge.

" lapidum, et quod ſteppys eſt latitudinis circa 4
" pedes, et ſi homo vadit extra lez ſteppys cadit in
" aquam circumquaque per profunditatem circa 5 vel
" 6 pedum. Coquina in officio ante introitum ad
" aulam voltata de pedibus latitudinis ultra eſtima-
" cionem coopertum de lapidibus. Eſt officium
" anglicè *an eſt* [r] ad ſiccanda grana ordei ad facienda
" ſervicia et cetera, et figura mulieris induta et habens
" ſub ſingulo [s] ejus anglicè unum *diſtaff ſpynning*.
" Et abinde tranſeunt unum aliud alie [t] longitudinis
" circa centum greſſus, et ſicco pede poteſt homo
" tranſire plano modo ſuper lapides. Et tunc offi-
" cium de le parlour ſequitur, et eſt rotunda domus
" de magnis rupibus conſtructa latitudinis circa 20
" greſſuum. Et in boriali parte dictæ parluræ eſt
" quoddam anglicè dictum unus *holie hole*, et in
" dicto puteo bene deſuper archuata plena aquæ
" pulcherrimæ, et nemo ſit dicere quam profundius
" fuerit dicta aqua. Item de dicto Wokynghole fluit
" magnum gurgitum, et currit uſque le meere juxta
" Glaſconiam per ſpacium duorum miliariorum."

This cavern is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Mendip, about one mile and a half from the village of Wokey, where was a palace of the biſhops of Wells, to which biſhop Joceline built a chapel [u]. The approach to the cavern is extremely picturesque, and the ſurrounding ſcenery wildly magnificent. In the ſide of the hill is formed a ſemi-oval cove or receſs cut tranſverſely, and about 200 feet from point to point; the central part is nearly 200 feet high, and is an aſſemblage of vaſt perpendicular rocks, almoſt covered with trees and ſhrubs ſpringing from between their fiſſures. At the extremity of this cove, and at the baſe of the cliff, is a natural arch, thirty feet high, and forty broad, from which ruſhes a clear rapid torrent impetuouſly making its way over a rocky channel fringed with a variety of aquatic plants and moſſes. On one ſide of this romantic hollow is a rocky terrace, which leads to the cavern's mouth, the entrance into which is about one-third of the height from the bed of the river to the ſummit of the rock from which it riſes. This entrance is narrow, but ſoon opens into a very ſpacious vault, eighty feet high, the whole roof and ſides of which are incruſted with ſparry concretions of whimſical forms, and preſent a grand appearance by the light of the tapers, the water dropping from the roof forming large projections of petrified figures and nodules of pellucid ſpar on the floor. The paſſage continuing hence leads by a deſcent to another vault ſomewhat ſmaller and lower than the former; and beyond this a low, craggy, and irregular tract opens into an area, nearly circular, about forty yards in diameter, with a cylindrical roof. On one ſide of this area is a fine ſandy bottom, and on the other the cold limpid ſtream of Wokey water, which here meeting with the rock intercepts the paſſage, though the cavern is continued a conſiderable diſtance beyond it. The floor is dirty, and obſtructed by fallen pieces of rock; the roof in ſome places flat, and in others arched. The rock is of a dark blue colour, veined with ruddy brown, full of ſpar, part of which is of the columnar kind, and there are ſome maſſes of coral. Half a mile towards the north-weſt of the naked rock, above theſe caverns, are *Ebor rocks*, the paſſage through which is half a mile long from north to ſouth, aſcending to the top of Mendip. This chaſm exhibits many grand and picturesque views, being very narrow at its baſe, and the rocks on either ſide riſe from fifty to four hundred feet in height, many of them nearly perpendicular [x]. The pig of lead was found in the hamlet of *Wokey hole*, and the cave is ſuppoſed to be alluded to by Clemens Alexandrinus [y], who ſays, " Hiſtorians tell us there is in Britain a cave under a " mountain, with an opening at the top, and when " the wind ſets towards the cave and into the receſſes " of the cavity, there is heard a ſound of cymbals."

Holland ſays the pig of lead mentioned by Camden lay long at Lambeth in the duke of Norfolk's houſe. Mr. Horſley, p. 328, mentions another found on lord Fitzharding's eſtate near Bruton, and then at lord Weymouth's at Longleat, with this inſcription:

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI,
ET VERI ARMENIACORUM,

one foot nine inches long, two thick, and two and a half broad, weight fifty pounds [z]. This came afterwards to Heneage earl of Winchelſea, who gave it to Mr. Creyke, of whoſe ſiſter Mr. Duane bought it. It is an oblong ſquare of unequal ſides, weighing fifty pounds, nineteen feet long, three inches and a half broad, and two inches deep [a].

Biſhop Gibſon contends for placing the CANGI here from the courſe of Oſtorius's march, and his being *brought back* [b] to the Brigantes, after ſubduing whom he returned, and ſettled a colony at Camulodunum, which, from the reſemblance of the name, ſituation of the place, and all the ſigns of a Roman ſtation, he places at *Camalet* before deſcribed. Other reaſons in favour of the biſhop's hypotheſis are, that the Romans marched from hence to ſubdue the Silures and Ordovices, that Lipſius for Cæſar's *Icenimagni* reads *Iceni*, *Cangi*, and places them from Cæſar in the ſouth part of Britain near the Bibroci and Segontiaci in Berks and Hants, that the name of the *Cangi* remains in the Caningas mæpce of the Saxon chronicle before-mentioned to be in this county. *Cannings* is both a hundred and town in Wilts, the latter in old writings called *Caningas*; another hundred there is called *Alcanning*, q. d. *Old Cannings*; the antient town of *Calne* as ſpelt in Domeſday *Cauna*, and ſtill pronounced *Caun*, ſeems to retain ſomething of the name: the Severn ſea may be the ſea which Tacitus ſays *Hiberniam inſulam ſpectat*, on which the Cangi lived, and the *Avon* the *Antona*, on whoſe banks, before the rebellion broke out, he had planted garriſons. Againſt this Mr. Horſley places the Cangi about Derbyſhire, and makes their country the ſame with *Genania* [c], including Stafford, Warwick, and Worceſterſhires, and reading in Cæſar *Iceni*, *Regni*, as nearer the Thames. Dr. Muſgrave [d] places them between the Dee on the eaſt, the Ordovices on the ſouth, and the ocean on the weſt, at Ptolemy's Καγκανων ακρον, in North Wales. Dr. Plot [e] puts them on the Ikenield ſtreet.

In *Chilcompton*, on Blacker's hill, is an antient encampment formed by the meeting of two very deep

[r] An oaſt for drying malt to make beer, &c. *ſervicia* for *cereviſia*.
[s] *cingulo*, her girdle.
[t] *allee*, walk.
[u] Godwin.
[x] Collinſon, III. p. 419.
[y] Stromat. VI. 3 edit. Potter.
[z] Stukeley, It. I. p. 152.
[a] See Stukeley, Caraufius, I. p. 167.
[b] " Ortæ apud Brigantes diſcordiæ *retraxere* ducem." Tacit. An. xvi. 32.
[c] See him, p. 52.
[d] Jul. Vit. epit. p. 76, 77.
[e] Staffordſhire, c. 10. § 4.

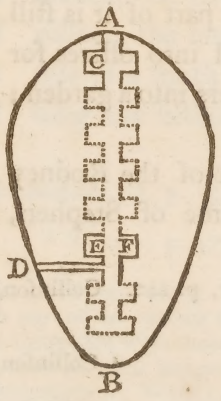
and ſteep-ſided valleys in a point facing the ſouth, and by a curvilinear double rampart and foſs to the north and eaſt, of which the greater part is entire, and the whole in good preſervation. Its figure is an irregular ſquare, and the area about fifteen acres. Camalet commands a view of Maſbury caſtle on Mendip, and that of this, from which, not a mile diſtant, a fine coin of Marcus Aurelius was dug up. The Foſs road paſſes through the neighbouring pariſh of Stratton, and on the down neareſt the camp are ſeveral tumuli, and pieces of weapons have been dug up [f].

Chuton. In *Chuton* church (which Leland [g] deſcribes as having a goodly new high toured ſteeple), were buried William lord Bonville and his wife Elizabeth [h]. The manor belongs to the earl Waldegrave, whoſe anceſtor was created baron Waldegrave of Chuton, 1 James II. [i]

ChueMagna. North of Chuton is *Chue Magna*, or *Biſhop's Chue*, belonging formerly to the biſhop of Bath and Wells. "*Chute*, a praty clothing town, hath a fair church, "and at the ſouth ſide of the church a fair manor "place of the biſhop of Bathe. There be dyvers "paroche churches thereabouts that ons a yere do "homage onto Chute theyr mother chyrche. Ther "hath ben good making of cloth yn the towne. "Sir John Saint Lo's grandfather liyth in a goodly "tombe of marble on the north ſide of the "church [k]," and a wooden figure of Sir John Hantville, lord of the manor of Norton Hantville, in the reign of Henry III. It gives name to the hundred, and produces a red ochre, called *Redding*, or *Ruddle*, much in demand for marking ſheep, and for painting, and often uſed by apothecaries for the Armenian bolus, being of the ſame aſtringent nature [l]. A third ſort, peculiar to a very confined ſpace on the top of Winford hill, is brighter, ſmoother, and heavier, does not crumble between the fingers, nor diſſolve in water, and is in every reſpect equal to the Terra Perſica [m]. This village gave birth to ſir John Champneys, a ſkinner and merchant of London, lord mayor 1535, the firſt who built a turret to a private houſe in that city [n]. Here

Bowditch. is *Bowditch*, a large circular treble camp on a hill, having a fine proſpect of Briſtol channel [o].

Nemnet. In *Nemnet* pariſh, on the borders of Butcombe, and at a ſmall diſtance eaſt from the latter church, is a large tumulus, ſixty yards by twenty, and fifteen high, the top covered with aſh-trees, briers, and thick ſhrubs. On opening it, 1789, its compoſition throughout was found to be a maſs of ſtones ſupported on each ſide lengthwiſe by a wall of thin flakes. The diſtance between the two walls is about eight feet, and the intermediate ſpace is filled up with two rows of cells, or cavities formed by very large ſtones ſet edgewiſe. Theſe cells, the entrance into which is at the ſouth end, run in a direction from north to ſouth, and are divided from each other by vaſt ſtones placed on their edges, and covered with others ſtill larger by way of architrave. In one of them were found ſeven ſculls, one quite perfect; in another a vaſt heap of ſmall human bones and horſes teeth. All the cells are not yet opened; and, as no coins, or other reliques, but the abovementioned, have hitherto been diſcovered, it cannot be aſcertained at what period this receptacle of mortality was conſtructed. It is undeniably one of the nobleſt of the kind in Great Britain, and probably contained the fragments of many brave chieftains ſlain in ſome battle near the ſpot. The field in which this barrow ſtands has, from time immemorial, been called the Fairy field, and the common people talk of ſtrange noiſes heard under it, and viſions portentous to children ſeen in the thickets above [p]. Mr. Bore [q] deſcribes it as from north to ſouth 150 feet, from eaſt to weſt 75 feet, known immemorially by the name of *Fairys Toote*, formed of ſmall whitiſh ſtone covered with turf. The proprietor ordering it to be opened for materials to mend the roads, the workmen began at the ſouthern extremity, and ſoon came to a ſtone conſiderably inclined to the weſt, and probably ſerving as a door to the ſepulchre. An unmortared wall, of irregular baſe freeſtone, appeared on the left, above four feet high, and about a quarter of an inch thick, and it is probable there was one parallel with it on the right. Thirteen feet north from the entrance was a perforated ſtone, inclining to the north, cloſing this end of the entrance. Working round the eaſt ſide, they came to a cell two feet three by nine feet, and four feet high, in which was a ſcull with the teeth ſound, the body having been laid north and ſouth. Several other bones were alſo found, and a large bone and tooth of ſome animal. At the end of this firſt cell the horizontal ſtones in the top of the avenue had fallen down, but others, on either hand, containing human ſculls and bones, have been ſeen. Another opening, at the other end of the ſame ſide, diſcovered a ſimilar wall, and three cells, one on the eaſt, the others on the weſt ſide, with human bones. The central avenue is conſtructed of very large fragments of rock, conſiſting of three ſtones, two perpendicular, and one horizontal. Mr. Bore [r] conſiders the Fairy Toote as a work of the Druids, and the burial-place belonging to their great temple at Stanton Drew, about three miles from it, conſtructed on a much more extenſive ſcale than Stonehenge, and a ſtupendous repreſentation of what is called the Pythagorean ſyſtem, but erroneouſly, as there can be little doubt that the temple at Stanton Drew exiſted long before the birth of Pythagoras. There yet remain of this aſtoniſhing fabric three circles repreſenting the ſun, earth, and moon, and ſome detached ſtones in the places of Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn. Theſe circles were probably the temples of the deities whoſe orb they repreſent, the very leaſt of which is as extenſive as the whole of Stonehenge.




A, A lateral ſection, where were found the cells E and F exactly correſponding with C at the South extremity.

N. B. The dotted lines are merely conjectural, being unexplored; but, as far as could be diſcovered from C and E F, there appeared a continuation of that form.

[f] Collinſon, II. 127-8.
[g] Leland, II. 40.
[h] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 236.
[i] Gibſon.
[k] Leland, VII. 76. Collinſon, II. 94. 100.
[l] Gibſon.
[m] Collinſon, I. p. xvi. xvii.
[n] Stowe's Survey, p. 137.
[o] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 141.
[p] Collinſon, II. p. 318, 319.
[q] Gent. Mag. LIX. p. 392.
[r] Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 183.

At

Stowey. At *Stowey*, on the ſide of a hill above the church, riſes a large ſpring that is never dry, whoſe water, at about forty yards from its ſource, as it runs through the village, ſlightly incruſts with ſtone its channel and whatever it meets with: but has not this effect at the ſource, nor within twenty yards of it[s]. Here was born Parſons the Jeſuit, rector of the Engliſh college at Rome, where he died and was buried 1610.

Sutton. Ubleigh. "At *Southetoun* village [Sutton] Sir John St. Lo "hath an old maner place. *Hubley* is three miles by "ſouth from Southetoun. There is an old meane "maner place; the gate houſe of it is caſtelle like; "ther is a park by it. It longgid to the lorde *Ched-* "*der*, whoſe great landes deſcended by heyres ge- "nerales onto the lord *Liſle*, *Dowbeney*, and *Newtin*. "From Southetoun to Wike 8 long miles. Ther is "a large maner place whereof moſt part was builded Banwell. "by Newton chief judge of England. *Banwell* is "two or three miles from Wike and there hath the "biſhop of Bathe a goodly lordſhip. Banwelle "ſtandith not very holſomly and Wike worſe. The "fennes be almoſt at hande[t]." Mr. Strachey[u] thinks Banwell nunnery was on the ſite of the biſhop's palace now here.

Barow Gurney. Eſtwood. Richmont caſtle. "At *Barow Gurney* four miles from Brighteſtowe "was of late a nunnery now made a fair dwelling- "place by Drue of Brighteſtowe. *Eſtewoode* is in "the roote of Mendip hills. Here was a goodly "caſtle called *Richemonte*, at which noble Gurney lay "much. Yt is now defaced to the hard ground, "and Sir John Newton now lord of it hath made "his houſe hard by of the ruins thereof in the very "place where the grange of Richmonte caſtle was in "Gurney's tyme[v]."

Richmond caſtle. E. Harptre. "Gurney uſed to lye much at *Richemonte* caſtle "the rote of Mendip eaſt from Briſtow, in the "pariſh of *E. Harptre*[w] by the church: there "ſtandith yet a piece of the dungeon. Sir John "Newton, ſo called becauſe his grandfather dwelled "or was borne at the Trenewith in Powiſland, but "whoſe proper name is Caradoc, dug up the foun- "dations to build a new houſe hard by called W. Harptre. "*Eſtewood*. At *W. Harptre Gurney*[x] are the arms "and matches of Gurney, to whom the Newtons "are related and ſucceed[y]."

Sir William de Harptre held out Richmont caſtle for the empreſs Maud, 1138, and Stephen ſurprized it. Sir John Newton's houſe was called *Eaſtwood*. He founded a ſchool here, and has a monument in the church. He died 1598[z].

Kew Stoke. Worſpring. At the north extremity of *Kew Stoke* pariſh, at a place called *Worſpring*, William Courtney, about 1210, founded an Auguſtine priory, firſt begun at Dodelinch, valued at £. 87. Great part of it is ſtill ſtanding; the church intire, turned into offices for a farm-houſe, the area of the cloiſters into a garden; the hall and barn are intire[a].

Stoke Gifford. At *Stoke Gifford* is the antient ſeat of the Rodney family, ſettled here from the time of Stephen, which gave title of baron to that gallant admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, who died 1794[b].

*Weſton ſuper mare* ſtands on the weſt point of the numerous ridge of rocks, weſt of the hill, forming *Amberhead*. Above the village is *Worteberry*, with two or three ditches, a rampart of ſtones twenty feet high. In the pariſh is a well, full at ebb, ſandy at flood, and quite empty at high-water.

On *Smaldon* hill, eaſt from Winſcombe, a Roman camp, now a thick coppice[c].

*Yatton* pariſh, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, is very hilly, with craggy rocks, one called *Cleve Ivot*, another *Cadbury hill*, the third of the name in the county, retaining veſtiges of antient fortications. In a lime-ſtone quarry were found, in 1782, two feet and a half below the ſurface, the bones of thirteen human bodies, many of them large and freſh. One coffin ſeemed to be ſunk into the bed of ſtone[d].

*Congerſbury* is pretended to have had an epiſcopal ſee, and afterwards a collegiate church, but the accounts are full of inconſiſtencies[e]. The manor belonged to the biſhop of Wells till the reign of Mary, now to Briſtol Orphans hoſpital.

Weſt from Mendip hills lies *Churchill*, which is generally aſcribed to a family of that name, who, biſhop Gibſon ſays, had been lords of it ever ſince the Conqueſt, when Roger de Curcelle, among many other manors in this county, held *Curcelle*[f], but they really did not poſſeſs it till ſir John Churchill, an eminent counſellor and progenitor of the great duke of Marlborough, bought it of Mr. Jenyns, and on his death, 1685, it was ſold out of the family[g]. Mr. Collinſon ſhews that *Curi*[h], in a very different part of the county, was the eſtate of Roger de Curre, and there is no ſuch name as *Curcelle* in Domeſday. Here is a camp ſingle-trenched, cut out of the rock[i].

Juſt by this, to the North, is *Wrington*, a pretty good market town, which gave birth, 1632, to that great philoſopher Locke. His mother travelling this way was taken in labour in an old thatched houſe on the North ſide of the church-yard[k]. Mrs. Montague gave an urn to the memory of Mr. Locke to be ſeated in this place, inſcribed thus:

"To John Locke,
born in this village,
this memorial is erected
by Mrs. Montagu,
and preſented to
Hannah More[l]."

It has but a ſmall market, if any, and is a poor place. Seven miles weſt of Churchill is *Axbridge*, a corporation and market town, with a manufactory of knit hoſe[m].

*Bleadon*, South Weſt of Banwell, was ſome time the reſidence of the learned Meric Caſaubon, who was preſented to the rectory by Launcelot Andrews, biſhop of Winchester, 1662, and died 1671[n].

[s] Locke's letter, in Boyle's Hiſtory of Air, p. 140. Collinſon, II. p. 110.
[t] Leland, VII. 76. b.
[u] P. 644. Tanner, p. 465.
[v] Leland, VII. 77. b. 78. a.
[w] Harptree Tilly. Collinſon, II. 140.
[x] Collinſon, Ib. p. 141.
[y] Leland, VII. 68. a b.
[z] Collinſon, III. 589.
[a] Ib. III. 595.
[b] Collinſon, III. p. 603—605.
[c] Ib. p. 614.
[d] Ib. p. 616.
[e] Tanner, p. 460. Collinſon, III. p. 584, 585.
[f] Collinſon, III. p. 580.
[g] Domeſday, p. 93.
[h] Collinſon, III. p. 580. I. p. 31.
[i] Quære if Dolbery, p. 103. Stukeley's Itin. I. p. 142.
[k] Collinſon, I. p. 209.
[l] Gent. Mag. LXI. p. 521.
[m] Collinſon, III. p. 560.
[n] Ib. p. 572.

"Ar

Wroxall.

"At *Wrexhall* ſir William Gorge had a meane "old manor place in a valley, with a park on the "hills on each ſide [o]." Wroxall lodge, a good old building, was long the ſeat of the Gorges, of which antient family ſir Ralph was governor of Sherbourne caſtle 47 Henry III. and ſoon after of Exeter, and procured for this place a market and fair. From this time the family continued here till it ended in a female heir [p], who carried the eſtate to John Codrington, and their only daughter to the Bampfyldes [q].

Portbury.

*Portbury* gives name to a hundred, and was antiently the principal town in all theſe parts, frequented by the Romans, whoſe coins and maſſive foundations of buildings have been found here. The diſtrict is retired, and fortified on three ſides by the ſea. The Roman road plain and viſible from Axbridge and the Pouldon hills, near Bridgewater, paſſes tranſverſely through it towards the ſea at Portſhead, where was a paſſage to *Iſca Silurum*, or Caer Leon. Wanſdyke alſo tends to it, terminating at the ſame Portſhead. Here was a cell to the Auſtin priory of Bromere, Hants. Many of the Berkeley family were buried in the church, and in the yard are four very large yew-trees, ſuppoſed to be upwards of 500 years old [r].

Walton in Gordano.

*Walton in Gordano* caſtle, octangular, with a keep of the ſame form, ſtands on the top of an hill overhanging the ſea. Over the gate of a round tower are the arms of the Powlets, lords from the reign of Elizabeth [s]. *Weſton in Gordano* was the ſeat of the Percevals from the Conqueſt to the civil wars, when it was ruined, and the eſtate was purchaſed of their heireſs by Mr. Wilkins [t].

Wells.

"The town of *Welles* is ſet in the roots of "Mendip hille, in a ſtony ſoile and full of ſprings, "whereof it hath the name—The town is large, and "for the moſt part buildid of ſtone, and occupieth "making of cloth. There is but one pariſh church, "but that is large, and ſtandith in the weſt part of "the town, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There "is an hoſpital of 24 poor men and women at its "north ſide, builded by Nicolas Bubwith biſhop of "Bath; the hoſpital and chapel all in length under "one roof [it ſtill ſubſiſts [u] for twelve poor men and "twelve poor women, augmented by biſhops "Beckingham and Bourne. Still and Welles added "each ſix people more. It has a ſmall neat chapel "under the ſame roof [v].] There was another hoſ-"pital of St. John founded by Hugh biſhop of "Lincoln [x]. In the market-place is a conduit de-"rived from the biſhop's conduit. There be twelve "right exceeding fair houſes, al uniforme of ſtone, "high and fair windowed in the north ſide of the "market-place, joined hard to the north-weſt part of "the biſhop's palace. This cumly peace of work "was made by biſhop Bekington, that minded "if he had lived to have builded other twelve on "the ſouth ſide of the market ſteed, the which "work, if he had compliſhed it, had been a ſpec-"tacle to all market places in the weſt country. "William Knight now biſhop of Bath buildith by "legacie of Dr. Woleman, dean of Wells, a croſs in "the market-place, a right ſumptuous pece of work; "in the extreme circumference whereof be ſeven fair "pillars, and in another circumference within them "be ſix pillars, and yn the middle of this circum-"ference one pillar; al theſe ſhaul bere a volte, and "over the volte ſhall be *Domus civica*. The area "afore the biſhop's palace lyeth eaſt of the market "ſtede, and hath a fair high wall toward the market "ſtede, and a right goodly gatehouſe in it, made "of late by biſhop Bekington, as it appeareth by his "armes [ſtill remaining]. On the ſouth ſide of "this area is the biſhop's palace, ditched brodely, "and ſtrongeli wallid and embatelid caſtle like. "The hall is exceeding fair, the reſidewe of the "palace is large and fair. The canons of Welles "had there houſes afore the tranſlation of the ſe to "Bath, wher now the biſhop's palace is. John of "Tours firſt biſhop of Bath put them out, and "they ſyns have builded them twelve very fair "houſes partly on the north ſide of the cathedral "cemetery partly without. Biſhop Bekington builded "the gatehouſe at the weſt end of the cemeterie, "and at the eaſt end of the cemetery a volt and a "gate, and a gallery over it [y]. The deeanes place "is on the North ſide of the cemetery [z]."

The weſt front of the cathedral is decorated with upwards of 50 ſtatues of biſhops, religious, kings, queens, knights, &c. large as life [a], beſides others at the ſides of the towers, and groupes in relief over the weſt doors and window. At the top are the 12 apoſtles, below them are the hierarchs [nine orders of angels]; and one whole line of the breadth of the portal is occupied by a groteſque repreſentation of the reſurrection in ſmall figures, expreſſing all the various attitudes of the reſuſcitated emerging from their earthly manſions. The larger figures which adorn the front are intermixed with other ſculptural repreſentations in groupes of high relief; and each ſide of the great buttreſſes is filled with ſtatues, large as life, of kings, queens, abbots, biſhops, knights, popes, and cardinals. On the wall, a few feet above the ground, is this inſcription: "Pur l'alme Johan "de Puttenie pries, et treſe jurs de . . . . [b]." In the Weſt window are figures of Moſes and Aaron, biſhop Ralph de Salopia, and part of one of king Ina, &c. The great tower 160 feet high reſts on four fine arches, the nave on ten pointed ones with octagon pillars, the nunneries of the lancet form. On each ſide of a ſouth arch of the nave are the heads of a king and biſhop, Ina and Rodolph the two principal

[o] Leland. II. 76. b.
[p] Dugdale's Baronetage, II. p. 55. Hutchins's Dorſet, I. p. 279.
[q] Collinſon, III. p. 157, 158.
[r] Ib. p. 141. 144.
[s] Ib. p. 169. 171.
[t] Ib. p. 171. 176.
[u] Tanner, p. 477.
[v] Ib. p. 472.
[x] Colllinſon, III. 408.
[y] Leland, II. 40, 41.
[z] Stow's copy has the *archdeacon's* place.
[a] William of Worceſter ſays there were in the weſt and north part of the church three great buttreſſes with three rows of great images *de veteri lege*; and in the weſt front (*plana*) ſix great high buttreſſes with three rows of great images *de nova lege*; and in the weſt and north part two great buttreſſes 60 feet high with three rows of great images *de nova lege*, p. 285. Theſe are all engraved in Carter's Antient Painting and Sculpture. The number of Sovereigns of Weſſex, from and including Ina, who founded this ſee, to the annexing that kingdom to his own by Ethelbert, was eight; and we find juſt that number among the ſtatues, viz. ſeven kings and one queen, Sexburga. The other two queens may be the two wives of Ina. The biſhops of this ſee, according to Godwin, from the foundation to Jocelyn, were twenty-one, and ſo many mitred figures occur. Six others on different buttreſſes may be the remainder of the ſixteen from Jocelyn to Bekington.
[b] Collinſon, III. p. 398.

benefactors, ſupported by monks. The Lady chapel at the eaſt end is a moſt elegant building, with beautiful windows, and not concealed from the choir. In digging a grave in the middle of this chapel, 1727, were found the bones of Button the firſt biſhop of that name, 1264, with a large ſtone ring on his finger, which was preſerved by archdeacon Archer, and a ſmall ſilver cup full of liquor, which was thrown away[c]. His or his nameſake's monument is there, and two others unknown. A plain white coffin-faſhioned ſtone under the centre of the nave is ſaid to cover king Ina. Here are other monuments for biſhops Marchia, 1302, Drokenford, 1328, Ralph de Salopia, 1363, Bekington, 1465, Corniſh, titular biſhop of Tine, provoſt of Oriel college, and præcentor here 1512, and ſuffragan to Bekington; Bubwith, 1524, Knight, 1547, Berkley, 1581, Still, 1607. Biſhop Godwin, whoſe father was biſhop here 1584—1592, deſcribes others for biſhop Joceline de Welles, 1242, Stillington, 1491, whoſe chapel and tomb were pulled down by ſir John Gates; Godwin 1592. Wolſey had this ſee in commendam before his tranſlation to Durham, 1518[d].

In an old chapel of the North tranſept is Peter Lightfoot's clock from Glaſtonbury, with moving figures of knights, &c.[e]

The church is in length, from eaſt to weſt, 371 feet, the tranſept, from north to ſouth, 135. Biſhop Roger, 1135—1174, began to rebuild Ina's church, which Joceline, about ſeventy years after, carried on almoſt *de novo*. The beautiful cloiſter is built in the ſtyle of Sherburn church; the weſt ſide 162 feet, with the ſchool and exchequer over it, by Bekington, who began the ſouth ſide, 152 feet; but this was finiſhed by Thomas Henry, treaſurer of Wells, and archdeacon of Cornwall, juſt before Leland's time. The ſame biſhop probably repaired the north ſide, his arms being on the roof. The eaſt with the little chapel beneath and library above were the work of biſhop Bubwith. The chapter-houſe is an octagon, 52 feet every way, ſupported by a central cluſtered pillar. The college of vicars was firſt founded by Ralph de Salopia, a double row of 22 houſes, with a chapel at the upper end, and a hall over the gate of this court, built by biſhop Erghum and enlarged by Bekington, valued at £.72. *per annum*[f]. Being ſeized at the Reformation they were refounded by Queen Elizabeth; they have each a garden before them, and are not unlike the lodgings at St. Croſs. Over them are the arms of the biſhop and his three executors. Of three gate-ways leading into the college cloſe, all built by biſhop Bekington[g], that on the Eaſt ſide adjoining the cathedral bridges has over it a large gallery of communication from the church to the Vicar's cloſe, with a vaſt flight of ſteps at either extremity. This cloſe, now called *Cloſe-hall*, owes its inſtitution to W. de Hull, canon here and archdeacon of Bath, who gave lands and meſſuages for the common habitation of the thirteen chantry prieſts officiating in the cathedral, for whom biſhop Salopia built a college, refounded by queen Elizabeth. The Moat gate, or fourth gate of the cloſe, has alſo Bekington's arms, which appear on the wall incloſing the houſes belonging to the officers of the church behind the chapter-houſe, and on the gate of the palace: ſo munificent a benefactor was this worthy and liberal prelate to his ſee, the reſult of the patronage of Henry VI. with whom he was a favourite ſervant, and under whoſe great ſeal his will was confirmed for greater ſecurity againſt the revolutions which threatened the kingdom, and which he was an unhappy witneſs of[h]. He alſo built the conduit in the market-place, and on the north ſide of the market-place 12 houſes for prieſts, now inhabited by laity. He intended to have completed the area, to which lead four gates at the Eaſt end, with his arms on the Weſt ſide of the cloiſter. The archdeacon's houſe, the reſidence of Polydore Vergil, is now an aſſembly-room. The deanry was built by Gunthorp, who entertained in it Henry VII. on his return from the Weſt[i].

Biſhop Jocelyn built the palace, which biſhop Montague, in the beginning of the laſt century, repaired and beautified[k]. Erghum 1388—1401, fortified the palace, as appears from this entry in a menology written 1428 by a contemporary monk of Bath to April 10. *Obiit dominus Radulphus epiſcopus Bathon. & Well. iſto die ſabbati; qui vallavit muris & foſſis palatium epiſcopi apud Wells, & jacet ibidem* A. D. MCCCC. *litera dominicali*[25]. Godwin aſcribes it to Ralph de Salopia, who built the apartments for the choriſters. The palace is but ſmall; the great hall, 120 feet by near 70, built by biſhop Burnell, was unroofed by ſir John Gates for the lead, in the reign of Edward VI. and is now uſed for a garden, the porch ſerving for a coach-houſe. Near the palace is a fair deep clear ſpring, called St. Andrew's well, making a ſwift brook, which, after ſurrounding the building, flows through the ſouth-weſt parts of the city[l]. Near St. Cuthbert's church, which is a handſome building with a lofty tower, are two almſhouſes, beſides the hoſpital before-mentioned, founded by biſhop Bubwith. There is a fair market-houſe lately built between the croſs and palace gates[26].

Biſhop Tanner after Hickes (Theſ. p. 136.) treats Kenulph's charter as ſpurious, as alſo the removal of this ſee from Congreſbury hither by Ina; here being only a college, or houſe of religious, till Plegmond, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and king Edward, founded it 909, and Athelm, abbot of Glaſtonbury, was the firſt biſhop[m]. Giſo, the 15th biſhop, augmented the old number of canons under a provoſt[n]. The ſee continued at Bath from John de Villula, the ſtyle being biſhops of Bath of Glaſtonbury, but not of Wells, for 150 years[27], till the election of William Button, 1248, from which time the biſhops have ſat and been buried here[o]. 34 Henry VIII.

[c] Tanner's letter to Hearne, preface to Domerham, p. xxvi.
[d] Godwin.
[e] Collinſon, III. 399.
[f] Tanner, p. 477.
[g] See his buildings in William of Worceſter, p. 285, 286.
[h] Godwin. He was born at Bekington or Bekhampton in this county. His monument in this cathedral is engraved in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. Pl. LXXX. p. 209.
[i] See it engraved by Angus.
[k] Godwin.
[25] Gibſon.
[l] Holland. Collinſon, III. p. 375.
[26] Gibſon.
[m] Angl. Sac. I. p. 555. Godwin, p. 364.
[n] Godwin.
[27] Gibſon.
[o] Godwin, p. 368.

the

the dean and chapter were made one ſole chapter by act of parliament [28]. This church was deſpoiled of many fair poſſeſſions in the time of Edward VI. [p] The temporalities of this ſee, valued at the Reformation at £.1843. *per annum*, are now reduced to £.533, and the common annual revenues of the church are £.729. The preſent members of this church are a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three archdeacons of Wells, Bath, and Taunton, treaſurer, ſubdean, 59 prebends, organiſt, four prieſts, and eight lay vicars, ſix choriſters, &c. [q].

Banwell. The biſhops had a manor and a houſe at *Banwell*, where biſhop Bekington built much [r].

Wells is a corporation and borough, and has two weekly markets, and four fairs; and gave birth to biſhop Bull, 1634, who died 1709.

St. John's hoſpital or priory in Southover (Wells) founded by Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln, who, by his will, 1212, left legacies to almoſt all the religious foundations in the county, was valued at the diſſolution at £.40. *per annum*, and is now a wool-comber's ſhop [s].

Between Wells and *Chrich hill* is a Roman camp on a hill called *Smaldon* [t].

Evercreech. At *Evercreech* the biſhop had a park, now divided. In the centre of the eſtate, and nearly on the ſite of the old court-houſe, erected by Ralph de Salopia, and ruined in the reign of Henry VII. is a large ſtrong manſion, built 1613 by Sir Ralph, afterwards lord Hopton, whoſe arms and device with other coats are on the hall-ſcreen and dining-room [u].

East Brent. *Eaſt Brent* manor belonged to Glaſtonbury abbey, and abbot Selwode built there a noble manſion-houſe, taken down 1708 [x]; in the cloiſters and chapel of which were ſeveral monuments of religious [y].

Cheddar. "*Chedder*, a good huſband tounelet to Axbridge, "lieth in the rootes of Mendip hilles [z];" two miles from Axbridge, and eight weſt from Wells. The market has been diſcontinued above a century; but it has two fairs, a conſiderable manufactory of hoſe, and of knit and ſpun hoſe [a]. It is famous for its excellent and very large cheeſes equal to the Parmeſan. But what diſtinguiſhes the place, and occaſions it to be viſited by travellers, is the ſtupendous chaſm called Chedder cliff, which is certainly the moſt ſtriking ſcene of its kind in Great Britain. This vaſt chaſm runs acroſs the ſouth-weſt ridge of the hill from top to bottom, extending in a north-eaſt winding direction more than a mile in length, and then branching off by two paſſages in form of a Y by an aſcent to the top of Mendip. At the entrance from the town nine ſmall clear ſprings burſt from the foot of the cliff, all within a ſpace of about 30 feet, and joining together, within 40 yards of their ſource, form a broad rapid river of clear water, which a few years ago, within half a mile of its ſource, turned thirteen mills, now reduced to ſeven, three for paper, the reſt for corn. Its name is derived from *Ched* cliff, and *Dŵr* water. After winding through Chedder town, it enters the moors, and falls into the Ax. Beyond the ſpring head the entrance opens into the chaſm, which is in many places very narrow, and ſcattered over with looſe rude fragments of fallen rocks of various kinds of ſtone. In this winding paſſage the cliffs riſe on either hand in the moſt picturеſque forms, ſome of them near 800 feet high, and terminating in craggy pyramids. Several on the right hand are 400 feet perpendicular; two on the left, or weſt ſide, lean over the valley, and the tops of others project over the heads of the ſpectators with terrific grandeur. In general the proportions on one ſide correſpond with cavities on the other, a proof that this immenſe gap was formed by ſome dreadful convulſion of the earth. The cliffs on the right are ſteeper than on the left, and generally inacceſſible, but beautifully interſperſed with ivy, ſhrubs, and trees. In the ſides of the cliffs are five conſiderable caverns; the entrance of one is near 100 feet high from the valley, and contains many curious ſtalactical productions. In this valley there are ten points of view grand beyond deſcription. Stupendous, however, as theſe cliffs are, the top of Mendip is ſome hundred feet higher, ſloping upwards from their tops in a perpendicular aſcent, and affording a moſt extenſive proſpect over the ſouth and weſt parts of the county, &c. [b] In a hill called the *Lamb*, above the village of Eaſt Harptre, under the north-eaſt ſide of Mendip, is a remarkable cavern deſcended into by a perpendicular ſhaft, about 70 fathoms deep, having at the bottom a large vault, extending in height about 40 fathoms. It croſſes many veins of lead ore and lapis calaminaris, and opens to other ſimilar vaults; the middle one 50 fathoms long, and that at the end 60 in circumference and 20 high, opening into another above 100 fathoms long and 16 high [c].

Hinton Earls. "From Farley I ridde a mile of by woddy "ground to a graung great and well builded that "longid to *Henton* priorie of Chartuſians. This "priorie ſtondith not far of from this graung, on "the brow of an hill, about a quarter of a mile "from the farther ripe of Frome. I rode a mile "to a place, when I ſaw a rude ſtone waulle harde "on the right hand by a great heighte as if it had "bene a park-wall. One ſins tolde me that Henton "park firſt ſtode there: if it be ſo, it is the lord-"ſhip of Hathorpe that was given to them for their "firſt habitations [d]."

At *Hinton Earls*, near Bath, was a Carthuſian monaſtery, dedicated by Ela de Longeſpee, counteſs of Saliſbury, 1227, valued at £.249, who tranſlated it from Hatherop where her husband had firſt founded it in Glouceſter. The chapel, charnel-houſe, and granary remain, and the preſent manſion was erected out of its ruins. Near it are ſeveral large tumuli, and in the ruins have been dug up Roman teſſeræ, bricks, &c. [e]

[28] Gibſon.
[p] Holland.
[q] Tanner, p. 462.
[r] Wm. of Worc. p. 284.
[s] Collinſon, III. p. 408, 409.
[t] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Q. Smallcombe. Collinſon, I. p. 222, who takes no notice of a camp.
[u] Ib. III. p. 414.
[x] R. Beere Terrar. in John Glaſton.
[y] Strachey's Liſt of Religious Houſes at the end of Hemingford's Chron. p. 327. Collinſon, I. p. 197, 198.
[z] Leland, II. 93.
[a] Collinſon, III. p. 572.
[b] Collinſon, III. p. 573, 574.
[c] Mr. Beaumont in Phil. Tranſ. N° 2. Collinſon, III. p. 587.
[d] Leland, II. 34. This wall was more likely to have been that of Henton park.
[e] Collinſon, III. p. 369.

The

Stratton.

The *Frome* riſes at ſome diſtance from *Stratton*, which gave title of baron 10 Charles II. to Sir John Berkeley for his eminent ſervices.

Shepton Mallet.

Five miles eaſt of Wells is *Shepton Mallet*, a large market town in a valley, with a handſome market croſs erected by Walter and Agnes Buckland, 1505. It has ſtill a woollen manufactory, and another of knit ſtockings. Its lord, the Mallets, from the reign of Henry I. made it the head of their barony, and two croſs-legged figures of them remain in the church, perhaps the two Williams, cruſaders in the reign of Henry II.[f] Here is the county Bridewell, and an almſhouſe founded by Mr. Strode, 1699, for four poor men. This town gave birth to Hugh Inge, biſhop of Meath, and archbiſhop of Dublin, who died 1528; to Dr. Walter Charlton, 1619, an eminent phyſician, who wrote on Stonehenge, and died in Jerſey, 1709; and to Simon Browne, 1680, a learned diſſenting miniſter, and writer againſt Wolſton and Tindal, who died 1732, having for ſeveral years entertained and expreſſed a ſingular opinion that he had no rational ſoul[g].

Maſbury *caſtle*. Aſhwick.

A mile north of Shepton Mallet on Mendip near *Bengar*, in *Aſhwick* pariſh, is *Maſbury Caſtle*, a ſtrong camp, 150 paces diameter, with double works, and two oppoſite entrances guarded by oblique turns of the ditch[h]. William of Worceſter[i] deſcribes *Merkyſbury* caſtle two miles eaſt from Wells built on a high mountain by a giant named Mark, but then demoliſhed, many loads of ſtone remaining there: and *Fenny* caſtle, half a mile weſt of Wells towards the meere, built of ſtone, alſo deſtroyed, and the two offices laid open[k]. In Oakhill, a hamlet of the pariſh, the celebrated Dr. James Foſter ſpent near ſeven years in ſtudy. In the pariſh is a productive ſtratum of pale yellow ochre, and the *ſecomia*, a ſtone peculiar to Mendip.

Farley *caſtle*.

"*Farley Caſtelle* is ſette on a rokky hill. There "be divers praty towers in the outer warde, and an "antient chapel and a new one annexed to it, under "the arch of which lies ſir Thomas Hungerford, "lord of Farley, Welewe, and Heiteſbyri 1398, "and his wife Joan, daughter of ſir Edmund Huſee "1412. Two chantry prieſts belongid to this "chapell, and had a pretty manſion at the eaſt end" (now a dairy); "the gatehouſe of the inner court "is fair, and there are the arms of the Hungerfords "richly made in ſtone. The hall and three cham-"bers in the ſecond court are ſtately. There is a "common ſaying that one of the Hungerfords built "this part of the caſtle by the prey of the duke of "Orleans, whom he had taken priſoner. There is "a park by the caſtle, and a little above the caſtel "a village[l]." This caſtle is four miles from Bath in a fine woody country in a park eight miles round. Only the ruined gateway and a few round towers remain. When Buck drew it, 1730, the great hall and part of the manſion were ſtanding. Over the gate are the arms and creſt of Hungerford, and below the ſickles intertwined. The Burgerſhes who were poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Edward III. ſold this caſtle to the Hungerfords about the time of Richard II. when Walter, father of ſir Thomas abovementioned, fortified it[m]. Sir Thomas Hungerford, who privileged it, was firſt ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons under Edward III. His great great grandſon, Thomas lord Hungerford, was beheaded 8 Edward IV. and the eſtate confiſcated and given to Richard duke of Glouceſter, the king's brother, who, on his acceſſion to the crown, gave it to John Howard duke of Norfolk. But, by virtue of an entail on the male heir, this eſtate, after the duke's death at the battle of Boſworth and the reverſion of the attainder, returned to Walter Hungerford, ſecond ſon of Robert lord Hungerford, in whoſe family it continued for many generations, till it deſcended to Sir Edward Hungerford, the ſpendthrift[n], who, about the beginning of this century, having cut off the entail, ſold it or mortgaged it to the family of Baynton, who ſold it to Joſeph Houlton, eſq. of Trowbridge, whoſe daughter and heir married James Frampton, eſq. who dying without iſſue, 1784, it came to Robert Houlton, eſq. of Briſtol, with an eſtate of £.1200. *per annum*, whoſe ſon Joſeph is the preſent poſſeſſor, 1745, whoſe ſon employed twenty-five men a twelvemonth to take down the hill, and take up the pavement of the mote. In Mr. Camden's time it ſeems not to have been in the Hungerford family. Here was born Margaret counteſs of Salisbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and mother of Cardinal Pole, beheaded by Henry VIII.

In the wall of the outer court are four round towers, one larger and higher than the reſt in the middle of the South ſide. The outer court was 180 feet by 144. In it was the hall, the ſtables and offices extending to the Weſt in the inner court, which was entered by brazen gates. The houſe was a large ſquare building aſcended to by a flight of twenty ſteps, leading to the great hall, and three chambers adjoining, built by Walter lord Hungerford, wherein Sir Edward Hungerford entertained Charles II. and many of his court; lady Skeffington, his laſt wife, doing the honours of the table, and Sir Edward waiting on his majeſty, who then knighted his ſon, about twelve years old. On the Eaſt ſide of this court ſtood the chapel, 56 feet by 21, having a ſmall North aile or chantry chapel, 21 feet by 14, with a border of ſaints, on whoſe roofleſs cieling is a good painting of the Reſurrection. Thomas lord Lechmere, a branch of the family, repaired the chapel 1724; and afterwards John Peach Hungerford, eſq. M. P. for Leiceſter. The larger vault under the pulpit has fallen in, and has not been entered; but the other under the North aile is approached from the Weſt end by ſtairs, containing eight bodies of the Hungerfords, done up in lead, like mummies, ſome coffins, and an urn: and in a chapel on the north ſide are monuments of Sir Giles Hungerford, Sir Thomas 1398,

[f] Ib. p. 459.---465. Gent. Mag. LI. p. 172.
[g] Gent. Mag. XXXII. p. 453. Adventurer, No. 88.
[h] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 41. Collinſon, II. p. 449.
[i] P. 291.
[k] Ib. p. 292.
[l] Leland, II. 32, 33.
[m] Dugdale, II. p. 203.
[n] Sir Edward, who ſat thirty-three years in parliament, ſold, at the ſame time, twenty-eight manors; and, with an income of near 30,000l. *per annum*, lived to the age of 115, ſupported by charity, and begging the laſt 30 years of his life in London.

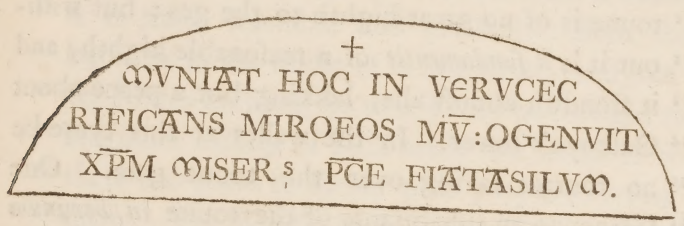
and

and wife 1412; Sir Edward 1648, and wife; Sir Edward, ſon of William lord Hungerford, 1607, and wife, and his ſiſter and heireſs Mary Shaa, 1613 [o].

The caſtle was defended for the king, and at length ſurrendered on terms, by Colonel Hungerford, againſt Sir Edward Hungerford, of Corſham, knight of the Bath, who died 1648, and has a handſome monument, with his own and his wife's figure, in the chapel. The mote, paved with Keynſham blue ſtone, was ſupplied with water from a large reſervoir called *King's pond*, half a mile to the Weſt. The river Avon runs at the foot of the hill on which the caſtle ſtands, and from the poſtern gate to the Weſt you entered the pleaſure grounds which extended a conſiderable way along the Avon towards Bath. On the South ſide was the kitchen garden, now an orchard. The road from this caſtle to Salisbury is paved with large ſtones, laid edgeways, for two miles.

In an old cheſt of armour, brought from the caſtle, were found three letters from Oliver Cromwell to the family of the Hungerfords, only one of which is preſerved.

Over the South door of Farley Hungerford church is this inſcription:




Muniat hoc in vera cruce glorificans miſeros maria virgo, quæ genuit chriſtum: miſerrimis prece fiat aſilum [p].

Another copy inſerts *templum* after *hoc* in the firſt line.

Mr. Camden brings the Cluniac monaſtery hither from *Monkton Farleigh* in Wilts [q]. A Roman teſſelated pavement was found here 1683.

Iford. About a mile Weſt in Wiltſhire ſtands *Iford*, the ſeat of Sir Giles Hungerford, who was member for Whitchurch in the reign of Charles II. and buried in Salisbury cathedral. There is another manſion houſe on the eſtate about a mile South Eaſt from the caſtle, partly built with the old materials, and rented of the Houltons by Mr. Levett.

Bekington. *Bekington*, between Frome and Bath, gave birth to Bekington, biſhop of Wells, who died 1465; and here was buried Samuel Danyell the poet 1619; and William Huiſh, rector, 1668, a great Orientaliſt, and one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible. The manor belonged to the Seymours, and now belongs to the Methuens [r].

Wellow. Near Farley, at *Wellow*, is a fallow field called *Hayes*, near the village, ſome part on the ſide of the hill three feet, the reſt one foot and a half, under ground, was found, 1685, a Roman teſſelated pavement engraved in Gale's Antoninus [s] and by the Society of Antiquaries with two or three others 1737 and 1739; with fragments of pateræ and other utenſils, and hewn ſtones. Another twenty-two feet by ſixteen parted from it by a ſtone wall which ſurrounded it. Other Roman remains appeared hereabout, and ſome ſtones like altars or pillars [t]. Another pavement of blue, white, and red teſſellæ, ſeventeen feet by fourteen, making the floor of a room, was found, 1644, at *Bathford*, and a third near *Knoll-hill* 1670 [u], A fourth on Sir Edward Hungerford's land near Bath 1683 [v]. In a barrow ſtone coffins. A very large barrow called *Woodeborough* is at the extremity of the pariſh.

Aſſer [x] ſays the Britains call *Selwude*, *Coitmaur*, Lat. *Sylva magna*, *Maur* and *Sel*, both ſignifying *Great*. In it Aſſer held a great council before he attacked the Danes at Edindon. It reaches from Frome to Bruham near fifteen miles in length and ſix in breadth [y]. In Leland's time it was thirty miles in compaſs, and ſtretched one way almoſt to Warminſter, and another to Shaftsbury, by eſtimation 10 miles. In it was a chapel where St. Algar was buried, and much reſorted to [z]; and a houſe of lepers [a]. Selwood.

Selwood foreſt was become the haunt of banditti and coiners till the cutting down the woods, eſtabliſhing ſmall farms, and building another church by lord Weymouth, 1712, when their numbers were reduced, and haunts deſtroyed [b].

"Frome hath a metly good market, and is ſet "on the clefe of a ſtony hill. There is a goodly "large paroche churche in it, and a right fayre "ſpringe in the churche yarde, that by pipes and "trenches is conveyde to dyvers parts of the towne. "Thereby divers fayre ſtone houſes in the towne "that ſtandythe moſt by clothinge [c]."

*Frome* or *Frome Selwood*, in the foreſt of Selwood, of which the wood lands round its church are now the only remains, is a large populous market and flouriſhing clothing town, with a handſome ſtone bridge over its river, a charity ſchool erected 1720, and is ſaid to have had a monaſtery founded by St. Aldhelm and deſtroyed by the Danes before A. D. 705 [d]. Biſhop Kennet, who after his deprivation of the ſee of Wells lived at Longleat, was buried in the church-yard 1711; and Joſeph Glanville, the noted writer on witch-craft, was ſometime vicar here. Frome Selwood.

*Marſton Bigot*, two miles North Eaſt from Frome, is the ſeat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who built it, and is rebuilding the church [e]. Marſton Bigot.

"*Melles* ſtondith ſomewhat clyving and hath Melles.
"been a praty townelet of clothing. It longgid
"onto Gleſſenbyri. Selwood abbot of Gleſſenbyri,
"ſeeing the wealthineſs of the people, thought to
"have re-edified the tounelet with mene houſes,
"of ſquare ſtones to the figure of an Antonie croſs,
"wherof indeade he made but one ſtreetelet. Ther
"is a praty maner place of ſtone harde at the Weſt
"end of the chirche. This by likelehood was
"partly builded by abbot Selwood. Syns it ſervid

[o] Groſe. Collinſon, III. p. 351---362.
[p] Gent. Mag. LXIV. p. 497, 599, 617.
[q] Tanner, p. 596.
[r] Collinſon, II. p. 198---202.
[s] P. 215, 216.
[t] Antiq. Soc. minutes.
[u] Gibſon.
[v] Birch's Hiſt. of the Royal Society, VI. p. 25.
[x] p. 33. Chron. Sax. a. 878.
[y] Mag. Brit. 758
[z] VII. p. 77.
[a] Reg. epi Welles.
[b] Collinſon, II. p. 194.
[c] Leland, VII. 73. a.
[d] Tanner, p. 474. Mr. Collinſon, II. p. 187, mentions a ſmall nunnery, the chapel whereof is converted into ſeveral tenements.
Collinſon, II. p. 215.

"the farmer of the lordſhip[f]." Melles is a large and populous pariſh, and the village beautifully ſituated[g].

Wadbury. *Wadbury* vale, extending two miles Weſt through Melles pariſh to Frome, bears evident marks of having been ſunk by an earthquake, the projecting rocks on one ſide anſwering to the hollows on the other, and is about ſixty yards broad at bottom, where a river flows over a rocky channel. On the top of the rocks are veſtiges of ſome antient encampments oppoſite to each other[h].

On *Newbury* hill in Wadbury is a ſquariſh camp ſingle-ditched. And on another hill, not far diſtant to the North Eaſt, is another ſmall one, called *The Bulwarks*, treble-ditched. At a ſmall diſtance South from the church, in digging for lapis calaminaris, on an eminence called *Tent hill*, human bones have been found. On the ſummit of *Kingſdown* is a ſquare ſpot, ſingle-trenched, entered on the North, in which a bloody battle is ſaid to have been fought, and the ſlain buried in a tumulus levelled in making the turnpike road from Frome to Radſtock, where a vaſt quantity of human bones were found[i].

Nunney. At Nunney "there is a praty caſtle at the Weſte "end of the paroche churche, havynge at eche end "by Northe and Southe two praty rownd towres "gatheryd by cumpace to joine in to one, the "waulls be very ſtronge and thykke, the ſtayres "narow, the lodginge within ſomewhat darke. It "ſtandithe on the lefte ripe of the river, [which] "dividythe it from the churche yarde. The caſtell "is motyd about, and this mote is ſervid by water "conveyed into it owte of the river. There is a "ſtronge waull withowt the mote rounde about, "ſavinge at the Eſt parte of the caſtel, where it is "defendyd by the broke[k]." This caſtle was garriſoned for the king, but taken and burned by the parliament forces 1645. Near the ſite of it is a large old manſion, called Caſtle houſe, now in decay, and partly occupied by a farmer. The caſtle was begun by Elias Delamere, who died about 2 Richard II. whoſe great grandſon, Sir John, finiſhed it, and embelliſhed it with ſpoils of the French wars. He has a monument in the church. His grand-daughter married William Paulet, of Melcomb in this county; and their grandſon was created marquis of Wincheſter, who died 1571; and his grandſon was the gallant defender of Baſinghouſe the ſame year in which this caſtle was deſtroyed, which is now the property of the ſame family[l]. The ſhell of the caſtle remains, engraved by Buck 1733. Here is a Roman camp on a ſteep hill, ſingle-trenched, not noticed by Collinſon.

Elm. In the South Eaſt part of *Elm* pariſh, two miles weſt of Frome, near a place called *Murder Combe*, is a camp, called *Tedbury*, ſingle-trenched, with a rivulet on the South. In this camp was found, 1691, a pot of coins of the lower empire[m].

Witham. "*Witham* the late priorie of Carthuſians not in the "foreſte but joining harde on the edge of it[n]." Here is ſaid to have been a nunnery, but it is certain that on the coming over of the Carthuſian order into England this was the firſt houſe of that order, built and endowed by Henry II. and valued at £.215. *per ann.*[o] Biſhop Bekington built the dormitory[p]. At the diſſolution it came to the Hoptons, of whom was lord Hopton, a faithful adherent to Charles I.[q] The ruins, except a ſmall part connected with the eaſt end of the church, were taken down 1764. Alderman Beckford began a handſome houſe at a little diſtance, which, ſince his death, 1770, was entirely taken down[r].

Ingliſh-combe. At *Ingliſhcombe*, three miles from Bath, was a caſtle of the Gurnays, of which little more than the foſſe remains. Wanſdyke croſſes this pariſh paſſing by *Roundbarrow*, or *Barrow hill*, an immenſe eminence, 800 yards in circumference, apex 36 yards by 26 diameter ſuppoſed natural, ſlope to the eaſt 104 yards, and perpendicular height to weſt 100 feet[s].

Round-barrow.

Bath. "The cite of *Bath* is ſet both in a fruteful and "pleaſant botom, the which is environed on every "ſide with greate hilles, out of the which come "many ſpringes of pure water that be conveyed by "diverſe ways to ſerve the cite. There be four "gates in the town by the names of Eaſt, Weſt, "North, and South. The toune waulle within the "toune is of no great highth to the ges: but with"out it is *à fundamentis* of a reaſonable highth, and "it ſtondith almoſt alle, lakking but a peace about "Gaſcoyn's tower. In the walles at this tyme be "no tourres ſaving over the toune gate. One "Gaſcoyne an inhabitante of the toune *in hominum* "*memoria* made a litle peace of the walle that was in "decay, as for a fine for a faught that he had com"mittid in the cite: whereof one part as at a corner "rifith higher then the reſidew of the walle, wherby "it is communely caullid Gaſcoyne tower. There "be divers notable antiquities engravid in ſtone "that yet be ſene in the walles between the "South gate and the Weſt gate, and again be"tween the Weſt and North gate. The firſt was "an antique head of a man made al flat and "having great locks of hair as I have in a coin "of C. Antius. The ſecond between the South "and North gates was an image, as I took it, of "Hercules, for he held in each hand a ſerpent. Then "I ſaw an image of a footman *vibrato gladio & pra*"*tenſo clypeo*[t], a branch with leaves folded and "wrethen into a circle; two naked imagis lying along, "the one embracing the other, antique heads with "hair as rofelid in locks; a greyhound as running[u], "and at the tail of him was a ſtone engravid with "great Roman letters, but I could pick no ſentence "out of it. Another inſcription, but the wether "hath, except a few letters, clere defaced it. I "ſaw toward the Weſt gate an image of a man "embraced with two ſerpents. I took it for Laocoon. "Betwixt the Weſt and North gate I ſaw two inſcrip"tions, of the which ſum words were evident to the "reader, the reſidew clearly defaced; the image of "a nakid man, a ſtone having *cupidines & labruſcas* "*inter-*

[f] Leland, VII. 78. a.
[g] Collinſon, II. p. 464.
[h] Ib. p. 461.
[i] Ib. p. 461, 462.
[k] Leland, VII. 73.
[l] Collinſon, II. p. 216---221.
[m] Stukeley, ubi ſup. Collinſon, II. p. 206.
[n] Leland, VII. 78.
[o] Tanner, p. 470. Bromton Chron. p. 1142.
[p] William of Worceſter, p. 285.
[q] Gibſon.
[r] Collinſon, II. p. 234-5.
[s] Ib. III. p. 339.
[t] Camden copies theſe very words.
[u] Query if Camden wrote *leporarium* inſtead of *leporem*.

" *intercurrentes:* a table having at each end an " image vivid and floriſhid above and beneth; in this " table was an inſcription of a tumbe or burial " wherein I ſaw plainly theſe words, *vixit annos xxx*[x]. " The inſcription was meately whole, but very dif- " fuſely written as letters for whole words and two or " three letters conveyed in one; two images, one " whereof was of a naked man graſping a ſerpent in " eche hand as I took it, not far from the North gate. " Such antiquities as were in the walls from the " North gate to the Eaſt, and from the Eaſt gate " to the South, hath been defacid by the building " of the monaſtery, and making new walls. There " be two ſprings of whote [y] water in the weſt " ſouth-weſt part of the towne, wherof the bigger " is called the *Croſs* bath, becauſe it hath a croſs " erected in the middle of it. This bath is much " frequented of people diſeaſid with lepre, pokkes, " ſcabbes, and great aches, and is temperate and " pleaſant, having 11 or 12 arches of ſtone in the " ſides for men to ſtand under in time of rain. The " other bath is 200 feet of, and is leſs in cumpace " withyn the wall than the other, having but ſeven " arches in the wall. This is called the *Hot* bath, " for at coming into it men think that it would ſcald " the fleſh at firſt, but after that the fleſh is warmid " it is more tolerable and pleaſant. Both theſe " baths be in the midle of a litle ſtreet, and join to " St. John's hoſpital, ſo that it may be thought that " Reginald biſhop of Bath made this hoſpital near " theſe two baths to ſocour poor people reſorting to " them. The King's bath is very fair and large, " ſtanding almoſt in the midle of the town, and at " the weſt end of the cathedral church. The area " that this bath is in is compaſſed with an high ſtone " wall: the brims of this bath hath a little wall " compaſſing them, and in this wall be 32 arches " for men and women to ſtand ſeparately in. To " this bath do gentlemen reſort. Ther goith a fluſe " out of this bath, and ſervid in tymes paſt with " water derivid out of it 2 places in Bath priorie " uſid for bathes: els voide; for in them be " no ſpringes. The color of the water of the " baines is as it were a depe blew ſea water, " and rikith like a ſething pot continually, ha- " ving ſumwhat a ſulphureous and ſumwhat a " pleaſant ſavor. The water that rennith from the " 2. ſmaul bathes goit by a dike into Avon by Weſt " bynethe the bridge. The water that goith from " the Kinges bath turnith a mylle, and after goith " into Avon above Bath-bridge. In all the 3. bathes " a man may evidently ſe how the water burbelith " up from the ſpringes. Ther be withyn the walles " of Bath . . . paroche chirchis, of the which the " tourrid ſteple of the paroche chirch at the North " gate ſemith to be auncient. There is a paroche " chirch and a ſuburbe without the North-gate. " There is an hoſpital of S. John hard by the Croſſe " Bathe, of the fundation of Reginalde biſhop of " Bathe. The town hath of a long tyme ſyns " ben continually maintained by making of cloth. " It appereth in the book of the antiquities of " the late monaſtery of Bath, that king Oſric, in " the year of our Lord 676, did erect a monaſtery " of nunns at Bath. It maketh no great mention " of any great notable doing of Offa king of the " Merches at Bath; the prior told me that after the " nunns there were ſecular canons at St. Peter's at " Bath; peradventure Offa, king of Merches, ſet " them there; for I have read that Offa did a notable " act there. John, a phyſitian, born at Tours in " France, and made biſhop of Welles, did obtain " of Henry I. to ſet his ſe at Bath, and ſo he had " the abbey lands given to him. He pulled down " the old church of St. Peter and erected a new " much fairer, and was buried in the middle of the " preſbytery thereof, whoſe image I ſaw lying there " nine years ſince, at which time al the church that " he made lay to waſt, and was unroofid, and wedes " grew about his ſepulchre; he erected a great " palace on the ſouth-weſt ſide of St. Peter's, one " great ſquare tower of it with other ruins yet ap- " pear. I ſaw a fair great marble tomb of a biſhop " of Bath, out of which they ſaid that oil did diſtil, " and likely; for his body was baumid plentifully. " There were other divers biſhops buried there. " Oliver King, biſhop of Bath, began of late days " a right goodlie church of St. Peter, and finiſht a " great piece of it. The reſidue was ſince made by " the priors and eſpecially by Gibbes the laſt prior " ther, that ſpent a great ſumme of mony on that " fabrike. Oliver King let almoſt all the old " church go to ruin; the walls yet ſtand. King " Edgar was crowned at St. Peter's in Bath; wher- " upon he bore a great zeal to the town, and " gave very great franchiſes and privileges to it, " in knowledge whereof they pray in all their " ceremonies for his ſoul, and at Whitſunday- " tide at which tyme men ſay he was crowned " ther is a king elected at Bath every year of the " townſmen and feſted with his adherents by " the richeſt men of the town [z]." The *croſs* bath was much beautified by James II's queen, who came hither for an heir; of which the earl of Melfort erected a prophetic memorial in the bath, at an expence of £.1500. taken down 1783. The *King's* bath has a ciſtern whence the water is conveyed by pipes into the pump-room built 1704, where the company meet twice a day to drink the water. Another bath, called the *Queen's*, about half as large, communicates with the King's, and in it the great ſpring riſes under a pillar with an inſcription commemorating Bladud's diſcovery, and here all perſons bathe promiſcuouſly. The *lepers* and ſcrophulous caſes have a ſeparate bath ſupplied from the Croſs bath, and the former have alſo an hoſpital. The bath uſed formerly to be ſhut up till the ſcum was drawn off; but now it may be entered at any time, and in the hot weather when it riſes, the guides at firſt coming in take ſome time to cleanſe it, and the bathers continue in it from morning to dinner time without prejudice [a].

Bath waters have been found to contain vitriol and ochre, a calcarious and marly earth, a marine ſalt, a

[x] Probably that of *Decurio Glevi,* or perhaps by the images at each end that of *Petronia* hereafter mentioned.
[y] So Camden, *whot bath?*
[z] Leland, II. 35. 39. The abbey was valued at £.617. per annum. Tanner, p. 461.
[a] Gibſon.

little

little calcarious nitre, and vitriol, a little bitumen and a very ſmall quantity of ſulphur. From the lateſt experiments they are ſaid to contain a ſmall portion of common ſalt, and larger proportions of ſelenitis, a portion of fixable air, and ſome ſulphurous gas or inflammable air, together with a ſlight chalybeate impregnation. Theſe are all that chemiſtry has yet diſcovered [b]. It is found uſeful in all diſeaſes of the head, nerves, and ſkin; obſtructions of the bowels, ſchirroſities of the liver, ſpleen, and meſentery, and for palſies and rheumatiſm, colic, jaundice, white ſwellings, leproſy, hyſterical and hypocondriac complaints, in moſt diſeaſes of women, in the ſcurvy, and ſtone. Its operation is ſo ſudden and powerful that it requires greater preparation and ſtricter regimen than other waters, and attention to the different degrees of heat. Externally taken it will heat, dry, attenuate, reſolve and ſtrengthen, prevent corpulency, remove contractions, and aſſiſt in inveterate gout. Internally it acts as an alterative and deobſtruent. Heat of the King's Bath 116 degrees, hot bath 117, croſs bath 111, on Farenheit's thermometer. The uſual time for drinking and bathing is ſix weeks; the quantity drunk from a pint to a quart and half a pint a day, and ſometimes a gallon. The ſeaſons of reſort to theſe celebrated baths are at ſpring and autumn, the former moſt for health, during which pleaſure is as much if not more attended to: for nothing is wanting to create a continual round either of innocent amuſement, ſalutary relaxation, or pernicious luxury; and in ſome ſeaſons the number of families that came here at leaſt three quarters of the year has been calculated at 8000.

In taking down the abbey houſe to build a new ſet of baths called the duke of Kingſton's, they found, at the depth of twenty feet below the ground, deſcended into by ſeven ſteps, remains of very noble Roman baths and ſudatories, whoſe ſprings and drains were made uſe of for the preſent baths. The walls were ſix or ſeven feet high, built of ſtone, and lined with firm red cement. A plan of theſe baths may be ſeen in Pl. VI. ABCD is a bath 41 feet by 24; EE two ſemicircular baths; FF two vapor baths, whoſe floors were ſupported by pillars of bricks $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and 9 inches ſquare, at ccc, conſolidated with ſtrong mortar about 14 inches aſunder; the floor was compoſed of ſtrong hard tiles about two feet ſquare as at ddd, on which were layers of very firm cement. Theſe rooms were ſet round with ſquare brick tubes from 16 to 20 inches in length as at eeee. GG furnaces to heat the vapor baths; HHHH warm baths with teſſelated pavements; IIII dreſſing rooms or antechambers; KKKK the great bath 90 feet by 60; L part of a leaden ciſtern containing water of nearly the ſame heat as the King's bath; M a channel to convey the water into the Eaſt ſquare bath; N the Weſt ſquare bath with its appurtenances; 1. 2. 3. 4. baſes of pillars ſupporting the roof; aaaa ſteps leading down to the ſemicircular bath; bbbb channels for conveying the water; ff two drains at the crowns of the ſemicircular baths to convey the water to the river [c].

Pl. VI.

In another plan, given Pl. VII. ABCD the great bath is ſaid to have been 43 feet by 34, the floor of this was ſuſtained by twelve pilaſters, each of which was three feet ſix inches upon the front of the plinth by a projection of two feet three inches. The ſhaft of the pilaſter was two feet eleven inches broad, and projected two feet. Theſe, with the adjoining walls, probably ſupported an entablature with a vaulted roof of about 35 feet in height; the pilaſters were not all of the ſame dimenſions. Pl. VII.

EFGH mark the ſhape of the bath in this room, which was 27 feet long, 18 wide, and 5 deep. The walls within and without were covered with a firm plaſter, compoſed of pounded brick, gravel, and lime; the paving was pennant flag ſtone, as was the area round it, eight feet wide. The bath, when diſcovered, was full of broken brick and mortar, probably the ruins of the vault which covered it.

Fig. II. One of the bricks about one inch and three quarters thick and nine inches ſquare, which form the ſmall pillars under the floor of the hypocauſt.

Fig. III. One of the tiles two feet ſquare, which lay upon the brick pillars, and formed the floor of the hypocauſt.

Fig. IV. One of the ſquare brick tubes ſet in the walls to convey the warm air quite round the room.

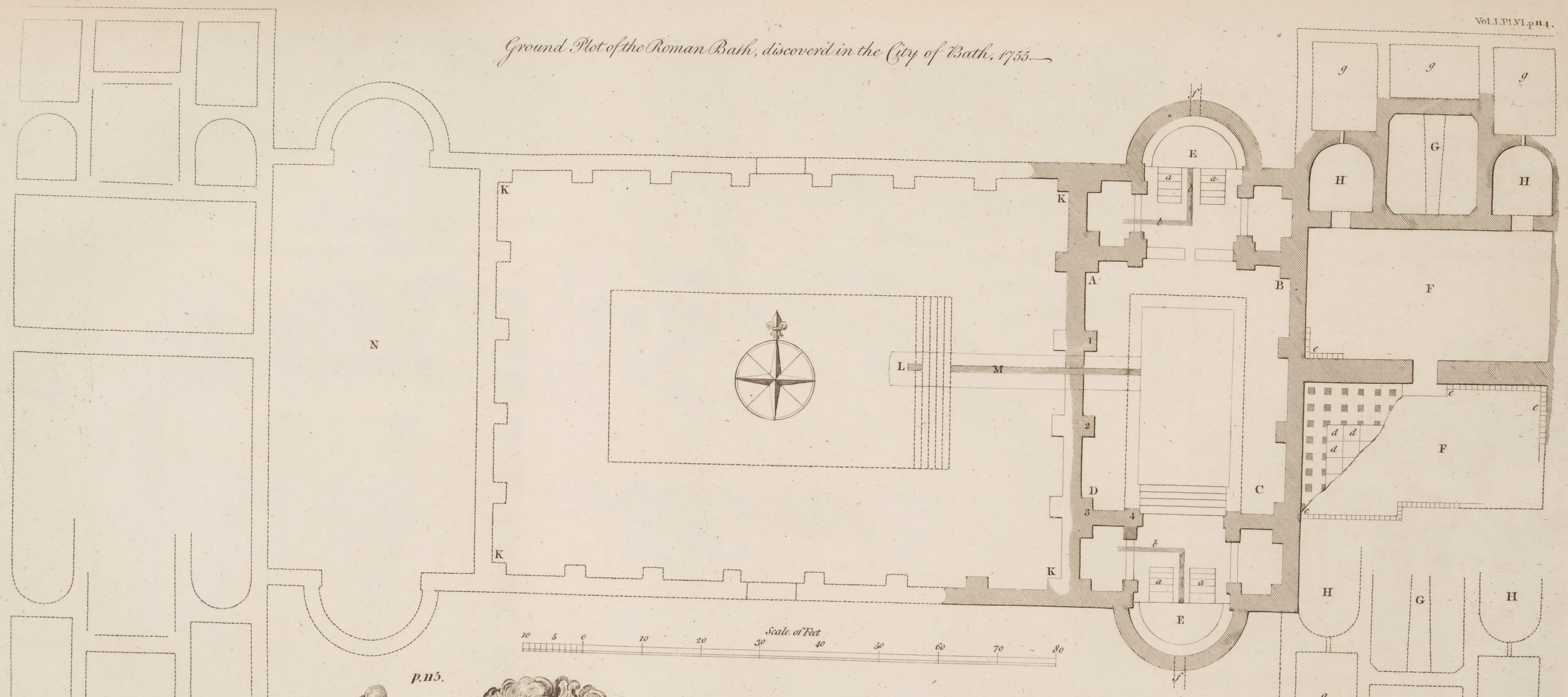
Fig. V. A perſpective view of part of the pillars and tiles that compoſed the floor, with ſome of the tubes that ſerved for funnels, as they ſtood in the walls.

The entrance into this bath was from the ſouth-eaſt corner, between the letters FB. It was by three different flights of ſteps of flag-ſtone, eight inches riſe, and nine breadth. This, perhaps, was the plebeians' or ſoldiers' bath. Adjoining to this room, at the north end (but parted from it by a ſlender wall, with an opening in the middle, about ten inches wide), there is a ſemicircular room LMN, from M to N fourteen feet four inches, from L to L eighteen feet ten inches. This was ſuſtained by four pilaſters, one at each angle. But this part of the bath has ſuffered ſome alteration ſince its firſt building, for the ſquare part between the pilaſters was filled up to about the height of five feet, and upon this were ſet two ſmaller pilaſters. On each ſide, from the area, there was a ſeparate flight of ſteps down into the ſemicircular part xx, which had a ſtone ſeat round it, eighteen inches high and ſixteen broad. The ſteps on the weſtern ſide were three feet nine inches broad, thoſe eaſtern four feet two. The ſteps were ſix inches riſe, but were ſo worn by conſtant treading that they were three inches and a half out of the level. To the eaſt of this ſtood an elegant little one, about five feet ſquare, mark (o), and it is probable there was another to it (p). Theſe have been ſince ſeparated from the circular room by walls of a different age and workmanſhip. Adjoining to the eaſt end of this bath ſtood the hypocauſt of ſtoves, ſeparated only by a wall of two feet two inches thick. Theſe con-

[b] Collinſon, I. p. 2.
[c] Sutherland's "Attempts to revive antient medical doctrines, 1763," 8vo. p. 20.

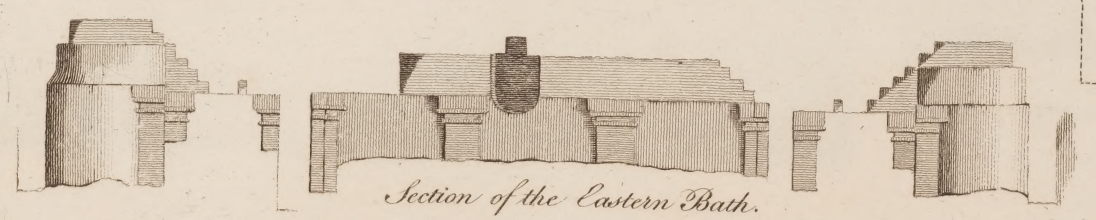
fiſted

# *Ground Plot of the Roman Bath, discoverd in the City of Bath, 1755.*

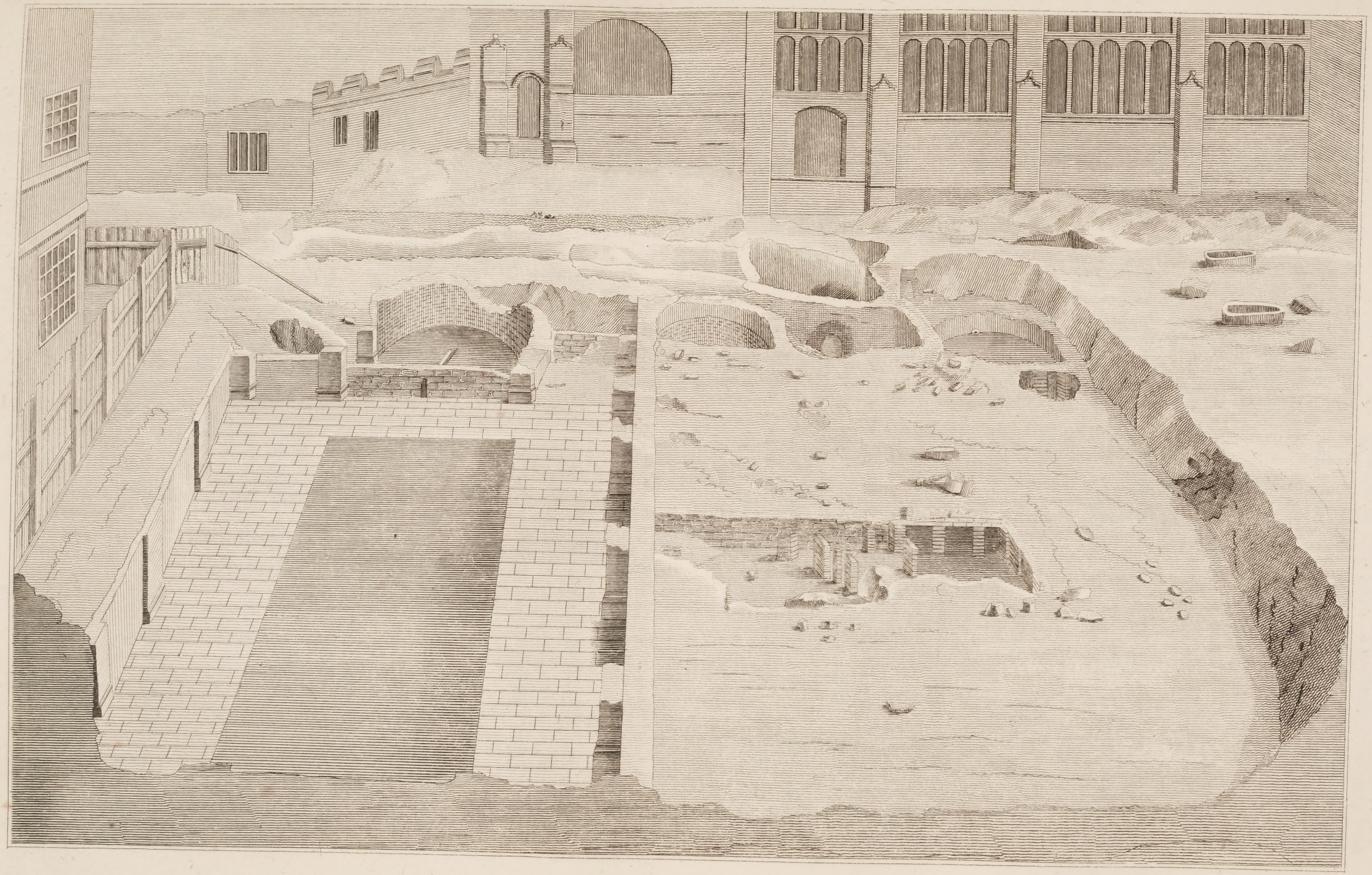


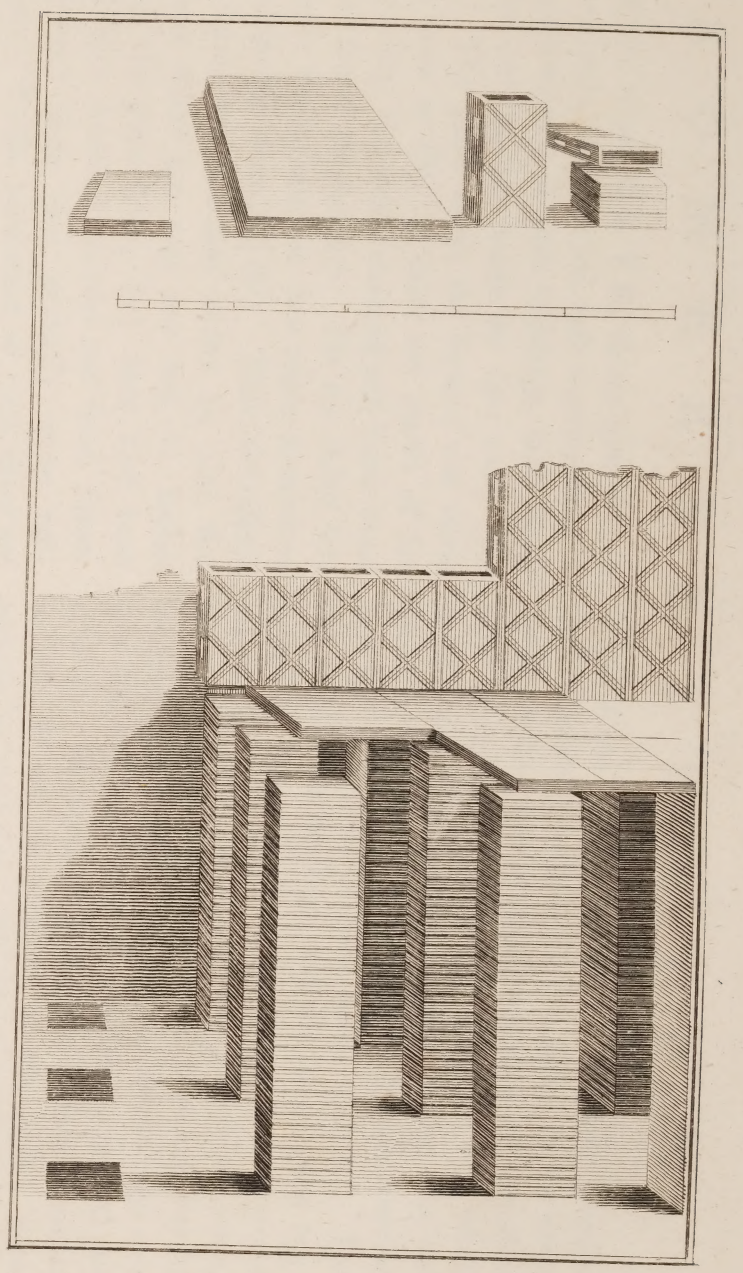

*p. 115.*

*Section of the Eastern Bath.*



Fra.t Cary. fculp.t





fifted of two rooms Q Q R R, thirty-nine feet by thirty-two each, the floor and walls were conftructed in the uſual manner of ſuch buildings, with ſquare tubes for carrying the warm air into every part of them. The place where the furnace was ſeems to have been at (S), as there are marks of fire upon the walls, and much charcoal and burnt wood has been found thereabouts. On the north ſide of the large ſtove there are two rooms terminated in a ſemicircular form (T) (U). Their dimenſions are the ſame, ten feet four inches by nine feet ſix. Their floors are near two feet ſix inches lower than the great ſtove, they have both been teſſelated with coloured pebbles and ſmall ſquare brick teſſera: theſe were probably warm rubbing rooms. To the northward of theſe there are the ruins of two more ſquare chambers, probably the habitation of thoſe who attended the baths.

Mr. Collinſon[d] thus deſcribes this antient bath: "The walls were eight feet high, built of wrought "ſtone lined with a ſtrong cement of terras: one of "them was of a ſemicircular form, 15 feet dia- "meter, with a ſtone ſeat round it, 18 inches high, "and floored with very ſmooth flag ſtones. The "deſcent into it was by ſeven ſtone ſteps, and a "ſmall channel for conveying the water ran along "the bottom, turning at a right angle towards the "preſent king's bath. At a ſmall diſtance from this "was a very large oblong bath, having on three ſides "a colonade ſurrounded with ſmall pilaſters which "were probably intended to ſupport a roof. On "one ſide of this bath were two ſudatories, nearly "ſquare, the floors of which were compoſed of "brick covered with a ſtrong coat of terras, and "ſupported by pillars of brick, each brick nine "inches ſquare, and two thick: the pillars four "feet and a half high, and about fourteen inches "aſunder, compoſing an hypocauſt. The interior "walls of theſe apartments were ſet round with tu- "bulated bricks or funnels about eighteen inches "long, with a ſmall orifice opening inwards, by "which the ſteam was communicated to the apart- "ment. The fire-place was compoſed of a ſmall "conical arch, at a little diſtance from the out- "ward wall; and on each ſide of it, adjoining to the "abovementioned rooms, were two other ſmaller "circular ſudatories with ſeveral ſmall ſquare baths, "and a variety of apartments communicating with "each other, ſome paved with flag ſtones, others "with teſſelæ of various colours. A regular ſet of "well-wrought channels conveyed the ſuperfluous "water from theſe baths to the river Avon."

The city of Bath ſtands in latitude 51° 22′ 32″ north, 2° 21′ 30″ weſt, from London, in a deep narrow valley, reaching from north-eaſt to north-weſt, bounded by lofty hills on the north-eaſt ſide and ſouth-weſt of the city.

It is walled round with a ſlight ſtone wall pretty entire; but the ground now reaches within four feet of the battlements. The ſouth gate was taken down 1755, and the weſt gate 1776. The ſtreets are narrow but well paved, and the houſes very neat and handſome, built of the beautiful ſtone found in the neighbourhood. It has two plentiful and reaſonable markets and two fairs. In the town-houſe, behind which are the markets, is a coloſſean head of Apollo of bronze gilt (ſee plate VI.) whoſe body is ſtill ſuppoſed to be buried where that was found in Stall-ſtreet; ſome coins of Marcus Aurelius and the lower empire were found with it[e]. The two parades for lodgings, and the ſquare, now neglected in compariſon of the Circus and Creſcent erected in more airy and elevated parts of the town, the two long rooms, the different rows and ſets of lodgings taken ſingly, are in their ſeveral ways elegant and well proportioned, but form a crowded *tout enſemble*. In buildings Bath owes its improvements to Mr. Wood, in pleaſures to Mr. Naſh; both geniuſes in their way. The ſtreets have lately been diſpoſed to the beſt advantage; the guild hall and market place rebuilt, and within theſe ten years there were upwards of 300 unfiniſhed new houſes in Bath, and the extravagant ſpeculations in building within the laſt five years have carried the city up to the top of the hills, out of the reach of the original object Health, and almoſt out of the way of the ſecondary end—Pleaſure. Pl. VI.

*Queen-ſquare* is a beautiful area, on an elevated airy ſpot, 316 feet from north to ſouth, 306 from eaſt to weſt. In the centre a garden and obeliſk inſcribed to Frederick Prince of Wales and his conſort by Mr. Naſh, 1738. On the north-weſt ſide is the Queen's Parade. From this ſquare *Gay-ſtreet*, up a ſteep hill, conducts to the King's circus, a grand circular pile of uniform houſes, built after the three Grecian orders, and having in the centre a reſervoir of water. On the weſt of the Circus *Brock-ſtreet* forms the avenue to the *Royal Creſcent*, an elliptical pile of building, conſiſting of thirty houſes, with a ſingle order of Ionic pillars ſupporting the upper cornice, and at its weſt end a noble range of buildings recently erected under the name of *Marlborough Buildings*, terminating this part of the city weſtward, but towards the north, upon the acclivity of Lanſdown, extenſive ſtructures are riſing every day. A ſecond creſcent, denominated from its ſituation *Lanſdown Place*, riſing far above the other, has a much greater command of proſpect. Below it is a ſmall neat chapel, and ſtill lower is *St. James's Square*, with ſeveral new ſtreets and avenues. On the edge of Beacon hill, a projecting point of Lanſdown, a ſuperb range of buildings, of an elliptic form, named *Camden Place*, is nearly completed, overlooking all the eaſt parts of the city, and the beautiful valley with the river Avon winding through the meadows. Almoſt immediately underneath lies *Walcot*, antiently a ſmall inconſiderable village on the Roman foſſeway, now become a part of Bath, and included within its parochial limits, and communicating with Bath by two different ways, one of which is part of an old Roman vicinal road branching from the foſſeway at the pariſh church, and paſſing through the upper parts of the city to Weſton in its way to the Trajectus at the Severn; the other the foſſeway itſelf[f].

[d] I. p. 9, 10.

[e] Horſley, p. 427.

[f] Collinſon, I. p. 35. 39.

*Catharine* and *Portland Places* muſt not be omitted in an enumeration of the elegant ſtructures of Bath; but the additions on the Pulteney eſtate form almoſt another town. *Laura Place*, four rows of ſuperb houſes, diſpoſed in a lozenge, is one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſpots on it for ſpace and magnificence. Theſe additions are made, and others continue to be making, after plans by Mr. Baldwin. In this part the Avon has a handſome modern bridge, of two arches, called the New Bridge, erected at Mr. Pulteney's expence, and having a row of ſmall neat ſhops on each ſide. Spring Garden, Vauxhall, near this bridge, has given place to houſes, and the new ſituation is an area of ſquare acres at the eaſt end of Great Pulteney-ſtreet. On the ſame eſtate are to be more new ſtreets, a ſquare, a circus, and a creſcent. The police of the city contributes much to the comfort of reſidence in it, all fees and fares being ſo well adjuſted that viſitors can never be impoſed on. Till the war checked the rage for building, Bath bid fair to double its preſent bulk. The Corporation procured an act of parliament, 1789, for widening and enlarging the principal avenues in the lower or old town, and for making five new ſtreets.

The abbey church was built by biſhop King, in conſequence of a dream like Jacob's, which is repreſented on the weſt front; but the citizens refuſing to purchaſe it at the diſſolution, it was ſtripped to the bare walls, and remained ſo 100 years, till biſhop Montague repaired it, and made it parochial, and it is a rectory in the gift of the corporation, and comprehending all the ſeveral pariſhes within the antient city. Here are two other churches and four chapels, beſides places of worſhip for religious of all denominations, not excepting papiſts.

An hoſpital for lepers was founded here, 1180, by biſhop Fitz Jocelyne, rebuilt 1728 by the duke of Chandos; Billet's or Ruſtat's hoſpital was built 1672; Bimbury rebuilt 1553. The general hoſpital begun 1715, opened 1742, to which patients from all parts of the kingdom are admitted; and the Caſualty hoſpital, 1788. Here are alſo a blue-coat ſchool, firſt inſtituted 1711 by the pious and learned Robert Nelſon; a grammar ſchool, founded by Edward VI. 1552, built by the corporation 1752; three public aſſembly-rooms; a play-houſe; and public gardens.

The city is governed by a mayor and corporation, and ſends members to parliament. The woollen manufacture flouriſhes here. Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London 1553, gave £. 104. to be lent to four poor tradeſmen, inhabitants and freemen, and clothiers, to each £. 25. for one year without intereſt[g]. The hills about the city afford excellent free ſtone, which hardens and grows white in the air; the country ſix or ſeven miles round abounds with coal mines, and the contiguous hills are ſuppoſed to yield the ſame. The greateſt plenty of coal lies five miles north of *Stoney Eaſton*. On the hills north-weſt of Lanſdown they dig a ſort of head ſtone called Lias, blue and white, which takes a poliſh[h].

Bath gave birth, 1584, to the moſt learned John Hales, who had ſeveral preferments at Windſor and Eaton, and after being plundered by the parliament, died and was buried at the latter place 1656; alſo to Mr. Benjamin Robins, an eminent mathematician, and the real author of lord Anſon's voyage, who was born here 1707, and died in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice 1751. As for Gildas, ſurnamed *Badonicus*, biſhop Tanner[i] has ſhewn he had that ſurname only from being born in the year in which the battle of Mons Badonicus was fought; for he was a Welſhman.

The old Roman city was built in form of a pentagon, the area 1200 feet long, and the greateſt breadth about 1150, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall of ſtone and brick, nine feet thick and twenty high. In the centre, between the north and ſouth gates, ſtood the prætorium, the baths, and the temple of Minerva. The ſite of this laſt has been clearly traced in laying the foundations of the new buildings in Stall-ſtreet, 179... It ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the Foſſe road fronting the weſt, having a portico of large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with rich capitals, nearly three feet diameter, in a double wreath of oak or olive foliage, ſupported by two winged figures ſtanding on globes, a triton behind one. The pediment was charged with a coloſſal head of the ſun ſurrounded by an owl, a head of Diana, a hand holding a ſacrifical inſtrument, and a caduceus. On one portion of the architrave was this inſcription:

---CE PROACI
DEAE SVISM

On another this:

---NDVS LIGVR---
VE NIMIA VETVS--

in very ſharp well-formed letters[k]. Here were found a quantity of bones and ſculls and horns of beaſts half burnt, ſeveral defaced braſs coins, a ſilver one of Athelſtan, and an altar thus inſcribed:

DEAE SVLIN
PRO SALVTE ET
INCOLVMITA
AVFID MAXIMI
LEG. VI VIC
AVFIDIVS EVA
LEB V. S. L. N.[l]

Another with an inſcription ſomewhat ſimilar:

DEÆ SVLIN
RO SALVTE ET
ICOLVMITATE
AVFID MAXIMI
LEG VI. VIC. M.
AVFIDIVS EV
LEBERTVS. V. S. L. M.

Both commemorating the recovery of Auſidius Maximus of the ſixth legio victrix, and erected in performance of a vow by Marcus Aufidius Eutyches, his freedman[m].

[g] Mag. Brit. p. 734. [h] Ib. p. 834. Collinſon, II. p. 153. [i] Bibl. Brit. p. 319.
[k] Governor Pownall found other pieces which he read thus: "Aulus Claudius Ligurius ſodalis aſcitus fabrorum collegio longa feria defoſſa hanc ædem e nimia vetuſtate labentem inventa illic pecunia refici & repingi curavit."
[l] Sir. H. C. Engleſield, in Archæol. x. p. 325. Collinſon, I. p. 8, 9. Carter's Antient Architecture, Pl. VIII. IX. X. p. 9. 10. Warner's Illuſtrations of the Roman Antiquities of Bath, p. 35.
[m] Mr. Warner chooſes to make Eutyches *adoptatus heres* to his maſter, for which there is no authority.

The

Fig. 1. *p. 117.*

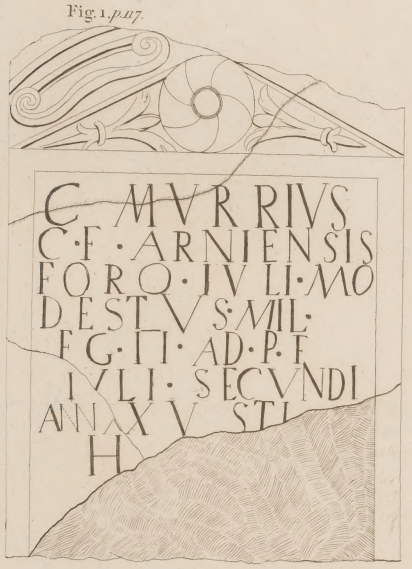



Fig. 2. *p. 117.*

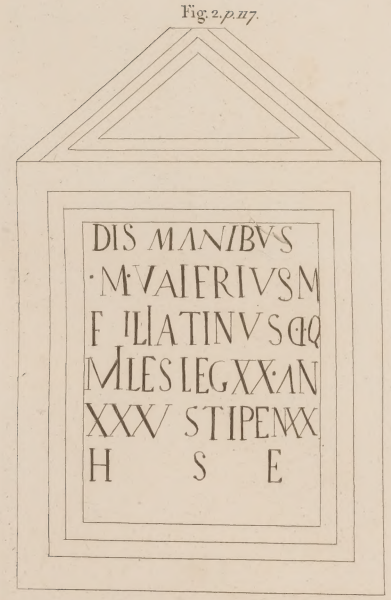



Fig. 3. *p. 117.*

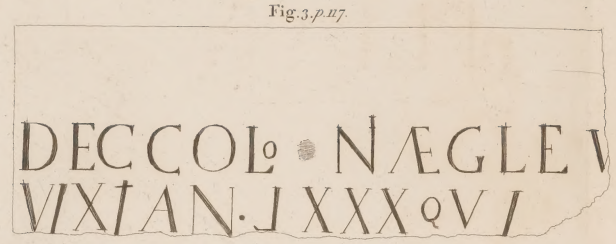



Fig. 4. *p. 117.*

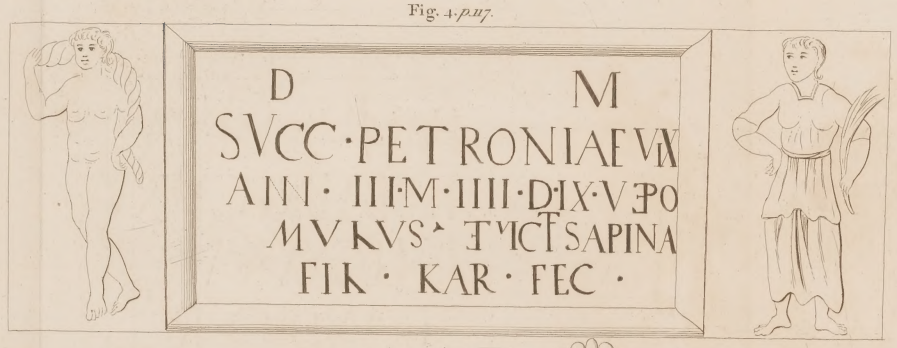



Fig. 5.

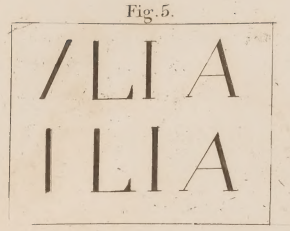
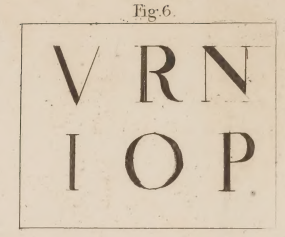
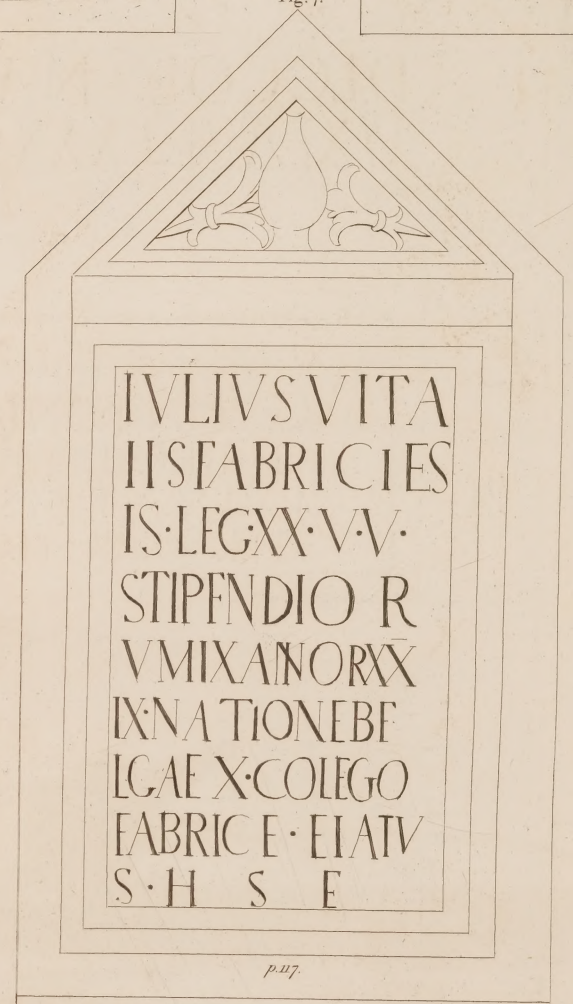



Fig. 6.




*p. 117.*

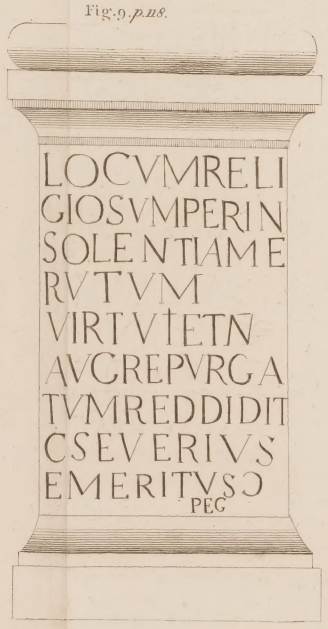
Fig. 7.




*p. 117.*

Fig. 8. *p. 117.*

Fig. 9. *p. 118.*




Fra.s Cary fc.

Fig. 10. *p. 118.*

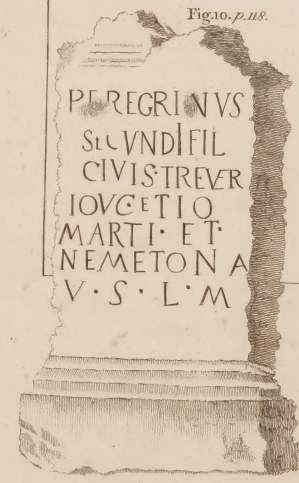



Fig. 11. *p. 118.*

The pavement of this temple was about twelve feet below the level of the preſent ſtreet, the deſcent into it by three ſteps eaſt to the King's bath, and four upwards towards Stall-ſtreet.

Behind this temple, to the eaſt, ſtood the ſplendid Roman baths diſcovered 1755.

At Walcot were dug up the inſcriptions, fig. 1 and 2, Pl. VII. and another,

FORTVNAE
CONSERVA
TRICI
L. SENECIA
NIVS MAR
TIVS LEG.
VI VICT. [n]

Dr. Muſgrave engraved a female head, twenty-one inches high, with a curious dreſs of pearls laid over the braided hair more common on coins than on ſtatues [o], which he illuſtrates from that line in Juvenal, Sat. VI. 501.

*Tot premit ordinibus tot adhuc compagibus altum*
*Ædificat caput, Andromachen a fronte videbis:*
*Poſt minor eſt, credas aliam.*——

Vertue engraved a piece of ſilver like a handle, chaſed with various fiſh found here.

Correct copies of the inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden may be ſeen in Pl. VIII. As it does not appear the *legio II adjutrix* was ever in Britain, Mr. Ward reads AD. P. F. in fig. 1. *adoptivus filius*. In fig. 2. found at Walcot, the laſt letters of the third line are to be read *Centurio equitum* [p]. Theſe two were in Horſley's time in Mr. Chives' garden, where they had been fixed 1592. Fig. 3. commemorates a citizen or officer of *Glevum*, the antient Gloceſter.

The fourth Mr. Ward reads in the third line *Valerius Petronius . . . mulus* or *niulus et Tuccia* or *Tuictia Sabina*. It may as well be *V. Epomulus et Victia*, or *Victoria*, or *Victorina Sabina*, and *Dies XV.* inſtead of *D IX. V.* The figures at the end are on ſeparate ſtones, and have no reference to the inſcription though they have been united ever ſince Leland's time. That on the right repreſents Victory with a crown and palm branch [q]. The imperfect inſcriptions fig. 5, 6, ſtill remain, but the figures of Hercules Ophiuchus which Dr. Wynter rather thinks Eſculapius, &c. are gone. Dr. Guidot and Stukeley give a ſepulchral inſcription found alſo at Walcot, at the Bell:

VIBIA. JUCUNDA AN. XXX. H. S. E.

not now to be ſeen.

The inſcription, fig. 7, was found, 1708, in repairing the Foſſe road at Walcot, about one mile from Bath, where there is a Roman camp, and various antiquities have been found [r]. It is fixed at the end of the cathedral in the grove: Fig. 7.

IVLIVS VITA
LIS FABRICIES
IS. LEG. XX. VV.
STIPENDIOR
VM IX ANNORXX
IX NATIONE BE
LGA EX. COLEGIO
FABRICE. ELATV
S. H. S. E.

Thus to be read: *Julius Vitalis Fabricienſis* [s] *legionis viceſſimæ Valentis victricis* [t] *ſtipendiorum novem annorum* [u] *viginti novem, natione Belga* [x], *ex collegio fabricæ* [y] *elatus* [z] *hic ſitus eſt.* Julius Vitalis is ſuppoſed to have been a member of a company or body of artificers belonging to the camp, at whoſe expence he was buried [a].

An imperfect baſſo-relievo, repreſenting the upper half of an equeſtrian figure, (fig. 8.) found in Groſvenor gardens, and fixed in the ſame place with the foregoing, was ſuppoſed by Dr. Muſgrave, who wrote a book about it, to repreſent Geta from a fancied reſemblance to his coins, and from *his fondneſs for horſes*. Another fragment diſcovered 1736, ten feet under ground, in digging a vault at Mr. Atwood's, a baker, oppoſite the town-hall, on the ſite of the preſent market houſe, and now fixed under the other, exhibits the lower half of ſuch a figure trampling on a proſtrate foe, and has under it the following inſcription [b]. Fig. 8.

L A VITELLIVS AMA
NIAI A F A TANCINVS
CIVES A HISP A CAVRIESIS
EQ A ALAE A VETTONVM ACR
ANN A XXXXVI A STIP A XXVI
H A S A E A

[n] Collinſon, I. 12.
[o] Horſley, p. 329.
[p] See Mr. Bowyer's obſervations on it in his Miſcellaneous Tracts.
[q] Horſley, p. 327.
[r] Stukeley's Itin. I. 139.
[s] Fabricienſis. In all likelihood his Cognomen.
[t] Leg. xx.v.v. who ſerved in the legion called Viceſima Valeria Victrix. Some, would read it Viceſima Quinta Victrix, becauſe the line ends xxv; but I take that to be the ignorance of the engraver, or want of room to add the other v at the end of the line. Dio Caſſius ſaith, Οἱ εἴκοσοι οἱ καὶ Οὐαλερείοι καὶ Νικήτορες ὠνομασμένοι καὶ ἐν Βρεττανίᾳ τῇ ἄνω ὄλῃς. The xxth Legion, called Valeria & Victrix, and in Upper Britain, i. e. Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire, &c. Dio LV. c. . . . Pancirolus, in his Commentary, produces ſeveral Catalogues of Legions in Auguſtus' time, and of thoſe newly raiſed by ſucceeding emperors, but mentions none called Viceſima quinta. Ptolomy, too, who lived in Marcus Aurelius Antoninus's reign, aſſerts that only three legions came over to Britain (viz.) the ſixth, twentieth, and the ſecond of Auguſtus. MS. paper, 1727.
[u] Stipend. ix.) having ſerved nine years in this Legion. Id.
[x] Natione Belga). A Somerſetſhire man, perhaps becauſe there buried, this now being one part of the Roman Belgium. Id.
[y] Ex Collegio Fabricenſium.) The Romans had (as appears from the Notitia Imperij) many companies of artificers firſt inſtituted by Adrian: and Julius Vitalis was of the Armourers. Eutropius mentions Coll. Centonariorum, i. e. Upholſters. Mr. Breval, in his ſecond volume, mentions more. A ſtone lately found in a cellar under the corner houſe of St. Martin's lane, in Chicheſter, has in the inſcription

——— in Brit.
GIUM. FABROR.

which is "in Britannia Collegium Fabrorum." Id.
[z] Elatus,) buried from their hall. Id.

——— Anus improba Thebis
Ex teſtamento ſic elata eſt.——Horace, Ser. l. 2. Ecl. v. Verſ. 84.
De publico eſt elatus.——Livy, II. 16.
Effertur, imus.———Terence.

Cn. Lucullus familiaris noſter matrem efferebat. Cicero ad Atticum, l. xv. Efferri ante lucem funera juſſit Demetrius. Cicero de legibus. II. Id.
[a] Dodwell's crit. notes at the end of Hearne's life of Alfred. Muſgrave de J. Vital. 1711. Gale's Anton. p. 134. Horſley, p. 323, 325.
[b] Geta Britannicus. 1716, 8vo.

Pl. VIII. Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5, 6.

*Lucius*

*Lucius Vitellius Maximiani filius Titus Ancinus, civis Hiſpanus Caurienſis* [c] *equitum alæ Vettonum Curator, anno* 46 *ſtipendiorum* 26 *hic ſepultus eſt.*

Fig. 9. Fig. 9 repreſents another ſtone found 1753 in digging a cellar in Stall-ſtreet, with two coins of Carauſius under it:

LOCVM RELI
GIOSVM PER IN
SOLENTIAM E
RVTVM
VIRTVTI ET N̄ [d]
AVG. REPVRGA
TVM REDDIDIT
C. SEVERIVS
EMERITVS ↄ
PEG [e]

i. e. Severius, at his own expence, cleared and repaired a ruined cemetery, and put it under the protection of the emperor, perhaps Severus [f].

Fig. 10. Fig. 10. an altar found 1754 [g] in the upper part of Stall ſtreet, inſcribed

PEREGRINVS
SECVNDI FIL
CIVIS TREVER
IOV. CETIO
MARTI ET
NEMETONA
V. S. L. M.

was erected by Peregrinus to two new local Deities. Jupiter *Cetius* may be the *Ceaicus* or *Ceatius* of Camden on an inſcription given by Mr. Horſley 278 in Cumberland, and take his name from Mount *Cetius* in Noricum, under which was the town of *Cetium*; and *Nemetona* one of the many local deities mentioned only in theſe inſcriptions.

Fig. 11. Fig. 11. is another altar found here 1754, dedicated to the *Sulevæ*, goddeſſes the ſame with or joined with the *Campeſtres*:

SVLEVIS
SVLINVS
SCVLTOR [h]
BRVCETI. F.
SACRVM FLM. [i]

Another found about 1774 in removing the rubbiſh from the head of the ſpring of the hot bath, 24 inches high, 10½ wide, (and with it a great number of coins of Nero, Veſpaſian, Hadrian, Trajan, and Antoninus Pius), is dedicated to the ſame deities and Minerva.

| | |
|---|---|
| DEAE | |
| SVL IM | or, Suli M |
| NE R VAE | inervae |
| SVLINVS | Sulinus |
| MATV | |
| RI FIL. | |
| V. S. L. M. | |

Another in the ſame bath, 1776, inſcribed,

DEAE DIA
NAE SACRATI
SSIMAE VOTV
M SOLVIT V
VETTIVS BE
NIGNVS L. M.

Another, thus inſcribed: [k]

D M
C. CALPVRNIVS
⊣CRIVSSAC
C ĪFAESVI
VIX NLXXV
CAI 'ATIP
°TC NVI
T C

commemorating Caius Calpurnius, who lived to the age of 75. Mr. Warner reads it

*Diis Manibus*
*Caius Calpurnius*
*receptus ſacer-*
*dos deæ ſu-*
*linis vixit annos lxxv.*
- - - - - - - - -
*Calpurnia conjux*
*faciendum curavit* [l].

*Bathford* belongs to Bath abbey till the diſſo- Bathford.
lution, now to Mr. Skrine, and in a hamlet of it, called *Shackerwick*, is a manſion-houſe of Mr. Wiltſhire, formerly of the Hungerfords.

In 1691 was found at Bathford a Roman hypocauſt, the pillars meeting in arches, the floor moſaic. About the ſame time were found two altars, and an urn full of coins. At Warley, not long ſince, was found a capital of curious workmanſhip, etched by Sir H. C. Englefield. On a down, above the village, is a Roman tumulus and veſtiges of a camp; and, in the rev. Mr. Berjew (the vicar's) garden, was found a coin of Allectus [m].

At *Newton St. Lo*, four miles from Bath, was a Newton St. Lo.
fair maner place like a caſtle, ſometime one of the chief houſes of the lords St. Lo. from the time of Richard I. at leaſt, and after them to Botreaux and Hungerford [n]. The lorde Haſtinges erle of Huntingdon had it in Leland's time [o].

At *Lincombe*, near Bath, is another mineral water, Lincomb
whoſe efficacy has been experienced in caſes of jaundice and ſcurvy, in cachexies, obſtructions of the liver, and ſcrophulous caſes.

In *Weſton* pariſh is *Lanſdown*, antiently *Banneſ-* Bathea
*down*, *Bannerdowne*, or *Barrowdowne*, from ſome barrows on it, ſuppoſed *Mons Badonicus*, and not leſs memorable in the laſt century for the battle between the king's forces under the marquis of Hertford, and the parliament's under Sir William Waller,

[c] Phil. Tranſ. 488. p. 409. A Roman inſcription found at Bath, communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Stukeley, read June 30, 1748.
[d] Mr. Warner, p. 47, reads it "Virtute inauguratum."
[e] f. *ſua pecunia.*
[f] Stukeley, Carauſius, I. p. 184. Ward, Phil. Tranſ. vol. xlviii. p. 332.
[g] Ib. xlix. art. 46. p. 285.
[h] Mr. Ward (ubi ſup.) ſuppoſes *Sulinus Scultor* to be both proper names.
[i] *Fecit lubens merito.*
[k] Carter's Antient Architecture, p. 11. Pl. XI. E.
[l] Illuſtrations of the Roman antiquities diſcovered at Bath, p. 25. He gives ſome other rude figures and reliefs, with various uncertain conjectures, p. 49. 68.
[m] Collinſon, I. p. 111, 112.
[n] Collinſon, III. p. 341---345.
[o] Leland, VII. 76. a.

July 5, 1642, wherein the former were victorious, but with the loſs of the brave Sir *Bevil Grenville* and other officers. The entrenchment thrown up on that occaſion remains in North Stoke pariſh, 150 yards by eight [p]. Sir Bevil's ſon *John* was created viſcount Lanſdown and earl of Bath 1661, and died 1701. His ſon *Charles* attending his father's funeral, one of his piſtols went off and ſhot him dead, ſo that he was buried at the ſame time, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William-Henry*; who dying a minor, the barony paſſed to the heirs of Sir Bevil's [q] ſecond ſon Bernard, of whom *George*, an elegant writer of this century, was created lord Lanſdown by queen Anne 1711; but dying 1734 without iſſue male, the title became extinct. The title of Lanſdowne was revived as a marquiſate in the perſon of William Petty, earl of Shelburne, 1784. A conſiderable fair is held three days on the top of the hill. On Lanſdown are ſeveral houſes, and an antient manſion, now called the Old chapel, on the ſite of an hoſpital erected for pilgrims to Glaſtonbury.

*William* earl of Bath, Mr. Camden's contemporary, died 1623; and from his eldeſt ſon *Edward* the title paſſed, 1636, to *Henry*, heir of the ſecond earl; and on his deceaſe, 1654, it was conferred on Sir John Grenville, viſcount Lanſdown. It was revived, 1742, in *William Pulteney*, eſq; who died 1764, and his ſon *John* dying a year before him the title became again extinct. Thomas Thynne Viſcount Weymouth was created marquis of Bath 1789, and died 1796, and is ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas.

The ſoil round Bath for ſome miles diſtance, particularly to the weſt as at *Coſton* and thereabouts, is ſo ſtony, that when it is freſh ploughed the ridges look more like ſo many pitched cauſeways to walk on, ſo little earth is to be ſeen among the ſtones: yet they have excellent wheat here, and the farmers attribute their good crops moſtly to the ſtones, which if they were carried off would leave ſo little earth on the hard rock that it would not cover the corn, and ſo light that the wind would blow it away [r].

eway.

The Roman Foſſeway croſſing Banner down, communicates with the London road at a bridge over a little ſtream in Bath Eaſton pariſh, and is deep, narrow, and overhung with hedges. It frequently aſſumes the name of *Akeman ſtreet* from its direction to *Akemanceſtre*, and from its junction with that road at Cirenceſter. The Foſſe road quits this latter town at the caſtle or weſt gate, paſſing by lord Bathurſt's park and *Frieſbury*, a Roman caſtrum, through four miles of open country, to *Jacuman's*, a corruption of *Akeman's*, *bottom*. Here it parts from the turnpike road running ſouth-weſt up hill on the ſouth ſide of *Cuckerton grove*, where Roman coins have been found, and where it ſhews its bold ridge ſided with ditches. It divides the pariſhes of Crudwell and Aſhley, at which laſt Roman remains have been dug up, proceeds to *Long Newton*, a grange of Malmeſbury abbey, croſſes the road from Tetbury to Malmeſbury and Devizes, deſcends the hill croſſing a ſmall ſtream in a green narrow woody valley, ſoon after divides the pariſhes of Shipton, Moigne, and Broken borough, and in the adjoining pariſh of Eaſton Grey gives name to the remarkable eminence of *Foſs Knoll*, where doubtleſs ſtood the antient city of *Whitewalls*, of conſiderable extent; but only the remains of four gates and a ſeries of ruined buildings within its area have been diſcloſed, and vaſt quantities of Roman coins, particularly of Veſpaſian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Fauſtina, authenticate the antiquity of this curious but little-noted ſpot. The road ſkirts a large wood called *Common wood*, where it divides Sherſton from Hullavington pariſh. About a mile from this wood, in *Alderton* pariſh, cloſe by the road, ſtands a ſingular natural hillock, where an elm and aſh ſeem to grow together from the ſame root. At the concourſe of the pariſhes of Grittleton, Littleton, and Caſtlecombe, the road enters the Malmeſbury and York road, and continues in it about a quarter of a mile, where, at an inn called the Foſſe houſe, it interſects the high road from Briſtol through Chippenham to London. About three furlongs from this interſection, and two hundred yards from the road to the river, is a remarkable oblong barrow, two hundred feet by eighty, and nine high, running nearly due eaſt and weſt. At the eaſt end is a kiſtvaen of three ſtones, the tranſverſe, eleven feet and a half by from four to ſix, fallen, and reeling againſt the uprights, the ſouth of which is ſix feet nine inches, and the north ſix feet high. The Foſſe proceeds to Nettleton, and ſlopes between Marſhford and Colern, equidiſtant from each, commanding a view of the Wiltſhire hills and Roundaway camp, and croſſing a deep valley goes on till it joins the Colerne road, about a mile from that village, where its high ridges are very obſervable. With this road it continues for a conſiderable length, paſſing by the three ſhire ſtones, and ſoon after deſcends the weſt brow of Banner down to Bath Eaſton and the Via Badonica. Through the greater part of its progreſs beforementioned it is known by the name of the *Long Lane*. After joining the Via Badonica, it proceeds to Walcot and the north gate of Bath, and leaving the ſouth gate fords the Avon and mounts the hill up the deep and narrow ſtreet called Holloway, at the extremity of which it coincides with the new road towards Wells and Shepton Mallet, running on with it three miles till it quits the turnpike road, little altered by time, deſcends the hill, croſſes the turnpike road at Dunkerton bridge, and climbs the oppoſite hill, on the brow of which it again joins the modern road, and runs with it through Willow and Camerton to Woodborough tumulus, in a field adjoining to which Roman coins have been ploughed up. Near this the roads again ſeparate, the turnpike going through Radſtock, the Foſſe in one part remarkably perfect between the lands of Camerton and Midſummer Norton on the weſt, and of Radſtock on the eaſt, to the ſouth limits of the

[p] Collinſon, I. p. 134.
[q] The barony of Lanſdown did not paſs to the heirs of Sir Bevil; nor could it without a ſpecial remainder, becauſe Sir Bevil's ſon was the firſt lord. Gent. Mag. LX. p. 614.---The author ſeems to confound the firſt Sir Bevil with the ſecond.
[r] Gibſon.

latter pariſh, where it meets the preſent road, and purſues it till the Wells and Shepton roads ſeparate. It follows the latter through *Stratton on Foſſe*, and Aſhwell grove, to the beacon in Mendip foreſt. This beacon appears to have commanded an extenſive proſpect of the ſouth part of the country in general, and many Roman camps, and particularly Clay hill, Battlebury, &c. in Wilts, Eaſt Muſbury, Cadbury, Hamden, and Neroche, in the county of Somerſet, and Pilleſdon and Lambert caſtle, Dorſet. From the beacon the Foſſe paſſes through a rocky lane to the hamlet of Charlton in Shepton Mallet pariſh, leaving that town a mile to the weſt. Thence to Cannard's grove (Kyneaþoꝛ ȝpæꝼ, not *lucus* but *foſſa)* and ſo through the hamlet of *Street on the Foſſe* in Pylle, through Eaſt Lydford to Ivelcheſter *(Iſcalis)*, four miles ſouth from which we find the great caſtrum of Hamden hill due eaſt about a mile from the road, whence a vicinal way branched to the encampment through the village of Stoke under Hamden. Hence it accompanies the Ilminſter turnpike road to Watergore hamlet in South Petherton, leaving that town about a mile to the weſt. It then takes its courſe through Lopen to Chillington down, where it is joined by the turnpike road from Crewkerne to Axminſter. Here it commands a view of Pilleſdon and Lambert's caſtle, ſeven miles diſtance on the eaſt, and Neroche, eight miles weſt; the road from the former to the Foſſe paſſing through Burſtock and Wayford, and from the latter through Broadway, Ilminſter, and Kington. From Chillington down it paſſes over Whitedown through Street, a hamlet of Winſham, over the ſouth end of Chard common, about two miles ſouth-eaſt from the town, through the hamlet of Perryſtreet, near which it falls in with the turnpike road from Chard to Axminſter, at which ſpot the county of Somerſet ends. The Foſſe continues its courſe over a ſmall part of Dorſet into Devon, about three miles north-eaſt from Axminſter, and thence to Honiton, Exeter, &c. [s]

Swainſwick. At *Swainſwick*, near Bath, was born, 1600, the famous William Prynne, barriſter of Lincoln's Inn, who died 1669, and is buried under the chapel. At the manſion houſe is preſerved an old ſword, pretended to have been king Bladud's, but the dates, 1423, initials R. D. and arms, prove the contrary [t].

Claverton. The manor-houſe of *Claverton*, built by Ralph de Salopia, biſhop of Bath and Wells [u], to whoſe ſee it belonged till 1548, was ſucceeded by the preſent noble one, built 1625, or before [x].

Bathampton. In the ſouth aile of *Bathampton* church is a tablet inſcribed for Ralph Allen, eſq. who died 1777 [y].

Another Ralph Allen, 1764, is interred in Claverton church-yard [z].

Kelweſton. *Kelweſton* was the property of the Harringtons. Sir John built the old houſe 1587, after a deſign of Barozzi of Vignola, and entertained in it, 1591, his godmother queen Elizabeth. Of this family was Sir John, the tranſlator of Arioſto's Orlando Furioſo. Sir Cæſar Hawkins, bart. took down the old manſion, and built a new one ſouth of it [a].

*Bath Eaſton*, antiently only *Eaſtone*, a populous village under Lanſdowne, is the villa of Sir John Millar, bart. memorable for the poetical compoſitions addreſſed to his lady, the daughter of Edward Riggs, eſq; who died 1781, aged 41, and has a monument by Bacon in the abbey church at Bath [b]. On the north-weſt ſide of the village riſes *Saliſbury hill*, near 600 feet from the river, with an intrenchment of an almoſt circular ſhape, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Saxons when they beſieged Bath A. D. 577 [c]. Bath Eaſton

*Weſton* gave birth to Elphege, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtoned to death by the Danes, A. D. 1011 [d]. Weſton

*Prior Park*, in *Widcombe* pariſh, formerly belonging to the priors of Bath, and noticed by Leland, VII. p. 100. was the ſtately manſion of Ralph Allen, eſq; finiſhed about 1743, and by him left to his niece, wife of the rev. Mr. Smith, and relict of biſhop Warburton, and her heirs [e]; and, in failure thereof, to his niece Mary Allen, daughter of his brother Philip, poſtmaſter of Bath, and her heirs. She married Cornwallis Maude, created lord *de Montalt*, of the kingdom of Ireland, 1785, whoſe ſon Thomas Ralph, ſecond lord, now poſſeſſes it. In the park are ſeen veſtiges of that notable antient boundary of the Belgic kingdom, *Wanſdike*, entering from Wiltſhire, and running towards the Severn ſea [f]. Near it, on the weſt part of the pariſh, is a lofty eminence, called the *barracks*, q. d. *berewyke*, on which are ſeveral tumuli. A village of the name of *Berewyke* ſtood below the hill [g]. Prior Park Widcombe

In Widcombe pariſh is an old hoſpital for lepers, mentioned 1212, rebuilt for lunatics 1761 [h].

The river Avon was firſt made navigable by act of parliament 10 Anne.

Between Bath and Briſtol a little river runs into the Avon, on which, at *Stanton Drew*, which takes its name from Drogo, lord here about the reign of Henry III. are the remains of a druidical temple of four circles of ſtones. The circle marked A (Plate IV. fig. 2.) 140 feet diameter on the top of a ſmall round hill, conſiſts of 11 large ſtones, each ſix feet ſquare, and the place of a 12th. The ſtone marked G is of a different kind from the reſt. North of this circle, on the ſlope of the hill, is another marked B 378 feet diameter, conſiſting of 20 ſtones, of which the moſt remarkable is at I, and its oppoſite K is different and of the ſame kind with G. From the centres of theſe two circles is 714 feet; and a line extended through them 1860 feet from the centre of the larger to C will terminate at *Hakim's coit*, a ſtone ten feet long, ſix broad, and two thick, lying on Stanton Drew

[s] Collinſon, I. p. 99, 103.
[t] Collinſon, I. p. 153.
[u] Leland, III. 125.
[x] Collinſon, p. I. 146.
[y] Collinſon, I. p. 118.
[z] Ib. p. 150.
[a] Ib. p. 128.
[b] Ib. p. 105.
[c] Ib. p. 99
[d] Ib. p. 156—169.
[e] Ib. p. 169.
[f] Ib. p. 170.
[g] Ib. p. 171.
[h] Ib. p. 174.

the

the brow of a hill on the north-eaſt ſide of the river. At the diſtance of 375 feet eaſt from the centre of the circle B is the centre of a third circle marked D, 102 feet diameter, compoſed of eight ſtones ſix feet ſquare, four ſtanding and four down; one at F, 25 feet high, ſurrounded by an outer ring dotted, and again by the four dotted concentric circles marked L M N O; the firſt conſiſting of 27 ſtones and 214 feet diameter; the ſecond of 28 ſtones and 248 feet diameter; the third of 29 ſtones and 282 feet diameter; and the fourth of 30 ſtones and 316 feet diameter. One ſtone of this outer row now ſtanding is about three feet thick; but of the 114 ſtones that formed theſe four concentric rings remain only five ſtanding and ſeven broken. A line from D to B continued 90 feet weſt terminates at three ſtones (two of which are ſtanding, the other down) in a garden by Stanton Drew church. A line north-weſt 3250 feet from A terminates at two flat ſtones in Lower Tining field. In the 3d figure Mr. Wood refers theſe ſeveral circles, &c. to the Pythagorean planetary ſyſtem adopted by the Druids. A is the ſun, B the earth, D the moon, H Mercury, E Venus, G Mars, C Jupiter, F Saturn. The dotted circles denote the orbits of the ſeveral bodies, H I being the orbit of Mercury, E I that of Venus, B I that of the earth, D I that of the moon round the earth, G I that of Mars, C I that of Jupiter, F I that of Saturn; which he farther illuſtrates by the diſtances between the ſeveral bodies according to this ſyſtem and the ſeveral centres and circumferences of theſe circles [l].

Fig. 4. exhibits a view of theſe circles in their preſent ſtate from the corner of Benjamin Donne's four-ſheet map of the country round Briſtol.

The Wedding. The circles at Stanton Dru are vulgarly called *The Wedding*, from a tradition that a bride and her attendants were changed into theſe ſtones, and they have the ſame tradition about the danger of drawing or numbering them as about Stonehenge. A like circle in Staffordſhire has the ſame name [k]. The red or principal ſtones here came from Okey hole: the white from *Dundry* hill, and the grey from the ſand rocks on the ſpot. Mr. Wood, from whoſe hiſtory of Bath this account is taken, ſuppoſes *Eaſt* and *Weſt Harptre*, where are remains of the like works, was a college of bards or Britiſh prieſts, founded by Bladud at the ſame time with his other works: and the top of Mendip is covered with a vaſt number of barrows.

The lateſt account of Stanton Drew is 1789 by Mr. Collinſon, Somerſetſhire, II. 434, 435.

The antient monument at Stanton Drew ſtands many miles north-eaſt from the church, conſiſting of the remains of four aſſemblages of huge ponderous ſtones forming two circles, an oblong, and an ellipſis. The firſt or largeſt circle, part of which is croſſed by an old hedge-row, is weſtward from the other parts, and is 300 feet in diameter, compoſed of fourteen large ſtones, ſome of which are fallen and lie flat on the ground. The ſecond circle eaſtward is 84 feet in diameter, and conſiſts of eight ſtones. The oblong, conſiſting of five ſtones, ſtands between the two circles, but rather inclining to the ſouth, and at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of all the ellipſis, which is 40 feet in length, and has ſeven ſtones, one of them placed as it were centrically, and out of the line of arrangement. The ſtones which form the ſecond or inner circle are the largeſt, one of thoſe on the weſt ſide being nine feet high, and twenty-two feet in circumference, and would, upon a calculation, weigh upwards of fifteen tons. It ſeems to be a compoſition of pebbles, grit, and other calcareous matter, and never to have been hewn from the rock. By the ſide of the road from Pensford to Chew is an immenſe ſtone called *Hautville's Coit*, formerly computed to have weighed upwards of thirty tons, but much leſſened to mend the roads. It probably terminated one of the avenues to the circles; and in Mr. Fowler's orchard, ſouth-weſt from the church, ſtands two of three immenſe ſtones placed in triangles on an eminence; one is ten feet by ſix and a half, the fallen one fourteen feet by eight.

Norton Hantville. May's knoll. In *Norton Hantville* is an old camp of twenty acres called *May's* or *Meaſe knoll* [l], ſuppoſed Roman, ſingle-ditched, the weſt rampart higheſt, the entrance narrow, and barred with a ſingle rampart [m], and the road to it is called *Harelane*, or the military way. *Stantonbury*, a high hill to the north-eaſt in the ſame pariſh, has on its ſummit a camp overlooking Stanton Dru, ſuppoſed Roman, encompaſſed with a ſingle ditch, higheſt on the weſt, including twenty-eight acres, but without ramparts by reaſon of the precipice of the hill. The entrance being narrow is barred with a high rampart [n]. On Meaſe-knoll are ploughed up burnt ſtones; and they pretend that it was the reſidence of Hakill a giant, who from it toſſed his coit, and had *Hog's Norton* given him for a reward of his ſtrength, and his effigy is ſtill ſhewn in Chew church, about a mile from Stanton Dru.

Stanton Prior. On a long inſulated knoll, called *Stanton Bury hill*, in *Stanton Prior* pariſh, where archbiſhop Sheldon was born 1598, is a ſpacious camp of above thirty acres, the principal fortifications on the weſt. The main rampart runs from the north-weſt 180 yards, forming a terrace about five feet high. Eaſt from it runs a trench ſeven feet deep, dividing the whole hill from eaſt to weſt, 100 yards long from north to ſouth, where it turns in a curve terminating the ſweep of the hill. It has been thought a work of the Romans, and their coins are found below it, or near it, on the Wanſdyke, it may have been older and uſed by them [o].

Cainſham. "There be two bridges of ſtone at *Kaineſham*, "whereof one of ſix great arches, now al yn ruyne, "ſtandeth holely in Gloceſterſhire, the other, hard "by, ſtondeth with three great arches of ſtones over "Avon river that there partith Glouceſterſhire and "Somerſetſhire. Ther is a park of the king's walled "with ſtone hard without Kaineſham in Somerſet-

[l] Deſcript. of Bath, p. 147---159.
[l] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. *Mizknol.* Stukeley, It. I. p. 141. Collinſon, II. p. 108. *Meaſeknoll.*
[m] Not noticed in Collinſon's deſcription of that pariſh, II. p. 143.
[n] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[k] Rowland's Mona Antiqua, ſecond ed.
[o] Of camps along Wanſdyke, ſee Collinſon, I. p. 438, 439.

"ſhire.

" ſhire. Stones figurid like ſerpents wounde into " circles found in the quarries of ſtone about " Cainſham [p]." William earl of Glouceſter, about 1170, founded a houſe of black canons here, valued at £.419. *per annum* [q].

The wardenſhip of the chace of Kainſham was granted by Henry III. 1224, to Ralph de Wilington, governor of Briſtol caſtle [r]. In the abbey church were buried the founder and his ſon Jaſper, duke of Bedford in the reign of Henry VII. and many of the Berkeleys. The houſe built on the ſite, and belonging to the duke of Chandos, was pulled down 1776, and many monumental ſtones dug up, and the figures of three abbots [s].

The river about Cainſham is every ſpring in April covered and blackened with millions of little fiſh of the eel kind, called *Elvers*, ſcarce bigger than a gooſe quill, ſuppoſed to be the fry of congars, whom the ſhads purſue and feed on. They are taken up in great numbers in ſmall nets like hair ſieves, and remaining very white, they are made up into little cakes, which are fryed and eaten after they have by a particular method been ſtripped of their ſkins [t], but are not now in much requeſt [u].

Pensford. " *Pensford* is a praty market tounlet occupied with " clothing [x]," now decayed, and moſt of the houſes ruined [y], but the market remains.

Bedminſter. At *Bedminſter* was an hoſpital founded by Robert Berkeley [z].

Long Aſhton. On the cliffs in *Long Aſhton* are *Bunvall* and *Stokeleigh*, two camps, the firſt triangular, triple-trenched, the other oval, double-trenched [a].

Aſhton houſe, built by ſome of the Lions early in the 14th century, was new fronted by Inigo Jones, 1634, and is the ſeat of Sir J. Hugh Smith, bart. [b] *Backwell* had formerly a market [c].

Briſtleton. Between this and Briſtol upon the Avon is *Briſtleton*, abounding with the ſame ſort of coal as is brought from Newcaſtle. Veins of this coal, which afford a ſtrong and cheap firing, are found from hence to Stretton and Mendip hills, as alſo northward in Glouceſterſhire. They are covered with a ſhell of a black ſtoney ſubſtance called Wark, which ſplits like blue ſlate, but is much more brittle, and not ſo hard, and in it are frequently found foſſil fern and other plants [d]. Concerning the coal of this county, ſee Mr. Strachey, Phil. Tranſ. No. 360, p. 498 [e].

Chew Stoke. At *Chew Stoke* was a cell for four nuns, and near it St. Mary's well [f].

Bristol. Leland, in a note on Cygnea Cantio v. *Venta Belgarum*, Brit. *Caer Oder nant badon*, inclines to change the name of *Nant Badon* into Nant *Avon*, q. d. the valley of the river Avon, whoſe name, adds he, may have been given to the city ſituate on it, as may be conjectured from a paſſage in Antoninus's Itinerary, giving the name of *Avone* to a city. Leland ſuppoſes *Odre* the name of the river. Baxter, p. 187, ſays *Caer Oder* ſignifies a *frontier* city, and that the *Venta* which Ptolemy places among the Belgæ was *Briſtol*: *Brightſtow* being the Saxon tranſlation of a *white* or *fair place*, ſituated as a frontier town of defence for the Britans before they were driven into Wales their laſt refuge, and for the Mercians or Weſt Saxons afterwards. Or Brightrop will ſignify *Britonum locus*, as Mr. Gale imagined, ſynonymous with *Britodunum*. Leland's ſuſpicion of *Abone* is confirmed by the Roman coins found at Clifton, and in making the ſea mill dock, Mr. Barret [g] inclines to think with Horſeley, p. 36, the *Antona*, or *Anſona* fl. fortified by Oſtorius, was the *Avon*, which Ravennas writes *Abona*. Many names yet remaining fix the *Cangi* in this county. The military works of ſome great general ſo near Briſtol ſeem very probably to have been made by Oſtorius, viz. on Clifton, on Leigh down ſeveral, eſpecially on the banks of the Avon and Severn; at Cadbury camp and near Naiſh; and at Blaizehill, near Henbury, where coins have been found in plenty, Almondſbury, Oldbury, Elberton, and Old Abbey, where a teſſelated pavement was found in 1787, on the Glouceſterſhire ſide; and lower down, in this county, at Dolberry, where coins have been found; at Worle hill and Eaſt Brent, at which laſt Roman coins have been turned up. On both ſides the river, beſides the encampments at Rownham hill and Clifton, near Briſtol, many others are to be noted at the lower parts of the Avon, particularly at St. George and Portbury. Alſo, near Shirehampton, on the other ſide the Avon, are aggera to be ſeen as you deſcend the hilly ground, and coins have been lately found in making the new road in lord Clifford's park. Such a regular chain of camps and entrenched poſts, for ſo many miles in view of the Severn, and near it, are no where to be met with in the courſe of that river. Allowing *Abone* to be at or near Briſtol, the diſtances will nearly agree, and the Trajectus between Caerwent and Bath be more eaſily found. Something like a Roman road croſſes Durdham down to the ſtation, and in a direct line with it, pointing towards Hanham, in the high road to Briſtol and Bath. The great fortification above Clifton is particularly noticed by William of Worceſter, p. 180. Oppoſite to this, on Rownham hill, at Leighdown, are two more, double-trenched, called Stokeleigh and Bowre walls. Plans of theſe three are engraved by Mr. Barret. A little lower down the river ſeems to have been the caſtra hyberna, abundance of coins having been dug up in making Sea mill dock, an arch as of a ſewer and other ruins of foundations. Roman coins are found in a field called *Three Acres*, and others called *Portburies*, or *Polburies*. Under Kingweſton hill, in Laurence Weſton, near the river, was a common field called in the rental of Sir Ralph Sadler, 36 Henry VIII. " Campus Abone *town*," and in Wantner's MS. *Avington*. At every opening towards the vale, and on every eminence, circular watch towers, or caſtra exploratoria, were placed, commencing by a broad

[p] Leland, VII. 76. a.
[q] Tanner, p. 469.
[r] Barret, p. 215.
[s] Collinſon, II. p. 403.
[t] Gibſon. Pennant's Zoology, III. p. 116.
[u] Barret, Hiſt. of Briſtol, p. 104.
[x] Leland VII. 76. a.
[y] Collinſon, II. p. 429.
[z] Collinſon, II. p. 282.
[a] Ib. p. 288.
[b] Ib. p. 294.
[c] Ib. p. 305.
[d] Gibſon.
[e] Collinſon, II. p. 115, 148.
[f] Ib. p. 101.
[g] Hiſt. of Briſtol.

high

high ſtony bank for many miles ſkirting the hill fronting the ſouth, and extending towards Clevedon and Walton, where are traces of camps. A complete circular one, double-ditched, at Cadbury, and under it, near Tickenham, and in Nailſea and Kenmore, urns full of coins were dug up. There are veſtiges of a circular caſtrum on the hill, oppoſite Naſh houſe, and near Fayland inn a caſtellum ſeventy-two feet diameter; and three quarters of a mile farther a fort about ſeventy feet ſquare. The roads from Leighdown camp may be traced to Seawell. The eleventh and fourteenth Itinerary of Antoninus carry the road from *Aquæ Solis* to Venta Silurum by *Abone* and *Trajectus*. The firſt is the ſtation at Clifton on Avon, the other *Portſhead* camp on the point; and *Statio Trajectus* is *Sudbrook* ſquare camp, the place of landing on the other ſide going to Caerwent [h]. Roman coins have been found in the fort and on St. Michael's hill within the preſent city of Briſtol [i]. Aylward Meau, or Smew, founder of Cranborn abbey, or his grandſon Brictric, lords of Briſtol before the Conqueſt [k], was lord of Briſtol in the 10th century [l], and from him it is more than probable the name of *Bricſtow* was derived: for in ſome Latin rhymes taken by Dugdale [m] from the Chronicle of Tewkſbury, Brictanus, who is the ſame with Brictric, ſays of himſelf *Briſtow conſtruxi*, i. e. I built a church at Briſtow as well as at Tewkeſbury. About this time probably the Danes were driven from hence; ſo after all Mr. Barret's objections to Mr. Camden's late notice of Briſtow there is but a century difference in their accounts. After this it is mentioned, A. D. 1051, by Simeon Dunelmenſis, p. 185, and Brompton, p. 493, for the ſons of E. Godwin paſſing from it into Ireland. Harold and the Conqueror had mints here, which continued to Edward VI. and William III. ſtruck half crowns here 1696. The city was governed by a provoſt *(præpoſitus)* in Domeſday, and the inhabitants are ſtyled *burgenſes*. It made part of the honor and earldom of Glouceſter. Haighmon, earl of Glouceſter, was lord of it after the Conqueſt [n]. The anonymous writer of the acts of king Stephen, who took the city from earl Robert, publiſhed by Du Cheſne [o], deſcribes it as a wealthy city, and compares it to Brundiſium; and Malmeſbury [p] ſays that in the reign of Henry II. it was full of ſhips from Ireland, Norway, and every part of Europe, which brought to it great commerce and much foreign wealth. The uniting of Redcliff with the city by a bridge ſeems to have occaſioned or followed on this influx of people and wealth. The courſe of the river Froome was turned, its old channel filled up, and a new one dug, to make the key for the ſafe birthing of the ſhips, by which they allow water grounded on a ſafe bed of mud with leſs danger to their botoms, which is excellently deſcribed by Leland [q]. "The ſhipps of olde tyme cam only up by "Avon to a place caullyd the Bek, where was and "is depthe enowghe of water; but the botom is "very ſtony and rughe ſens by polecye they "trenched ſomwhat aloſe by northe-weſt of the old "key on Avon, anno 1247, and in continuance "bringynge the courſe of From river that way hathe "made ſofte and whoſy harborow for grete ſhipps. "Avon ryver abowt a quarter of a myle beneth the "towne in a medow caſteth up a great arme or gut by "the which the greater veſſels as mayne toppe ſhippes "com up to the towne. So that Avon doth penin-"ſulate the towne and veſſels may cum of both ſides "of it [r]." The city was joined to Redcliffe by a bridge about the ſame time, and the key made at the joint expence of the citizens and the inhabitants of Redcliffe. Before this was made, the uſual place for landing goods was at the *Back*, where was the old cuſtom houſe ſtill remaining. The cutting of this trench for the courſe of the Frome through the key coſt £. 5000. The bridge was firſt built of ſtone at this time with houſes and a chapel on it. Among the various proofs that the river was then turned into its preſent channel is the immenſe ſize of the piers of ſolid maſonry, into which the timbers of the old wooden piers were found on rebuilding the bridge to have been incorporated. The whole breadth of the river, being about 200 feet, was divided into four arches and three piers, between which laſt was left only 100 feet of water way, a ſpace rather inſufficient in high tides and freſhes. The width of the bridge was only 19 feet, and from the ſpandrils of the arches, and parallel with them, were turned ſecondary arches, and from the bridge to theſe were laid large timbers, whereon were erected houſes, and in 1361 (perhaps at the time of erecting the houſes or before them), a chapel with a room under it for the corporation. It was erected on an arch turned from a pier of the bridge to a pillar breaking out up the ſtream in the middle of the river, and over it were the prieſts' chambers. This chapel was deſtroyed 1644. No heavy-laden carriages were permitted to paſs over this bridge within a century, and ſo late as the year 1615. Between 1764 and 1768 a new bridge was built on the old ſtone piers, a handſome ſtreet leading to it, and many other ſtreets have been and ſtill are improved. Briſtol lies in 51° north latitude defended from the north winds by the ſurrounding hills, and properly belongs neither to Somerſetſhire nor Glouceſterſhire. Edward III. by charter 1347 conſtituted it a county within itſelf, and Henry VIII. a. r. 34, by letters patent, made it a city, and the ſee of a biſhop. The centre part on the hill is the antient city; the ſuburbs are now full of buildings. Three handſome ſquares have been built in St. James's pariſh, which, 1787, was divided into two. The weſtern ſuburb has been embelliſhed with ſeveral new ſtreets, and Queen Anne's Square, in the centre of which is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. in bronze. The mud dock was built 1769 by the merchants hall, at the expence of £. 10,000. The quay is a mile and a quarter round; the tide riſes at it more than twenty feet perpendicular; at Rownham, not a mile lower, about thirty-two; at Chepſtow

[h] Barret, Ib. p. 24.
[i] Barret, Ib. p. 29.
[k] Leland, VII. 71.
[l] Leland, VI. 82. VII. 71.
[m] Mon. Ang. I. p. 161.
[n] Leland, VII. 71.
[o] P. 939.
[p] Geſt. Pont. 283.
[q] Leland, VII. 70.
[r] Ib. V. 64.

ſixty. The north ſuburb was joined to the city by a drawbridge 1714. College-green, now divided into pleaſant walks, was the common cemetery of St. Auſtin's monaſtery. On this ſide are two dry docks, two others acroſs the Avon at Wapping; a fifth made farther down the river, 1768, received a ſixty-four gun ſhip. A ſixth, and largeſt, at Sea Mills, being found too diſtant, is now little uſed. The principal key is on the Frome, one mile and a quarter round; and a leſſer called the *Back*[s], on the Avon[t]. In 1757 Briſtol is ſaid to have contained 13,000 houſes and 90,000 ſouls. The total of houſes in the eighteen pariſhes and ſuburbs amounted in 1735 to 6700, and in 1788 were increaſed 2000. The whole city is generally well built, and has ſuffered little by fire. The circumference of it, within the liberty, is ſeven miles and a half. It has two very conſiderable fairs, and its markets are in general well ſupplied with plenty of proviſion of the beſt kind. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, ſheriffs, recorder, &c. and forty-two common councilmen, and is divided into twelve wards. The Corporation preſent to eight livings in the city, and to ſeven in the adjacent country, and have ample revenues for charitable and pious purpoſes, much of which ariſe from diſſolved monaſteries. Briſtol firſt ſent members to parliament 1295, 23 Edward I. and continues to ſend two. It has two weekly markets, and ſeveral fairs. It had a woollen manufacture 1339[u], and a ſtaple, but both declined in the reign of Edward IV. The braſs battery began here about 1704, of zinc out of calamine ſtone, 1724. Glaſs manufactories and diſtilleries are conſiderable. In number of ſhips Briſtol came neareſt to London. Many voyages of diſcovery were made hence: the firſt by Sebaſtian Cabot, not a native, but a merchant of Briſtol in the reign of Henry VII. The trade to the Weſt Indies and North America is the moſt conſiderable of any part of the kingdom, except London. The Guinea trade has alſo been very flouriſhing, but inferior to that of Liverpool. The caſtle is firſt mentioned 1088, the firſt year of Rufus, by Hoveden, who calls it *caſtrum fortiſſimum*, ſo that it is probable Robert, conſul of Glouceſter, only enlarged or added to the works a ſtrong keep or dungeon tower[x] fifty years after. It ſtood on the Eaſt ſide of the town, bounded by the river Froom on the North and the Avon on the South, a deep ditch filled by a branch of the firſt river on the Eaſt, and another deep ditch on the Weſt; and was completely demoliſhed 1655, and two handſome ſtreets ſince built on its ſite. The outworks extended to *Lawford's* (Saxon Hlaford) gate, ſo called from the lords or governors of the caſtle, taken down 1776, and the figures of an earl and biſhop over it, and Newgate removed to a caſtle-like building at Briſlington, a mile from Briſtol. Juſt without Lawford's gate is a place called *Barton-regis*, giving name to the hundred, a farm in the king's hands to ſubſiſt the caſtle[y].

" *Briſtow* upon Avon a greate cite well waullid " having a fair caſtel[z]."

" The caſtle and moſt part of the town of " *Brighteſtow* by north ſtandeth upon a ground " metely eminent betwixt the rivers of Avon and " Frome. Ther riſith a hill of notable height in " reſpect of the plot of the toun itſelf from Frome-" bridge, ſo goith on to St. Auſtin's, alias the " Trinity, the cathedral church, and there endeth. " There be in ſome parts of the town double walls, " a token that it hath been augmented; five inner " gates of the old town, four in the outer walls, and " two beyond the bridge. In the caſtle be two " courts; in the outer is a great dungeon tower, " made as it is ſaid of ſtone brought out of Caen in " Normandy by the redde earl of Glouceſter. A " pretty church and much lodging in the ſecond " area; many towers yet ſtanding in both courts; " but all tendith to ruin. Eleven pariſh churches " within the walls on this ſide the river: on the " other ſide St. Thomas and the Temple. Whereas " now St. Lawrence church was ſumtime a church " as it is ſaid of St. Sepulchre, where was a nun-" nery, and in the ſame lane dwellid the Jews, " and their temple or ſynagogue is yet ſene there " and now is a warehouſe. In the ſuburbs five " pariſh churches. *Ultra Avonam* Redcliff *longe* " *pulcherima omnium eccleſia.* Fanum Sancti Jacobi " ſtands by Broad mead by N. from the caſtle, on a " hilly ground, and the ruins of it ſtand hard " buttyng the eaſt end of the pariſh church. Robert " conſul cownte of Glouceſter buried in the quier " in the middle of it in a ſepulchre of grey marble " ſet upon ſix pillars of a ſmall height. In his " tomb was found a writing in parchment contain-" ing the time of his death, and what he was. A " brewer in Briſtol has this writing. This St. James " was a cell to Tewkeſbury. St. Mary Magdalene's " a howſe of nuns ſupreſſyd on the north ſide of the " towne. On St. Michael's hill, now king David's " inn. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, once the city " ſchool, now queen Elizabeth's boys hoſpital; " the hoſpital and chapel of the three kings of " Cologne. An almſhouſe in Steep-ſtreet, St. " Michael's pariſh. Spicer's almſhouſe on the " banks of Froom in Lewin's meadow, 1460. " Spicer's hoſpital within Temple-gate. Burton's " almſhouſe. St. John's by Redcliffe. Trinity " hoſpital within Lawford-gate. The Fuller's hoſ-" pital in Temple. The Weaver's hoſpital in " Temple-ſtreet. One Henry Gawnt a knight " ſometime dwelling not far from Brandon hill by " Brightſtow erected a college of prieſts with a " maſter on the green by St. Auguſtine's, and ſone " after he changed the firſt foundation into a certain " kind of religion[a], and was governor of the houſe " himſelf, and lies buried in the veſtry under a flat " ſtone. This had at the diſſolution 300 mark of " land by the year. This Henry had a brother " called ſir Maurice Gaunte: he founded the black " friars in Brightſtow. *Fanum Auguſtini nunc S. Tri-*

[s] Leland, VII. 69. b. 70. b. 71. b. 72. a.
[t] Barret, p. 137.
[u] Rymer, I. p. 134.
[x] Leland, VII. 69. a.
[y] Barret, p. 194. 291. See a deſcription of the Caſtle in William of Worceſter, p. 166. 198. 262. 269.
[z] Leland, V. 64.
[a] Bonhommes. Leland, V. 64.

" *nitatis.*

"nitatis. Inſcriptio in porta. Rex Henricus 2. & dominus "Robertus filius Hardingi filii regis Daciæ hujus mona- "ſterii primi fundatores [b]." "One Shepward, a mer- "chant of Briſtol, made the right highe and coſtly "towre of S. Stephen [c]." St. Auſtin's without the walls was firſt a priory of black canons, founded about 1140, changed in the reign of Henry II. into an abbey, whoſe revenues were valued at £.670. *per annum*. Henry VIII. 1542, changed it into a cathedral by the name of the Holy Trinity, found- ing therein a biſhop, dean, ſix prebendaries, one archdeacon, ſix minor canons, a deacon and ſub- deacon, ſix lay clerks, ſix choriſters, two grammar ſchoolmaſters, four almſmen, &c. who were en- dowed with the ſite, church, and moſt of the lands of the old monaſtery [d]. All the weſt part of the church was demoliſhed in the civil war, or as ſome think at the Reformation, or never begun. The two ſide ailes are of equal height with the nave and choir, which is not in any other cathedral. The dioceſe was taken out of Saliſbury, part of Glouceſterſhire, from that of Worceſter, and three churches from that of Wells. The eaſt part is in a light ſtyle of building erected 25 Edward I. [e], by abbot Knowle, who died 1332, and has a monument here; as has abbot Newland, 1515, alſo the founder Robert Fitzharding and lady 1170, and Thomas the ſecond [f], 1243, Maurice, ſon of Thomas, 1281, Thomas his ſon, 1309, Maurice 3d his ſon, 1326, Paul Buſhe the firſt biſhop, and five others. In the north aile wall is a knight under a ſingular arch, of which there are others about the church called the *Monks Cowls*, which being opened a few years ago, on taking up the lid of the coffin immediately appeared the body wrapped firſt in a bag of horſe-hair, and then incloſed in leather, which being placed in the coffin, the whole was lightly filled up with earth. In the choir is a ſtone pulpit, made ſo late as 1622 [g]. The cloiſters lead to the chapter-houſe, which is handſomely ornamented with Gothic work. Only the Eaſt and North cloiſter remain. The chapter- houſe, 46 feet by 26, has a handſome ſtone roof of two arches. Biſhop Lyttelton was of opinion that the lower part of the chapter-houſe walls, with its door-way, and the abbey gate-way, were of true Saxon architecture, prior to king Stephen [h]. The Lady chapel was on the North ſide, as well as one on the South ſide of the choir. The gate anſwers to Camden's deſcription, being curiouſly built of one large circular arch, richly ornamented: within are Saxon interlaced arches, and on the north ſide ſtatues of a king, a knight, and two religious; Henry II. the founder, and the abbots, Newland and Eliot, in whoſe time, 1481 and 1515, the upper part may have been repaired; and under- neath is the inſcription with their arms: on the South ſide are two ſtatues of eccleſiaſtics, perhaps the two abbots before mentioned, Newland and R. Eliot, who repaired this gate in the reign of Henry VIII. [i]; and above the Virgin and child, and per- haps St. Auguſtine. Below the hill is a leſſer gate, with a round arch. The biſhop's palace was the abbot's lodgings, repaired by biſhop Smalridge, and almoſt rebuilt by biſhop Butler 1744. The Deanry was almoſt entirely built by Dr. War- burton. The poſtern is the dean's coach-houſe. The dioceſe of Briſtol contains 256 churches and chapels.

The beautiful croſs erected 1373, (the æra of Briſtol's improvement,) and heightened 1633, and four ſtatues of Henry VI. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. added, was removed into the college green 1733, and ſince taken down 1763, preſented by dean Barton to Mr. Hoare, and ſet up at the en- trance of his gardens at Stourhead, of which pariſh the dean's brother was rector, at the expence of £.300. [k] It is forty feet high, and has eight ſtatues of kings; John, Henry III. Edward III. and IV. Henry VI. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I.

In Briſtol were antiently eighteen pariſh churches [l], and there are ſtill as many pariſhes.

St. Mary's Redcliffe, without the walls, is built in form of a croſs, with a high centre tower and rich ſtone roof, begun by Simon de Burton, 1294; finiſhed by William Canynges, 1376; and the ſteeple being thrown down by lightning, 1445, the South aile was rebuilt by his grand-ſons. In the South croſs in a chapel are the two tombs of the founder William Canning with an epitaph in Latin and Engliſh over him. Another ſimilar monument, ſaid to be for his ſteward. A tablet for ſir William Penn, knight, vice-admiral of England, father of the famous William Penn. The mayor's chapel in College green is a light elegant building, very long, and high in proportion to the breadth, and placed rather North and South. It has a curious antient aile and beautiful veſtry, ſupporting the founder's vault, wherein was formerly a Confeſſionary, with two arches in the wall and eight niches round it. In the Eaſt window were ſix compartments of the Paſſion. It belonged to Gaunt's hoſpital, and has monuments for the two founders, Berkeleys, or Gurnays, and ſir H. Gaunt, 1230, brother to Maurice, Sir Thomas Berkeley, 1361, and Sully biſhop of Landaff, 1516, whoſe heart was buried here. The altar-piece by Hogarth coſt £.500. The charity children ſing alternately during ſervice. The hoſpital of Bonhommes, to which it belonged, was founded by Maurice Gaunt before 1229, for a chaplain and 100 poor; his nephew Gurnay added a maſter and three chaplains, and it was valued at £.112. *per annum* [m]. It was refounded by the corpora- tion 1598, for a ſchool and orphan-houſe for poor boys, and called queen Elizabeth's hoſpital; rebuilt 1702. In 1783 the boys were removed to St. Bar- tholomew's, and the grammar-ſchool brought thence hither, but the eſtates unaltered. It was in ruins 1460, though the eſtates have been ſo well managed as to be capable of maintaining 100 [n]. Temple- church tower leans to the ſtreet like that at Bologna,

[b] Leland, VII. 68. b. 69. b.
[c] Ib. 71. b.
[d] Tanner, p. 480.
[e] Reg. Wigorn. Barret, I. p. 267.
[f] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 352.
[g] Barret, p. 329.
[h] MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. Barret, p. 293.
[i] Willis, Cathedrals, II. p. 761.
[k] Barret, p. 473—475.
[l] Leland, V. 64.
[m] Tanner, p. 482.
[n] Barret, p. 379.

five

five or six feet from the perpendicular. Braun, in his "Theatrum Orbis," thus describes it. "The "church of Holy-cross has a very high and elegant "tower, that I may venture to compare, in thick- "ness and height, with that of St. Martin's the "less at Cologne. When the bells in it are ringing, "it vibrates so much, that, at length, by the too "great and frequent shaking, it has separated from "the body of the church, and opened, from the "roof to the foundation, with a space four fingers "breadth. Abr. Ortelius wrote me word that he "had put a stone of the size of a goose egg into "this church, which he actually saw descend as the "space was narrow or wide, and, at last, by fre- "quent collision, squeezed to pieces; and, when "he set his back at the East tower, he was afraid "it would fall on him. The mayor and other re- "spectable persons assured him the whole church "shook, and was like to fall before this chink was "made; and with such force, that the lamps were "put out and the oil spilled, as many persons living "could attest; but the church being no longer "affected by the sound of the bells remains un- "moved." Wills, dated 1390 and 1397, men- tioned Temple tower as rebuilding. William of Worcester[o] says it was rebuilt by the parishioners 1460, for bells. In 1772 it was found to lean at the South West corner three feet nine inches from the perpendicular, and, on opening the ground, 1774, thick foundations were discovered, extend- ing into the street from the tower fifty to sixty feet, probably laid for an additional support to the in- clining side; but, on forcing through, water gushed out, and prevented farther search[p]. Other religious foundations were St. Mary Magdalen nunnery by Eva, widow of Robert Fitz Harding, valued at £.21. *per annum*[q]. Black-friers by sir Maurice Gaunt[r], now a Quakers meeting. Grey-friers, at St. James's church, now a sugar-house, in Lewin's mead, before 1234[s]. White-friers, the fairest house in Bristol over-against the key, as- cribed to Edward I. when prince, 1267[t], occu- pied by Colston's almshouses. Austin-friers, by the Montacutes, in the reign of Edward II[u], now the Great or Spring-gardens. The Calendaries or gild of the clergy and commonalty, as old as Robert earl of Gloucester, valued at £.20. *per annum*[x]. Here were also six hospitals, besides two in Redcliffe, founded by Canning or his executors, and a third. Here are now five almshouses, besides a public poor-house, and an orphan-school, and Colston's school, both for poor boys. St. Bartholomew's hospital is the grammar-school[y], founded by queen Elizabeth.

"The haven by Avon floweth about two miles "above Brightstow bridge. King Stephen took "the town of Brighstow by force from Robertus "consul[z]." The castle has been long since de- molished. The guildhall and its chapel are antient structures described by William of Worcester. On the hill behind the city are works and a fort raised in the civil wars. The exchange, a fine piece of architecture, erected 1740, stands in the centre of the city, where four streets meet, and on each side of the street near it are a number of brass tables on pillars, like sun-dials, with arms and in- scription and dates, erected between 1585 and 1635, and others before St. Thomas's church, and near the key, as the inscriptions on them shew, for transact- ing business and counting money on. Bristol found an especial benefactor in Sir Thomas White, its mayor, and founder of St. John's college, Oxford, who gave £.2000. the interest of which is lent to poor clothiers for ten years. He gave to twenty- four corporations £.104. *per annum*[a]. A theatre was erected by subscription 1766. This city was taken by the king 1643, and being afterwards retaken by storm by the parliament, Sept. 11, 1645, in less than four weeks, it cost prince Rupert his majesty's favour, he having undertaken to hold it out as many months. The account he published in vindication of his conduct states, that neither the soldiers nor line were equal to what they were represented. After two hearings by the king, and a council of his peers, he was acquitted of all want of courage or fidelity; but they believed he might have kept the said castle and fort a long time.

Mr. Hume revenges himself upon Bristol, where he had been ill-used, by a sarcasm not very consistent with the dignity of history. Speaking of Naylor, who imitated the outward demeanour of our Saviour, he says: "He entered Bristol on a horse; *I suppose* "*from the difficulty, in that place, of finding an ass*[b]."

James I. conferred the title of earl of Bristol, 1622, on *John* lord *Digby*, of Sherbourne, twice his ambassador to Spain. He was succeeded, 1653, by his son *George*, and he, 1676, by his son *John*, with whom both titles expired 1698. This title was revived by queen Anne, 1714, in the person of *John* lord *Harvey* of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, who dying, 1750, was succeeded by his grandson *George William*; he, in 1775, by his bro- ther *John Augustus*, and he, in 1779, by his brother *Frederick*, bishop of Derry, fourth and present earl. Earls of Bristol.

This city gave birth to Erasmus's friend William Grocyne, Greek professor at Oxford, who died 1522, æt. 80; Sebastian Cabot, the voyager who discovered Newfoundland; Robert or Hugh Eliot, merchant and sheriff, who peopled Newfoundland 1527; William of Worcester; William Cannyng; Sir William Penn, admiral, born 1621, died 1670; Dr. Witham, Thomas bishop of St. David's, 1667, Worcester 1683, where he died 1688; Edward Colston, merchant, an especial benefactor; sir William Draper, K. B.; Toby Matthews, arch- bishop of York, whom Mr. Camden calls *Theologus præstantissimus*, who died 1628; John Fowler, fel- low of New-college, Oxford, a divine and printer at Lovain and Antwerp, who died 1579; Dr.

[o] P. 238.
[p] Barret, p. 542---544.
[q] Tanner, p. 480.
[r] Ib p. 482.
[s] Tanner.
[t] Leland, Speed, Tanner, p. 483.
[u] Tanner, Ibid.
[x] Leland. Tanner, Ib. Barret, p. 437.
[y] Leland. Tanner, p. 479. 481. 483.
[z] Leland, VII. 70. b. 71. a.
[a] Barret, p. 137.
[b] History of England, VII. p. 346, 8vo.

Francis

Francis Gliſſon, an eminent phyſician and anatomiſt, who diſcovered certain new veins, and died 1677; William Child, doctor of muſic in the reign of Charles II.; Thomas Chatterton, born 1752, died 1770; and the learned antiquary John Lewis, miniſter of Margate, was baptized, though not born there, 1673, and died 1747.

A mile from the city cloſe under St. Vincent's romantic lofty rocks of equal height on both ſides, is the hot-well, noticed by William of Worceſter 1480, uſed outwardly 1632, and inwardly 1670, much reſorted to as a cleanſer and ſweetner of the blood, of uſe in decays and conſumptive habits, and a ſovereign remedy for the diabetes. It riſes within the channel of Avon upwards of ten feet above low-water mark, and about twenty-ſix feet below high-water mark, ſecured from the tide 1695, and ſhut out from external uſes, being pumpt into ciſterns at a diſtance, whereby its virtue may be ſomewhat leſſened. Its taſte is extremely ſoft and pleaſant; it is lukewarm, and without ſmell, and contains a ſmall portion of acid ſulphur. It is an aſtringent, and uſed with ſucceſs externally in ſcrophulous and ulcerous caſes. It is taken in a morning faſting, and in the afternoon. The buildings join the hot-well to Briſtol; and, 1776, this place was annexed to Briſtol, and exempted from Glouceſterſhire as to civil government [c].

"In the hilles about Briſtow be found little "ſtones, of divers colours, counterfeyting precious "ſtones [d]."

Mr. Owen obſerves of the Briſtol cryſtals, that they are of two ſorts, one ſolid, the other hollow: ſome of the firſt are perfectly clear, and colourleſs, and a few a little whitiſh. They have naturally a perfect poliſh. About *Clifton* they reſemble table diamonds, but where the pyramids ſtand upwards they have the appearance of roſe diamonds, and ſome have ſo many angles and reflections that they appear like cluſters of brilliants. About *King's Weſton* the cluſters riſe higher, and are more romantic.

Hongroad. "*Hung rode*, about a three mile lower in the "haven than Brightſtow [e]." In it is a ſafe harbour for large ſhips. Near it, on the South ſide of the river, are two ſmall branches, called *Crockern pill* and *Morgan pill*, where ſhips ſometimes lie; and ſmall veſſels anchor to wait for the tide. William III. landed 1690, on the North ſide of the river, almoſt at Crockern pill, near Stonehampton, and went to ſir Robert Southwells, at King's Weſton [f]. "About King's road. "a mile lower is *Kyng's rode* [g]." This is reckoned a ſafe road and good anchoring, Briſtol channel being very dangerous without good pilots. "Avon goith "into Severn at Kyngesroad, III myles beneth "Briſtow by land, and VI by water [h]."

At *Bearwe*, *Minchin Barrow*, or *Barrow Gurney*, South-weſt of Briſtol, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Gurnay, lord of Stoke Hamden, or Fitz Harding, lord of the manor, before 1200, valued at £.23. 14s. 3d. *per annum*, and made a fair dwelling-houſe by Drew, of Briſtol [i]. Minchin Barrow.

Sir William Dugdale [k] mentions *Hun* and *Earnulph* as earls of Somerſet in the Saxon times in the ninth century, and *Sweyn* [l], eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, as earl of Oxford, Somerſet, Hereford, Glouceſter, and Bucks. But he does not ſeem to admit *William de Moion's* claim to this title, as Brooke does: on whom Vincent [m] remarks that the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet going together under one ſheriff did alſo form one common earldom. But between him and his deſcendant *Reginald*, he inſerts king *John* from Matthew of Weſtminſter, p. 257, Hoveden, p. 373, b. 377. b. Matthew Paris, p. 149: and *William Longeſpe*, earl of Saliſbury. Brooke confirms Reginald's title by his charter granting Axminſter to Newham-abbey, where he was buried [n]. Earls of Somerſet.

The title lay dormant after the attainder of the Protector, uncle to Edward VI. James I. created his favourite ſir *Richard Carr* earl of Somerſet, who, with his lady, was afterwards convicted of the death of ſir Thomas Overbury, and ſentenced to die, but impriſoned till his death, 1645. He was buried in Covent-garden church [o], and left only a daughter. On the Reſtoration the title of duke of Somerſet was reſtored on *William Seymour*, the Protector's great grandſon, who had been preceptor to Charles I. when prince of Wales, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his cauſe at the battle of Lanſdown and elſewhere, offered to die for him with three other earls of his privy-council, and paid the laſt duty to his corpſe. He enjoyed his new honours only ſeven weeks, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, who died under age 1671, and was ſucceeded by his uncle *John*. He dying, 1675, without iſſue, the title reverted to *Francis*, grandſon to Francis Seymour, third grandſon of earl of Hertford, ſon of the protector, and next brother to William, the ſecond duke. He was ſhot dead, 1678, by the huſband of a lady in Italy, to whom he had offered ſome rudeneſs, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, who, after figuring with diſtinguiſhed probity in the reign of James II. and throughout the Revolution, cloſed a long and honourable life in his 86th year, 1748, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt and only ſurviving ſon *Algernon*, who died 1749; and his only ſon dying before him, the dukedom and barony devolved on ſir *Edward* Seymour, bart. the ſeventh in lineal deſcent from Edward firſt duke of Somerſet. He died 1758, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, who, dying at the advanced age of 84, 1792, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his next brother *Webb*, tenth and preſent duke.

[c] Barret, p. 94. [d] Leland, V. 64. [e] Leland, Ib. 70. b.
[f] Barret, p. 90. [g] Leland, VII. 67. [h] Leland, V. 64.
[i] Leland, VII. 68, a. Tanner, p. 472. Collinſon, II. p. 309.
[k] Baronage, I. 11. [l] Ib. 18. [m] P. 473.
[n] Ib. p. 475. [o] Dugdale, II. p. 425.

## Rare Plants found in Somerſetſhire.

Allium *ampeloprafum.* Great round-headed Garlick; in the *Holms* in the *Severn Sea.*

——— *oleraceum.* Wild Garlick; in meadows near *Briſtol.*

Andromeda *polifolia.* Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; near the beginning of *Mendip hills* on the way from *Bath.*

Aſparagus *officinalis.* Sparagus or Sperage; in the marſhes near *Briſtol* below *Look's Folly.*

Aſplenium *Ceterach.* Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; on the ſtone walls about *Briſtol* plentifully.

——— *Ruta muraria.* White Maidenhair; on old walls and in wet chinks of rocks at *Bath,* and on walls at *Briſtol.*

——— *Scolopendrium.* Hart's tongue; between *Bath* and *Briſtol.*

Braſſica *muralis.* Wild Rocket; about *Briſtol.*

Bromus *ſquarroſus.* Corn Brome graſs; in fields near *Glaſtonbury.*

Carduus *eriophorus.* Woolley-headed Thiſtle; about *Briſtol,* and in many barren fields.

Carex *digitata.* Digitated Carex; near *Bath.*

Caucalis *nodoſa.* Knotted Parſley; in ditches.

Chara *tomentoſa.* Brittle Chara; on a bog near *Smockhall wood* near *Bath.*

Cicuta *viroſa.* Long-leaved Water Hemlock; on boggy grounds at *Shipton Mallet.*

Ciſtus *polifolius.* Mountain Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Brean Downs* near the *Severn.*

—— *ſal cifolius.* Sallow-leaved Ciſtus; near *Brean Downs.*

Colchicum *autumnale.* Meadow Saffron; in ſome meadows about *Bath.*

Convallaria *Polygonatum* β. A variety of ſweet-ſmelling Solomon's ſeal; in the woods on the north ſide of *Mendip hills.*

Cotyledon *lutea.* Yellow Navel-wort. *Hudſon,* in his *Flora Anglica,* mentions having ſeen this plant in a garden, brought from this county.

——— *umbilicus.* Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; at *Briſtol,* and on walls at *Shipton Mallet.*

Cratægus *Aria.* White Beam Tree; on the rocks overagainſt *St. Vincent's rock,* and in many other places among other ſhrubs and trees on hilly and rocky grounds.

Dianthus *glaucus.* Mountain Pink, on *Chedder rocks.*

Geranium *phæum.* Spotted Craneſbill; at *Clarkon,* and on *Mendip hills.*

——— *rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Craneſbill; on walls and on roofs, and in paſtures of a ſandy ſoil about *Bath* and *Briſtol* plentifully.

Helleborus *foetidus.* Great Baſtard Black Hellebore, Bearsfoot, or Setter-wort; in the woods between *Gounſberry* and *Blackwell* plentifully.

Herniaria *glabra* β. Sea Rupture-wort; on the *Severn* ſhore near *Weſton ſuper mare.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; on the hills about *Bath,* and between *Bath* and *Marlborough.*

Hypochæris *glabra.* Smooth Hawkweed; at *Briſtol,* and elſewhere.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris.* Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; between *Bath* and *Briſtol* plentifully.

Lepidium *petræum.* Mountain Dittander; on walls about *Briſtol,* and at *Uphill.*

Lichen *miniatus.* Cloudy Liverwort; } on *Chedder*
——— *ſaccatus.* Round Liver-wort; } *rocks.*

——— *vulpinus.* Gold Liver-wort; frequent.

Lithoſpernum *officinale.* Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; about *Briſtol,* and elſewhere.

——— *purpuro-cæruleum.* The leſſer-creeping Gromwell; near *Taunton.*

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Drop-wort; at *Bath* and *Bridgewater.*

Ornithogalum *pyrenaicum.* Spiked Star of Bethlehem; on a hill three miles from *Briſtol* in the way to *Bath,* near *Queen Charlton,* and between *Bath* and *Warminſter.*

Orobanche *ramoſa.* Branched Broom-rape; in corn fields and dry paſtures about *Glaſtonbury.*

Oſmunda *Lunaria.* Moon-wort; about *Bath,* eſpecially at a place called *Carey,* two miles from *Bruton,* in the next cloſe to the church-yard.

Phleum *nodoſum.* Knotted Cats-tail Graſs: on a wall about ſix miles from *Bath,* on the *Warminſter* road.

Phyteuma *orbicularis.* Round-headed Rampions; between *Silbury-hill* and *Beacon-hill,* in the way to *Bath.*

Pimpinella *dioica.* Rock Parſley; on *Uphill.*

Polypodium *dryopteris.* Branched Polypody; on *Mendip-hills.*

——— *fragile.* Brittle Polypody; about *Briſtol* and on *Mendip-hills.*

——— *fragile* β. A variety of the laſt; on *Mendip-hills.*

——— *vulgare* γ Cambricum. Jagged Polypody; in a ſteep lane near *Mendip-hills.*

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of female Fern or Brakes; on *Mendip-hills.*

Roſa *ſpinoſiſſima* β. A variety of the Burnet-roſe; in a lane deſcending towards *Shipton Mallet.*

Salſola *fruticoſa.* Shrub Stone-crop or Glaſs-wort; in the *Holms* in the *Severn Sea.*

Saxifraga *hypnoides.* Trifid Sengreen; on *Chedder-rocks.*

Scirpus *holoſchoenus.* Round-headed Bul-ruſh; on the ſea-ſhores.

Senecio *ſaracenicus.* Broad-leaved Rag-wort; at *Shipton Mallet*; by the ſide of a ſmall river between *Wells* and *Glaſtonbury,* and elſewhere.

Serapias *latifolia* γ paluſtris. A variety of broad-leaved baſtard Hellebore; in marſhes near *Shipton Mallet.*

Thalictrum *minus.* Leſſer Meadow Rue; on *Chedder cliff.*

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe.* Tunbridge Trichomanes; in a ſhady lane at *Shipton Mallet.*

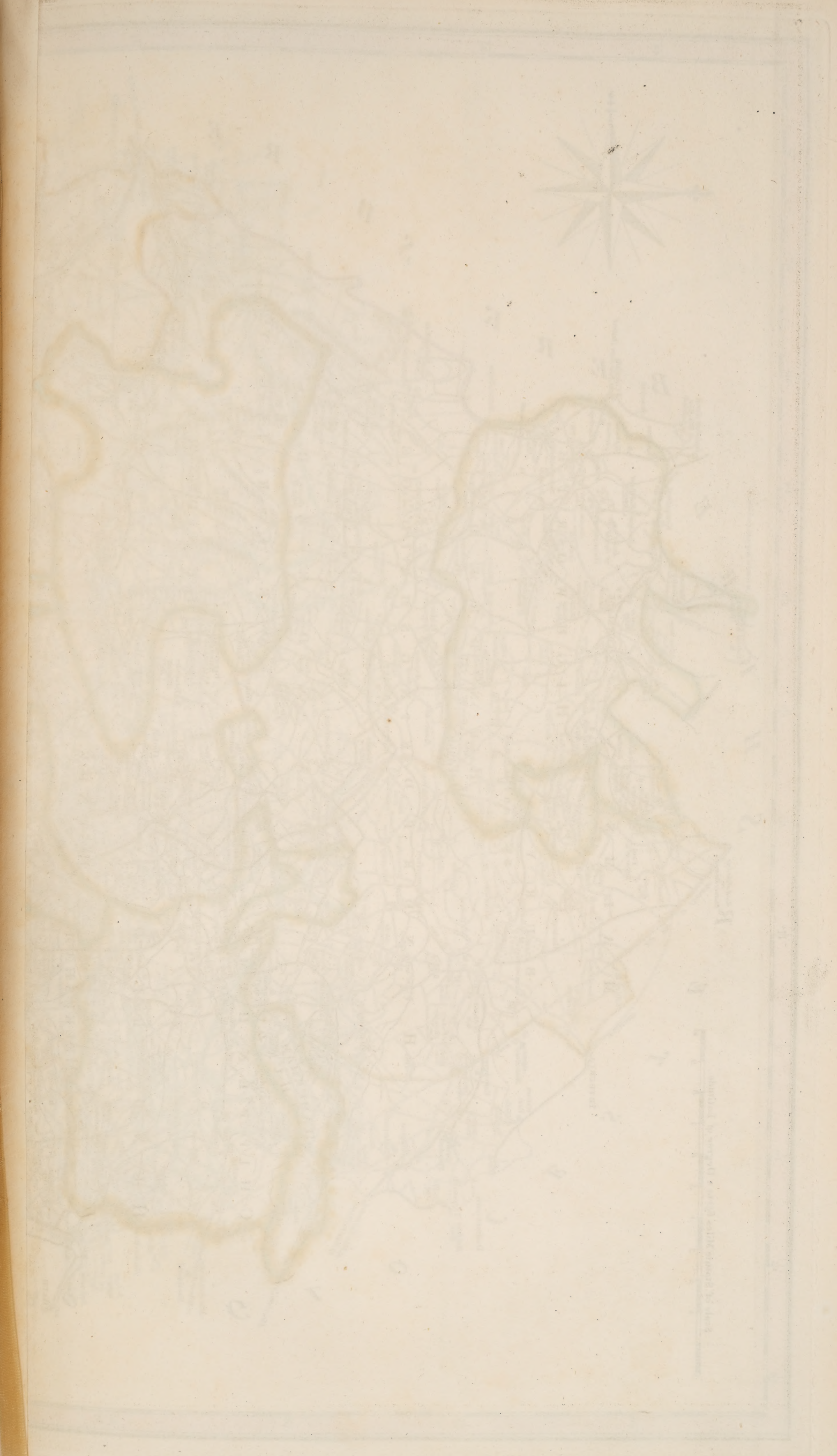
Trifolium *maritimum.* Teaſel-headed Trefoil; near *Briſtol,* plentifully.

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer-hooded Milfoil; near *Glaſtonbury,* plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus.* Cranberries, Moſsberries, or Moorberries; near *Glaſtonbury.*

Vicia *lutea.* Yellow Vetch; on *Glaſtonbury Tor-hill.*

—— *ſylvatica.* Tufted Wood Vetch; in *Smockhall-wood* near *Bath.*



BERKSHIRE

WILTSHIRE

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

# A MAP of WILTSHIRE

*from the best*

AUTHORITIES.

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E. Noble delin.t et cavavit.

11° Longitude West 55 from London

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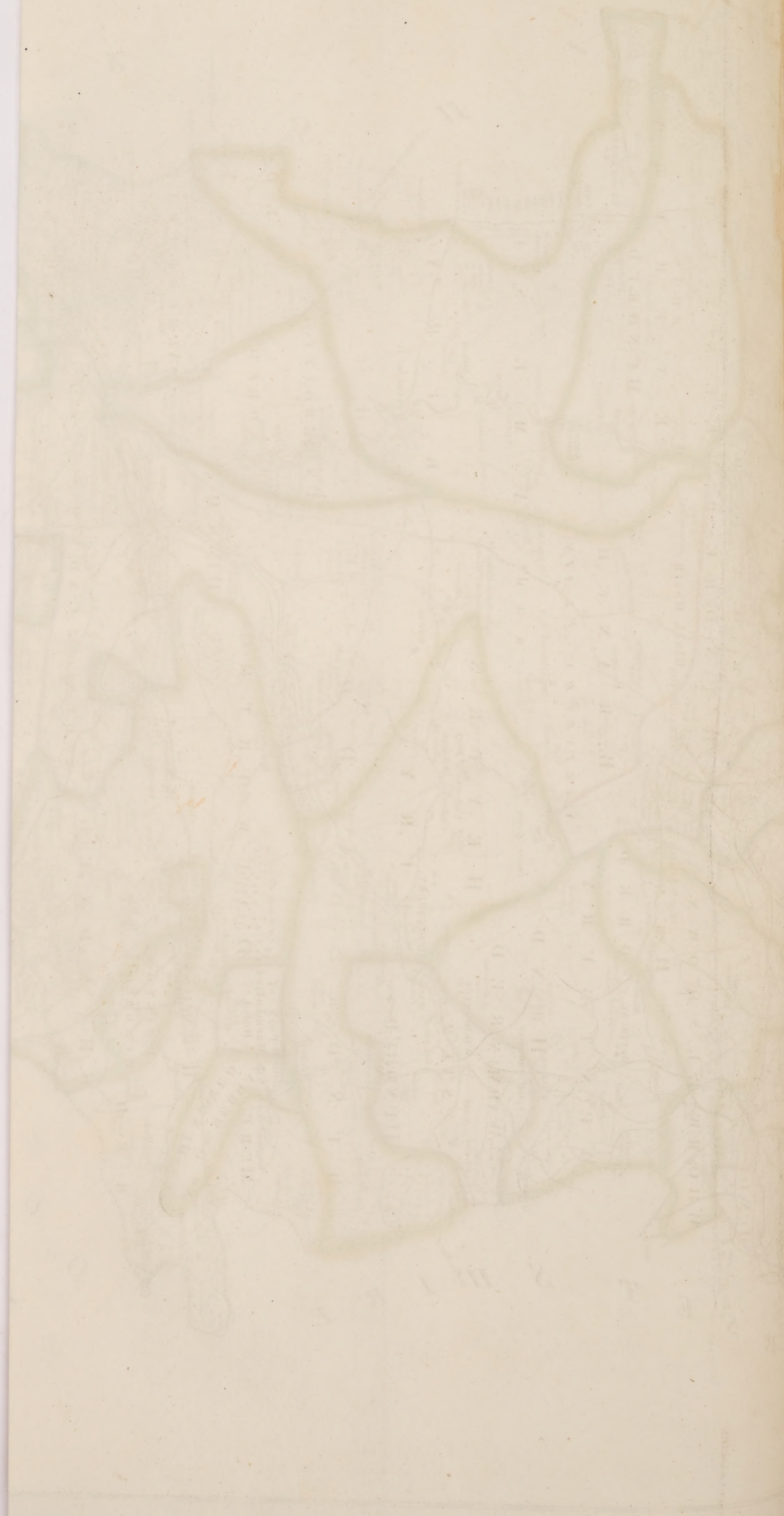


# WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE, which was alſo part of the Belgæ, is a midland county, called by the Saxons Wil-ꝑetta, in vulgar Latin *Wiltonia*, from Wilton, antiently the chief town, which took its name from the river Willy. It is bounded on the weſt by Somerſetſhire; on the eaſt by Berks and Hants, on the north by Glouceſterſhire, and on the ſouth by Dorſet and part of Hants. The county has been diſtinguiſhed for its men of valour, who, as Joannes Sariſburienſis [1] tells us in his Polycraticon [a], claimed for their ſingular bravery the honour of forming together with the men of Cornwall and Devon a diſtinct regiment in the Engliſh army. Nor is it leſs fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, and enriched with delightful proſpects.

The north part diverſified by pleaſant hills was antiently covered with extenſive woods, which are now almoſt deſtroyed, and watered with clear rivers. *Iſis river.* The *Iſis*, chief of Britiſh rivers, which afterwards aſſumes the name of *Tamiſis* (with other ſmaller rivers to be mentioned in their place), while yet but a ſmall ſtream, paſſes through it. The ſouth part is a ſpacious and graſſy plain feeding innumerable flocks of ſheep, and watered by rivers, brooks, and running ſprings of its own. The middle of the county, which is for the moſt part level and plain, is divided by a ditch of extraordinary work running many miles from eaſt to weſt, called by the inhabitants *Wanſdike* [b], *Wanſdike.* and vulgarly believed to have been made by the Devil on a *Wedneſday*. It is called by the Saxons Wodeneſdic, q. d. *Woden's* or *Mercury's ditch:* I conceive from *Woden* the idol and ſuppoſed father of the Saxon nation. I always thought it a work of the Saxons made to divide the kingdoms of the Mercians and Weſt Saxons. For this ſpot was the ſcene of war while each of thoſe people ſtrove to enlarge their territories. And on this ditch ſtands *Woodenſburg.* the little village of *Woodensburge*, where the moſt warlike king of the Weſt Saxons, Ceaulin, defending his territories A. D. 590, received ſuch a ſhock from the Britans and Saxons in a bloody battle that he was obliged to quit his country, and die in exile, an object of pity even to his enemies. At this place alſo, not to mention other actions, Ina the Weſt Saxon, and Ceolred the Mercian, fought a battle with equal ſucceſs. Of the ſame kind was the ditch by which Offa divided the Britans from his Mercian ſubjects, ſtill called Offa's dike, and others are yet to be ſeen among the Eaſt Angles to keep off the inroads of the Mercians, of which at large in their proper place.

In the north part of Wilts the Thames runs by the *Crecklade.* town of *Crecklade*, by others called *Grekelade*, from the *Greek* philoſophers as ſome too eaſily believe, who, according to the hiſtory of Oxford, founded an univerſity here, afterwards removed to Oxford. Below this place is *Lediard Tregoze*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *St. John*, which Margaret *Beauchamp*, afterwards dutcheſs of Somerſet, gave to her ſecond ſon Oliver *St. John*. It came to her as heireſs of *Pateſhull*, *Grandiſon*, and *Tregoze*, illuſtrious names. Near this is *Wotton Baſſet*, which the name *Wotton Baſſet.* ſhews to have belonged to the noble family of *Baſſet*. In the laſt age it was the reſidence, as I have heard, of the duke of York, who incloſed here a large park for deer. Beyond this *Breden wood*, now *Breden foreſt*, extends far and wide, which was *Breden* foreſt. dreadfully ravaged by Ethelwald Clito and his Daniſh allies in A. D. 905. On its weſt ſide gently flows the river *Avon* already mentioned, which riſing on the north edge of the county runs ſouth, and was, as Ethelwerd [c] obſerves, formerly the boundary between the Weſt Saxon and the Mercian kingdoms, at which ſeveral conſiderable battles have been fought. While it is ſmall it paſſes the hill above it on which *Malmſbury* is ſituated, which, after having received *Malmſbury.* another brook, it almoſt incloſes. This is a handſome town famous for the woollen manufacture, built as we find in the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum, together with the caſtles of Lacock and Tetbury, by Dunwallo Molmutius, a Britiſh king, and called *Caer Bladon*. Being deſtroyed by war, a caſtle is *Caer Bladon.* ſaid to have ariſen out of its ruins, which our anceſtors called in their language Ingelbopne, when *Ingelborne.* the Saxon kings had their palace at *Caerdurburge*, now the little village of *Brokenbridge*, ſcarce a mile *Brokenbridge.* from hence. It was known by no other name than Ingelborne for a long time, till Maildulphus, an Iriſh-Scot of great learning and ſanctity, ſtruck with the pleaſant grove that grew up under this hill, led a ſolitary life there; and afterwards opening a ſchool, and devoting himſelf to a monaſtic life, together with his ſcholars, founded a ſmall religious houſe there. From this Maildulphus the place, inſtead of Ingelborne, took the name of *Maildulfeſburge*. It is called by Bede [d] Maildulph's city [e]; and afterwards by contraction *Malmeſbury*, and by ſome hiſtorians, and in antient grants to it, *Meldunum*, *Maldubury*, and *Maldunſburg*. Among the diſciples of Maildulphus the moſt eminent was Aldhelm, who was Aldhelm. appointed to ſucceed him, and by the help of Eleutherius, biſhop of the Weſt Saxons [f], and owner of the place, built here a fair abbey, over which he firſt preſided; and from him this town is called in an antient MS. *Aldelmesbirig*. But this name was ſoon loſt, though the memory of the man, who was

[1] One of the beſt ſcholars of his age, and biſhop of Chartres. Gibſon.
[a] VI. c. 18.
[b] It is called *Highſtreet*; and there, 1687, a large parcel of Roman coins were dug up in an urn. MS. Gale.
[c] L. IV. c. 4.
[d] Eccl. Hiſt. V. c. 18.
[e] It is called *Mediofluenſia* in the regiſter of this houſe, in the hands of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer.
[f] *Wincheſter.*

canoniſed,

canoniſed, remains. On his feſtival here is a great fair, and a company of ſoldiers is drawn out to prevent diſturbances among the great concourſe of people on this occaſion. Aldhelm deſerves to be immortalized, not only for his ſanctity, but for his learning, if we make due allowance for the ignorance of the times. For he was the firſt Saxon who wrote Latin, and firſt taught the Saxons to make Latin verſes, and thus performed what he had engaged for in theſe lines;

*Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita ſuperſit,*
*Aonio rediens deducam vertice Muſas.*

Grant me but life, whenever I come home
With me the Muſe from Pindus' top ſhall come.

The great Athelſtan choſe this Aldhelm after his death for his patron Saint, and on this account he granted conſiderable privileges to the town, endowed the abbey in an ample manner, and choſe it for his burying place, where the townſpeople ſtill ſhew his monument. From his reign the abbey continued to flouriſh in great wealth, and among other very learned men produced *William*, hence called *of Malmeſbury*, to whoſe learned diligence the eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory of England has great obligation. The town depended in a manner on the abbey, and was fortified by Roger biſhop of Saliſbury, who, in the war between Henry of Anjou and king Stephen, built here walls and a caſtle, which once held out againſt Henry II. That magnificent prelate raiſed here and at Salisbury "at a "great expence very extenſive and beautiful build-"ings, the ſtones of which were ſo laid that the "joints could ſcarcely be ſeen, and the whole wall "looked like one ſtone." The caſtle was not long after demoliſhed for the convenience of the monks by licence from king John, in order to enlarge the abbey, which received continual acceſſion of wealth and buildings till the fatal ſtorm which deſtroyed the religious houſes of England. Then were diſſipated the revenues and riches amaſſed during ſo many years, which were deemed by our forefathers "the prayers of the faithful, the price of ſin, and "the patrimony of the poor*." This church would have undergone the common fate, and been pulled down, had not one Stump, a wealthy clothier, by much ſolicitation, but more expence, redeemed it for the uſe of the townſmen, who converted it into a pariſh-church, and the greateſt part of it ſtill remains.

William of Malmeſbury.

*Dantſey.* The Avon runs from Maildulph's city to *Dantſey*, which gave name to the knights its poſſeſſors, formerly conſiderable hereabouts, from whom it came by the *Eaſterlings* (commonly called *Stradlings*), to the *Danvers* family, of which Henry Danvers has lately by favour of king James obtained the title and honour of baron *Danvers* of *Dantſey*. Six miles from hence the Avon receives from the eaſt a rivulet which runs through *Calne*, a little old town, on a ſtoney ſoil adorned with a fair church. Upon the controverſy between the Monks and Prieſts about the celibacy of the clergy, a great council was called here, A. D. 977. In the midſt of the diſpute the floor of the council chamber, where the ſeveral orders were aſſembled, gave way, by the breaking of the beams, and biſhops, lords, and nobles, fell together. Many were hurt by the ruins, many killed; only Dunſtan, who preſided in the council, and was on the ſide of the monks, eſcaped unhurt, which miracle, as it was accounted in that age, is thought to have in an eſpecial manner confirmed the monkiſh rule.

*Calne.*

From hence the Avon, now increaſed, goes to *Chippenham*, Saxon Cyppan Dam, now famous only *Chi* for its market, whence it has its name. For the Saxon Cyppan ſignifies to buy, and Cypman a buyer *Cyp* or merchant, as with us to *cheapen* and *chapman*, and *wh* among the Germans *coppman*. In that age it was a royal vill, and bequeathed by king Alfred to his youngeſt daughter. Here is nothing now remarkable but the church built by the lords *Hungerford*, as appears by their arms ſcattered about it. Oppoſite to this, but farther from the river, is *Coſham*, now *Co* a ſmall village, antiently a royal vill of king Ethelred, and famous for the retirement of the earls of Cornwall; from whence is ſeen the antient caſtle of *Caſtlecombe*, rendered illuſtrious by its lords the *Ca* *Walters* of *Dunſtavill*, from whoſe family are deſcended the Wriotheſlies, earls of Southampton. But Petronilla, daughter and ſole heireſs of the laſt Walter, married Robert de *Montfort*, by whom ſhe had a ſon William, who ſold this caſtle and its appurtenances to Bartholomew *Badilſmere*, from whom I underſtand it came to the *Scropes*, who have held it ever ſince. But to return to the river, on which are *Leckham*, the eſtate of the famous family of *Lac* Bainard, where Roman coins are frequently found: and *Lacock*, where the religious lady Ela, counteſs *Lac* of Saliſbury, in her widowhood founded 1232 a nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, in which ſhe devoted herſelf to God. She founded another at *Henton*[g]. *Hen*

From hence the Avon, covered with trees, proceeds not far by *Brumham*, once the ſeat of the *Brum* barons *St. Amand*, before it receives from the eaſt a ſmall river which riſes near the caſtle *De Vies*, *Deviſes*, or *The Vies*, called *Diviſio*[h] by Florence of *The* Worceſter, and *Viſæ* by Newbrigenſis. It was a noble caſtle, antiently fortified both by nature and art, but has now ſuffered much by time. Roger, biſhop of Salisbury, whom Fortune had raiſed from a poor pariſh prieſt to the ſecond rank in the kingdom, was at an immenſe expence to make this ſuperior to all the caſtles in England. But Fortune, as a certain writer obſerves, never raiſed any man to ſuch a height as not to threaten him in proportion to the favours ſhe had heaped on him. King Stephen, who bore this biſhop a grudge, forced from him both this caſtle and that of Shirburn, together with the great wealth he had amaſſed, and reduced the wretched old man to ſuch extremities by hunger and impriſonment, that between the fear of death and the miſeries of life he loathed life without knowing how to die. At this time was agitated, and I may ſay thoroughly diſcuſſed, the queſtion whether the canon law allowed biſhops to hold caſtles, or, if they

[g] Somerſetſhire. See before, p. 109.

* Council of Gran.

[h] Diviſæ, by his continuator, p. 521; and by Newburgh, p. 34.

were

were indulged this favour, whether they were not obliged in dangerous times to ſurrender them to the king.

The Avon, after receiving this little river, flows weſtward, and ſoon after another rivulet falls into it from the ſouth, which gives name to the houſe built on it, which we call *Broke*. This was the antient reſidence of John *Paveley*, lord of the hundred of *Weſtbury*, and afterwards gave title of baron to Robert *Willughby*, who becauſe of his deſcent from Paveley by the *Cheneys* was advanced to this title by Henry VII. with whom he was an eſpecial favourite, and ſome time admiral of his fleet. On this account he bears a rudder for his arms, as Pompey when admiral of the Roman fleet ſtamped a prow on his coins. This family fading in its bloſſom was ſoon extinct. He left, however, a ſon Robert lord *Brooke*, who, by his firſt wife[i] had Edward, who died a little before his father, leaving an only daughter married to Sir Fulk *Grevill*, and by his ſecond wife two daughters, by whom this fine eſtate paſſed to the marquis of Wincheſter and lord *Monjoy*.

Lord *Brooke.*

Eaſt from hence lies *Edindon*, antiently *Eatheandune*, where king Alfred in one of his greateſt battles gave the Danes a moſt fortunate check, and obliged them to take a ſolemn oath immediately to depart from England. In the ſame place William de Edindon, biſhop of Winton, native of it, and named after it, and highly eſteemed by Edward III. founded a college of *Bonhommes*, as they were called. But on the aforementioned rivulet, a little higher up, on a hill, ſtands *Trubridge*, antiently Tꝛuꝺabꝛiȝ, q. d. a firm and truſty bridge. Whence it has this name does not appear. It is remarkable for its cloathing trade, and ſhews the remains of a caſtle belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter[k]. The Avon increaſed by this rivulet waſhes *Bradford*, antiently called from its broad ford *Bradanford*, ſituate on the ſlope of a hill, and built intirely of ſtone, where Kenilwalch, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a bloody battle with his kinſman Cuthred. Here the Avon takes its leave of Wilts, and enters Somerſetſhire, directing its courſe towards Bath.

*Edindon.*

*Trowbridge.*

*radford.*

*D.* 652.

The weſt boundary of this county runs hence due ſouth by *Longleat*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Thynnes* deſcended from the *Bottevilles*, built in the neateſt and moſt elegant manner, though it has been burnt more than once; *Mayden Bradley*, ſo called from a coheireſs of Manaſſer *Biſſet*, a very famous man in his time, who being herſelf infected with the leproſy founded here a houſe for leprous maidens, endowing it with her eſtate, as her father had before founded a priory here; *Stourton*, the ſeat of the lords *Stourton*, advanced to this rank by Henry VI. being poſſeſſed of a fine eſtate by marriage with the daughter and heireſs of the family of *La Moigne*, or *Monk*, not *Mohun*, as ſome have hitherto falſely imagined; and on this account they bear for their arms a demi monk holding a whip. The place has its name from the river Stour, which

*ngleat.*

*aiden*
*adley.*

*urton.*

riſes near it from ſix ſprings, which the lords of the manor have taken for their arms on a field Sable, with a bend Or between them.

Through Mayden Bradley before-mentioned runs the little river *Dever-rill*; ſo called becauſe, like the *Guadiana* in Spain, and the Mole with us in Surrey, which took their names from ſimilar circumſtances, it *dives* under ground, and riſing a mile off haſtens to VERLUCIO[l], a very antient town mentioned by the emperor Antoninus in his Itinerary, which, without intirely loſing its name, is now called *Werminſter*, from the antient name and the Saxon Ꝑinꝛten ſignifying a monaſtery. It had antiently its peculiar privileges, for, according to the Conqueror's ſurvey[m], it neither gelded nor was rated by hides, i. e. was not taxed. Now it is remarkable only for its corn-market; and it is ſcarce credible what a quantity of wheat is brought hither and ſold every week.

*Dever-rill.*

VERLUCIO.

*Werminſter.*

From hence to the ſouth, north, and eaſt, through the heart of the county, ſpreads ſuch an extenſive tract of plains that the eye cannot reach acroſs them, whence they are called *the Plains*. They are thinly inhabited, and were formerly infeſted by robbers. They are waſhed on the ſouth by two pleaſant rivers, the *Wellybourn* (called by Aſſerius *Guilou*), and the *Nadder*, commonly called *Adderbourn*. Willeybourn riſing at Verlucio runs through *Heitesbury*, or *Hegtredsbury*, the reſidence of the barons *Hungerford*, down to the little village of *Wiley*, oppoſite which there is a very large fortification ſurrounded with a deep double ditch, and called by the neighbours *Yanesbury* caſtle. The form ſhews it to be Roman. Some ſuppoſe it a camp of Veſpaſian, when he commanded the 20th legion under Claudius, and reduced two nations hereabouts, and they think they find traces of his name in that of Yanesbury. The *Nadder* riſing from the ſouth edge of the county, winds away like an adder (whence it ſeems to derive its name[n]), not far from *Wardour*, an elegant caſtle, which antiently belonged to the family of *St. Martin*: now, to paſs over many intermediate lords, it belongs to John *Arundel* lately created by king James baron *Arundel of Wardour*, and memorable for having in his youth piouſly ſerved againſt the Turks the ſworn enemies of Chriſtendom; and for his ſingular bravery in attacking Strigonium or Gran in Hungary, he was created a count of the empire by patent from the emperor Rodolph II. in theſe words; "Becauſe "he behaved himſelf valiantly in the field, and in "the attack of ſeveral cities and caſtles, and gave "eminent proofs of valour at the aſſault of the water "tower near Strigonium, where he pulled down "with his own hand a Turkiſh banner, we have "created, made, and nominated, him and all and "ſingular his children, heirs, poſterity, and lawful "deſcendants of both ſexes, true Counts and "Counteſſes of the Holy Empire, conferring on "them the title, honour, and dignity of a county "imperial, &c." Overagainſt this lies *Hach* now of little note, though in Edward the Firſt's time its

*Salisbury plain.*

*Heitesbury.*

*Wiley.*

*Yanesbury caſtle.* Pl. IX. f. 1.

*Nadder* river.

*Wardour caſtle.*

*Hach* Barons *Hach.*

[i] Elizabeth daugher of ſir Richard Beauchamp of Powick and Worceſter. By his ſecond wife he had alſo two ſons, who died of the ſweating ſickneſs, and two more daughters. Dugdale's Bar. II. p. 88.

[k] And ſome time to the earl of Saliſbury. Holland.

[l] *Wirley, Welley, Vellucio, Verlucio.* MS. Gale. Remnants of Roman antiquities I could diſcover none here, only on the Eaſt ſide are ſeen ſome trenches upon the hills, and on the Weſt a natural round and high-coped hill called *Clay hill*. Holland.

[m] P. 64. b. *Guerminstre.*

[n] Næddre in Saxon ſignifies an adder; and our Engliſh name is corruptly written, q. d. *An* Adder.

lord Euſtace de *Hach* had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm.

*Wilton.* At the conflux of theſe rivers the Willey waters and gives name to the town of *Wilton*, formerly the chief town of the county, to which it gave name. It *Ellandune.* was antiently called *Ellandune*, as appears from old records, which expreſsly mention "Weolhſtan, earl of Ellandun, i. e. Wilton," and elſewhere ſay, "that he built a little monaſtery at Ellandun, i. e. "Wilton[o]." From this name of Ellan I am ſome- ALANUS r. what inclined to think this river was the ALANUS placed hereabouts by Ptolemy. At this place Egbert king of the Weſt Saxons fought a ſucceſsful battle, A. D. 821, againſt Beorwvulf the Mercian, but with ſo much ſlaughter on both ſides that the river ran with the blood of the neighbouring people. Here likewiſe in 872 Alfred fought the Danes, and was at firſt victorious, but ſoon after by the uncertain fortune of war worſted and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times, it was extremely populous; and king Edgar (according to the Chronicles) embelliſhed it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter Edith abbeſs. But it appears to have been of older date from the ancient charter of Edgar, A. D. 974, in which we find this paſſage: "the "houſe founded by my great grandfather king Ed- "ward, in a famous place, well known among the "inhabitants by the name of Wiltun." And in the life of Edward the Confeſſor we have theſe words: "While St. Edward was building the abbey of St. "Peter at Weſtminſter, Editha his wife began at "Wilton, where ſhe had been educated, a mo- "naſtery of ſtone, in a royal ſtyle, inſtead of the "wooden church; her holy zeal keeping pace with "the king's." Nor did this town decline (though miſerably ravaged by Suene the Dane) till the biſhops of Saliſbury turned the weſtern road, which before ran this way. From that time it gradually fell into decay, and is at preſent but a ſmall village, yet governed by a mayor, and glorying in the elegant houſe of the earl of Pembroke raiſed out of the ruins of the monaſtery. It was antiently eclipſed by SORBIODU- NUM. SORBIODUNUM, and now by its offspring *Salisbury.* *Salisbury.* Antonine's Itinerary gives the firſt of theſe names to that place which the Saxons afterward called Seapyrbypiz, and modern Latin writers *Sarum* and *Old Salisbury.* *Sarisburia.* The diſtance and names in the Itinerary prove this without my remarking it. For who can doubt that *Searesbirig* is derived from *Sorbiodunum*, with the addition of the Saxon Bypyz, which ſignifies a town, inſtead of *Dunum* the Britiſh and Gallic termination of places ſituate on high ground, as our *Sorbiodunum* is. Inſomuch that one well ſkilled in the Britiſh language informed me that *Sorviodunum* ſignifies a dry hill; and this etymology is much more likely than that which derives it from the *Saron* of Berofus, or the Emperor *Severus*, making it *Severia.* For it ſtands on a high hill, and, as Malmeſbury[p] ſays, "the city reſembled a caſtle defended with an high wall, well ſupplied with every thing but water, which is ſo ſcarce as to be ſold there at an extraordinary price:" whence a poet of that age ſings,

*Eſt ibi defectus lymphæ, ſed copia cretæ;*
*Sævit ibi ventus, ſed Philomela ſilet.*

Here water's ſcarce, but chalk in plenty lies;
And thoſe ſweet notes that Philomel denies
The harſher muſic of the wind ſupplies.

By the walls and ramparts ſtill remaining it appears to have been ſtrongly fortified, and about two miles in circuit. Kenric the Saxon having defeated the Britans in 553 was the firſt Saxon that took it. Canute the Dane, in 1003, did it great damage by burning it. It recovered, however, when by the authority of a council, and the liberality of the Conqueror, Herman, biſhop of Shirburn and Sunning, transferred his ſee hither; and his immediate ſucceſſor Oſmund built the cathedral. William I. after he had taken his ſurvey of England ſummoned hither all the orders of the kingdom to ſwear allegiance to him: at which time, according to Domeſday book[q], "it gelded for fifty hides. Of the "third penny of Salisbury the king has twenty "ſhillings by tale, of the increment ſixty pounds "by weight[r]." I mention this to ſhew that money was both told and weighed among our anceſtors as among the antient Romans. Not many years after, in the reign of Richard I.[s], the inhabitants began to abandon the place, both on account of the inſolence of the ſoldiers and the want of water, and ſettled about a mile off to the ſouth-eaſt, in a lower ground, which is a kind of receptacle for ſeveral rivulets at the conflux of the Avon and Nadder. Petrus Bleſenſis mentions this removal in his Epiſtles[t], where he writes thus of old Sorbiodunum: "It was a ſpot "expoſed to the winds, barren, dry, deſart, con- "fined, where ſtood a tower, which, like that in "Siloam, oppreſſed the inhabitants under the weight "of a long bondage:" and afterwards, "On that "hill the church of Salisbury was in captivity. Let "us go down then in God's name into the plain, "where the valleys abound with corn, and the ſpa- "cious fields are fruitful."

And the poet above cited ſings thus of it;

*Quid domini domus in caſtro? niſi fœderis arca*
*In templo Baalim: carcer uterque locus.*

Within this caſtle's walls the houſe of God
Captive like ark in Baal's fane abode.

And he thus deſcribes the place into which they went down;

*Eſt in valle locus nemori venatibus apto*
*Contiguus, celeber fructibus, uber aquis;*
*Tale creatoris matri natura creata*
*Hoſpitium toto quæſiit orbe diu.*

In a low valley ſhrouded o'er with woods,
Plenteous in corn, water'd by bounteous floods:
Such was th' abode that Nature ſearching round
Fit for the Mother of the Lord had found.

[o] Mon. Ang. II. p. 857. [p] De geſt. pontif. II. p. 132. b. [q] P. 66. a. fifty *two*.
[r] P. 64. b. Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it juſt the reverſe. The original runs thus. "De dimid. molino apud Sarisberie habet rex "xx ſolid. ad penſum. De tercio denario Sarisberie habet rex vi lib. De tercio denario Merleberge iiii lib. de tercio denario "Crichelade v lib. De tercio denario Bade xi. lib. De tercio denario Malmesberie vi lib. De Crempto lx lib. ad pondus." Mr. Camden had applied the laſt ſentence to Salisbury.
[s] Henry III. G. [t] Epiſt. 104. p. 165.

When

When they came down, that they might begin with the altar of God, Richard Poore, the biſhop, laid the foundations of a beautiful church in a very pleaſant place, before called *Meriſield*. The building, with its lofty ſpire and double tranſept, venerable by a kind of ſacred chearfulneſs and majeſty, was finiſhed at prodigious expence in forty years, and dedicated in 1258 in the preſence of Henry III. Of which the old bard ſings not inelegantly:

*Meriſield.* New Cathedral.

*Regis enim virtus templo ſpectatur in iſto,*
*Præſulis affectus, artificumque fides.*

This church the king's delight in wiſdom's ways,
The biſhop's zeal, the builder's faith, diſplays.

But much more elegantly the famous and learned Daniel Rogers:

*Mira canam; ſoles quot continet annus in una*
*Tam numeroſa, ferunt, æde feneſtra micat:*
*Marmoreaſque caſit fuſas tot ab arte columnas*
*Comprenſas horas quot vagus annus habet.*
*Totque patent portæ quot menſibus annus abundat.*
*Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.*

Wondrous to tell, as many windows here,
As ſolar revolution in one year.
As many marble pillars riſe around
As hours within the fleeting year are found.
As many doors as months admittance give.
Strange as it ſeems, we muſt the tale believe.

The number of windows being ſaid to anſwer to the days of the year, the pillars to the hours, and the doors to the twelve months. On the ſouth ſide is a cloiſter, for extent and beauty inferior to none, to which adjoins the biſhop's ſtately palace; and on the other ſide detached from the church ſtands a lofty and ſtrong belfrey. This church acquired ſuch a revenue in a ſhort time as to afford a very handſome maintenance to a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treaſurer, and thirty-three prebendaries, of whom the *Reſidentiaries*, as they are called, have handſome houſes adjoining to the church, and all theſe are divided from the city within a wall of their own. The citizens, while the biſhop was raiſing the houſe of God, applied themſelves to building the city, ſettling the form of its government, and conveying canals into every ſtreet. Having obtained leave of biſhop Simon to fortify it, they threw up a ditch on that ſide which is not defended by the river. Thus new Salisbury gradually aroſe from the ruins of old Sorbiodunum to ſuch a pitch of ſplendor, that ſoon after, by royal authority, they turned the high weſtern road hither, and it became the ſecond city in theſe parts, extremely populous, and ſupplied with all neceſſaries, eſpecially fiſh, and embelliſhed with a ſpacious market-place, in which is a handſome town-houſe built of timber. But nothing reflects ſo much honour on it as its late biſhop, John Jewell, that incomparable divine and zealous defender of the Reformation. Old Sorbiodunum gradually declined, and, in the reign of Henry VII. was totally deſerted; ſo that at preſent there ſcarce remains a tower of the caſtle, which, long after the inhabitants had removed, continued to be the reſidence of the earls of Salisbury, and in the time of Edward III. * there happened a remarkable controverſy about it. Robert Wyvil, biſhop of Salisbury, ſued William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, by a writ which our lawyers call a writ of right. The earl anſwered, he would defend his right to the caſtle by ſingle combat. Accordingly, on the day appointed, the biſhop brought his champion to the barrier, cloathed in white to his mid leg, with a ſurcoat, on which were painted the biſhop's arms, attended by a knight with a ſtaff and a page bearing a little ſhield. The earl preſently after led in his champion, arrayed in the ſame manner, and attended by two knights bearing white ſtaves. Juſt as the champions were on the point to take the field, they were ordered to retire, that their arms might be examined. This was occaſioned by an order from the king to put off the deciſion, that the king might not loſe his right. In the mean time it was agreed by the parties, that the earl for the ſum of 2500 marks ſhould quit to the biſhop all claim to the caſtle for himſelf and his ſucceſſors for ever.

Earls of *Salisbury.*

Saliſbury had very antiently its earls, whoſe pedigree I ſhall deduce ſomewhat higher and with more certainty from the hiſtory of Lacocke nunnery. William the Conqueror gave *Walter D'Evereux*, earl of *Roſmar* in Normandy, poſſeſſions in this county, which he left to *Edward*, ſurnamed *de Saliſbury*, his younger ſon, born in England; as he did his other eſtates in Normandy, with the title of earl of Roſmar, to Walter [u] his eldeſt, whoſe iſſue ſoon after failed. This Edward of Saliſbury flouriſhed 20 William I. and is often mentioned in Domeſday book without his title. His ſon *Walter* founded a little religious houſe at Bradenſtok, where he took the habit of a canon in his old age, leaving *Patric*, firſt earl of Saliſbury, by Sybilla de *Cadurcis* or *Chaworth*. This Patric, the firſt earl, was killed at his return from St. Jago de Compoſtella, in 1169, by Guy de Luſignan, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died at Paris in the reign of Richard I. His only daughter *Ela*, by favour of that king, conveyed the title of earl, and the family arms, Az. ſix lioncels rampant Or, to her husband William, ſurnamed from his long ſword *Long-ſpee*, natural ſon of Henry II. [x] His ſon was *William*, likewiſe ſurnamed *Long-ſpee*, who, having incurred the diſpleaſure of Henry III. by going to the Cruſade without his leave, had both his title and his caſtle taken from him [y]. But perſiſting in his deſign of going into Egypt with St. Louis, king of France, he fell fighting gloriouſly [z] in the midſt of the enemy with uncommon bravery, near Damiata, which the Chriſtians had taken a little before that holy king himſelf

Arms of the earl of *Sarum.*

* 29 Edward III. term. Hilar. Some refer this combat to *Sherborn* caſtle.

[u] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 174. from the regiſter of Lacocke in Mon. Ang. II. 241. calls him *Girald.*

[x] He died 1226, and was buried at Old Sarum, but afterwards removed to New Sarum, where his monument, with his figure in wood, is to be ſeen on the north ſide of the Lady chapel. Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. Pl. XIII. p. 41.

[y] Matt. Paris, p. 973 and 1051.

[z] 1250. He was buried at Acres. Dugdale, I. 179.

was

was unhappily taken priſoner. His ſon William lived without the title of earl [a], and had an only daughter Margaret, who was, however, ſtyled counteſs of Salisbury, and was wife of *Henry Lacy*, earl of Lincoln, by whom ſhe had an only daughter *Alice*, married to Thomas earl of Lancaſter. On his outlawry Edward II. ſeized the eſtates ſhe had brought and made over to her husband, of which Edward III. gave to *William de Montacute*, *Trowbridge*, *Winterborn*, *Ambresbury*, and others, in theſe words, "in as full as ample a manner as the progenitors of "Margaret counteſs of Salisbury ever held them." At the ſame time he made the ſaid *William de Montacute* earl of Salisbury, "inveſting him and his "heirs with the earldom for ever by girding on a "ſword." He became poſſeſſed of the iſle of Man [b], and had two ſons; *William*, who ſucceeded him in his honours, and died without iſſue [c]; and *John*, a knight, who died before his brother, leaving by Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Thomas de Monthermer, *John* earl of Salisbury, who being a time-ſerver, and forming deſigns againſt Henry IV. was killed at Cirenceſter [d] in 1400, and afterwards attainted. His ſon *Thomas* was reſtored, and deſerves to be ranked amongſt the greateſt generals, for application to buſineſs, activity in execution, or diſpatch in accompliſhing. He died of a wound by a cannon ball [e] at the ſiege of Orleans in 1428. His only daughter Alice was married to Richard *Nevill*, to whom ſhe conveyed the title of earl of Saliſbury *, and who, ſiding with the houſe of York, was taken at the battle of Wakefield 1461, and beheaded, leaving *Richard* earl of Warwick and Salisbury his ſon and ſucceſſor, who, delighting in deſperate engagements, involved his country in a new civil war, in which himſelf fell. *Iſabel*, one of his daughters, married *George* duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. by whom ſhe had *Edward*, who, though a child, and innocent, was beheaded by Henry VII. as was his ſiſter Margaret (to whom the title of counteſs of Saliſbury had been reſtored) in her 70th year by Henry VIII.; according to that practice, too frequent with princes for their own and their families' ſecurity, to take off or impriſon thoſe who are allied to them by blood under pretences which are never wanting. *Anne*, the other daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, was married to king Richard III. by whom ſhe had *Edward* prince of Wales, who died in his infancy, after he had been by Edward IV. created earl of Salisbury; ſhe died not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned. Here the title ceaſed for a time, till king James, in 1605, conferred it on *Robert Cecil*, ſecond ſon of the Neſtor of our age, *William Cecil*, for his great prudence and council, which had proved ſo ſerviceable both to his king and country, having already, as I mentioned before, for his great ſervices, created him baron Cecil of *Eſſendon*, and viſcount *Cranborn*. So much for the earls of Salisbury.

Below this city, on the Avon, is *Dunton*, or *Donketon*, ſaid to have been an antient borough, and famous for the houſe of Bogo [f] of Southampton, who paſſes among the people for one of our heroes, being, for his bravery, the ſubject of our common ballads.

Salisbury is ſurrounded on all ſides by plains, except to the eaſt, on which ſide lies the extenſive park of *Clarendon*, well calculated for breeding and feeding deer, and once embelliſhed with a royal manſion. On this park, and the twenty groves incloſing it, Michael Maſchert, LL. D. made this epigram:

*Nobilis eſt lucus, cervis cluſura, Sarunam †*
*Propter, & a claro vertice nomen habet.*
*Viginti tunc nemorum partito limite boſcis*
*Ambitus eſt paſſus mille cuique ſuus.*

A noble grove, the haunt of ſtags, appears
By Saron's walls, and high its head uprears.
Full twenty more its boundaries incloſe,
Which a long mile each for its circuit ſhows.

About ſix miles from Salisbury, to the north on the plain, is what Cicero [g] would call *inſana ſubſtructio*, a *wild ſtructure*, a number of monſtrous rude ſtones, ſome of them twenty-eight feet high, and ſeven broad, placed in three concentric circles ſurrounded by a ditch: ſome of them lie acroſs, as architraves, on the tops of the others; ſo that it ſeems like a hanging work, whence we call it *Stonehenge*, and our antient hiſtorians *Choir Gawr*, the Dance of Giants, from its ſize. But, as no deſcription can do it juſtice, I have here annexed a print of it ‡.

* Pat. 20. H. VI.

† A name invented by the poet.

‡ Mr. Camden's print being probably copied from an older dated 1575, with the initials R. F. which may be preſumed the oldeſt engraving of this monument, we have thought it adviſeable to give the older print a place here. The reader will make all due allowance for the errors in the drawing, among which the making the top ſtones appear round is not one of the leaſt.

[a] Walſingham, p. 74. He died 1257. Dugdale.

[b] In right of his wife Anfrica, ſiſter of Orry king of it. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 643. He died 17 Edward III. and was buried in Whitefriars, London. Ib. p. 647.

[c] 1397. buried in Biſham-abbey, Berks. He ſlew his only ſon William at a tilting at Windſor 6 Richard II. Ib. p. 648, 649.

[d] Camden ſays *Ciceſtriæ* [Chicheſter], but, probably, through an error of the preſs, for Cirenceſtriæ. He was firſt buried there, and afterwards removed to Biſham. Dugdale, Ib. p. 650.

[e] A bullet from a *braſs gun* ſhivered a window out of which he was looking, and ſo wounded him in the face, that he died two days after. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 653. ex P. Vergil, p. 469. Camden's word is *pila e tormento majori*, which biſhop Gibſon tranſlates from a *baliſt*.

[f] Commonly called *Beauvois*.

[g] Orat. pro Milone.

Our

This sheweth the order & maner of A most auncient monumet in England called Stoning situate in ye plain of Salesbury being first brought out of Ireland by uterpendragon brother to Aurelius Ambrose then king of the Britons through the help and counsell of Merlyn & there erected for a memory of certayne noble Brytens in ye place slayne by Hengist and his Saxons Anno Dñi 490. A sheweth ye greater called corse stones of Waight Supposed 12 tones in lengthe 28 foote in bredth 7 foote in compas 16 foote. B. sheweth ye lesser called cronetts of 5 or 7 tons. C she wethother great bones of men to fownd

Our countrymen reckon this among their wonders, not being able to diſcover whence and how ſuch kind of ſtones were brought, none ſuch being found in the whole neighbourhood. It is not my buſineſs to enter into any critical diſcuſſions on this ſubject, though I cannot but lament that ſo little is known of the authors of ſuch a monument. Some, however, think theſe ſtones not natural and hewn from a quarry, but made of fine ſand and ſome unctuous cement, like thoſe trophies I have ſeen in Yorkſhire. Nor is this extraordinary. Pliny[h] ſpeaks of the Puteolan duſt or ſand, which turns to ſtone under water; and there are ſtill to be ſeen at Rome ciſterns built of ſand and ſtrong lime reſembling ſtone, and ſtatues compoſed of bits of marble cemented ſo ſtrongly together that they ſeem one ſolid block. Tradition ſays Aurelius Ambroſius, or his brother Uther, by the aſſiſtance of Merlin's mathematical knowledge, erected theſe ſtones in memory of the Britans treacherouſly murdered there at their interview with the Saxons. Whence Alexander Necham, a poet of the middle age, in a tranſport of poetical enthuſiaſm, but not inſpired by Apollo, writes thus about them from Geoffrey of Monmouth:

Artificial ſtones.

*Nobilis eſt lapidum ſtructura Chorea Gigantum.*
*Ars experta ſuum poſſe peregit opus,*
*Quod ne prodiret in lucem ſegnius artem*
*Se vireſque ſuas conſuluiſſe reor.*
*Hoc opus adſcribit Merlino garrula fama;*
*Filia figmenti fabula vana refert;*
*Illa congerio fertur decorata fuiſſe*
*Tellus quæ mittit tot Palamedis aves.*
*Hinc tantum munus ſuſcepit Hibernia gaudens,*
*Nam virtus lapidi cuilibet ampla ſatis.*
*Nam reſperſus aquis magnam transfundit in illa*
*Vim, queis curari ſæpius æger eget.*
*Uther Pendragon molem tranſvexit ad Ambri*
*Fines, devicto victor ab hoſte means.*
*O quot nobilium, quot corpora ſacra virorum,*
*Illic Hengiſti proditione jacent!*
*Intercepta fuit gens inclyta, gens generoſa*
*Intercepta, nimis credula, cauta minus.*
*Sed tunc enituit præclari conſulis Eldol*
*Virtus, qui letho ſeptuaginta dedit.*

The noble pile of ſtone yclept Choir Gawnt
Art for its maſter-piece may fairly vaunt:
The mighty work deliberation rear'd,
While Art herſelf its execution fear'd.
To Merlin tatling fame the honour gives,
And ſtill the ſtory, child of falſehood, lives.
This heap, they ſay, did once adorn the land
Which ſends the birds of Palamedes' band;
With tranſport Ireland hence the gift receiv'd,
Such wondrous virtue in each ſtone believ'd;
With water ſprinkled virtues thence ariſe,
Which the diſeaſed oft-times highly prize.
Uther Pendragon from the conquer'd iſle,
To Ambres' diſtant plain remov'd the pile.
What noble chiefs, by Hengiſt baſely ſlain,
Theſe ſtones conceal on this extenſive plain!

[h] Nat. Hiſt. XXXV. p. 47.

There fell the generous nation fam'd in war,
Their faith too ſimple, and too weak their care.
Yet fell not Eldol till with mutual wound
Full ſeventy foes lay gaſping on the ground.

Others ſay the Britans raiſed them as a magnificent tomb of the ſaid Ambroſius on the ſpot where he fell by the ſword of his enemies, that he might be covered by a public work, and that this building might be at once a monument of immortality, and an altar to valour. Certain it is, that human bones have frequently been dug up here; and the adjoining village on the Avon is called *Ambreſbury*, q. d. the *town of Ambroſius*, where the Britiſh hiſtory ſays ſome of our old kings were buried, and the Eulogium places here a monaſtery of 300 monks, which was plundered by Gurmund, ſome unknown barbarian. In that place afterwards Elfritha, wife of king Edgar, in order to expiate her baſe aſſaſſination of her ſon-in-law king Edward by penitence and ſome pious work, built and endowed a ſuperb houſe for nuns, in which Eleanor, widow of Henry III. renouncing the pomp of royalty, devoted herſelf to God among the nuns. Ambroſius Aurelianus, who gave name to the place, in the decline of the Roman empire, according to P. Diaconus, aſſumed the purple in Britain, ſuccoured his ſinking country, and by the aſſiſtance of the valiant Arthur repelled the attacks of the enemy, and cut off whole armies compoſed of the moſt warlike people of Germany. At laſt, in a pitched battle on this plain, he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country. But, ſince Gildas and Bede[i] ſay his anceſtors had worn the purple and were ſlain here, why may I not venture to aſſert that he was of the family of that Conſtantine, who, in the fourth conſulſhip of Theodoſius the younger, was, for the ſake of his name and the hopes they built on it, declared emperor in Britain, and afterwards ſlain at Arles?

*Ambresbury.*

Ambroſius Aurelianus.

Scarce four miles from Ambresbury, on the other ſide the Avon, is a warren, commonly called *Everlie Warren*, abounding with hares, which the neighbouring gentry hunt for their diverſion; but, though very troubleſome to the corn, they are not ſo plenty as to require a military force againſt them, as Pliny[k] tells us happened among the Baleares. Near this is *Lutgerſhall*, where was antiently a caſtle of Geofrey *Fitz-Piers*, the wealthy chief juſtice of England and earl of Eſſex. Not far above this was *Woolſhall*, the houſe of the famous family of *Seimor*, or *St. Maur*, which acquired a large eſtate in theſe parts by marriage with the heireſs of the *Eſturmies*. Theſe laſt bore Argent, three demi lions Gules, and were from the time of Henry II. hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the adjoining foreſt of *Savernac* well ſtocked with deer and remarkable for the fragrance of its fern. In memory of this the Seimors ſtill preſerve their large hunting horn ornamented with ſilver.

*Everlie Warren.*

*Lutgerſhall.*

*Wolſhall*

*Savernac* foreſt.

A little more to the eaſt[l] the river *Cunetio*, called by the Saxons Cynetan, and now commonly the *Kennet*[m], riſes at a village of the ſame name, which

*Kennet* r.

ſome will have to be the CUNETIO of Antoninus, but the diſtance every way is againſt it. Here riſes *Selbury*, a round hill terminating in a point, which both its ſhape and the ſettlement of the ſoil ſhews to be artificial. Many ſuch, both round and pointed, are to be ſeen in theſe parts, and are called *Burrowes*, or *Barrowes*, probably thrown up in memory of ſoldiers ſlain thereabouts. Bones are found in them, and I find it was the cuſtom of the northern nations that every ſoldier who ſurvived a battle ſhould bring as much earth as his helmet would hold to raiſe a hillock over the ſlain. Though I rather think this Selbury made for a boundary, if not by the Romans, at leaſt by the Saxons, like the ditch called *Wodenſdike*, as the Mercians and the Weſt Saxons had many diſputes about their boundaries in this county, and Boetius[n], and the writers on ſurveying, mention ſuch kind of hillocks thrown up for boundaries. This river runs firſt through fields, all over which great ſtones like rocks[o] riſe out, whence a village there is called *Rockley*, and between theſe rocks frequently ſprings up on a ſudden a ſtream which the country people conſider as the forerunner of ſcarcity, and call *Hungerborn*. Thence the Cunetio proceeds to the town called after it the CUNETIO of Antoninus, who places it twenty miles from *Verlucio*, at which diſtance on the *Cunetio* that antient town now named *Marleborough*, antiently *Marleberge*, ſpreads itſelf from eaſt to weſt on the ſide of a hill. Whether this modern name be derived from the earth which we call *Marle* and uſe for manure, I cannot determine. Certain it is, that it ſtands under the hill of white chalk, which our anceſtors, before they borrowed the word *Chalk* from the Latin *Calx*, called *Marle*. The derivation of it from Merlin's tomb is ridiculous to the laſt degree, and invented by Alexander Neckham in theſe lines of his poem on the Divine Wiſdom:

*Selbury* h.

Burrowes. Barrows.

*Rockley.*

*Hungerborn.*

Cunetio.

*Marleborough.*

*Merlini tumulus tibi, Merlebrigia, nomen*
*Fecit, teſtis erit Anglica lingua mihi.*

That Merlin's tomb, Marlbro', gave name to thee,
The Engliſh language witneſſeth to me.

The hiſtory, as well as the name of this *Cunetio*, with every memorial of its antiquity, is loſt from the arrival of the Saxons to the Normans. In the next age I find John, furnamed *Lackland*, afterwards king of England, had a caſtle here, which on his revolt[p] from his brother Richard was ſtormed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was afterwards famous for the aſſembly of all the ſtates of England, who unanimouſly enacted a law for ſuppreſſing riots, commonly called the *Statute of Marleborow*. Now it has fallen a prey to time, and is nothing but a heap of ruins: a few fragments of walls remain within the ditch, and the adjoining inn has the ſign of the caſtle inſtead of the caſtle itſelf. The inhabitants have nothing to ſhew but, in the neighbouring church of *Preſhut*, a font, which ſeems to be of touch-ſtone, and in which they pretend

*Preſhut.*

[i] Bede's words (I. p. 16. Leland, Collect. II. p. 128) do not imply the regality of his parents, but in his piece de Nat. Rer. ib. p. 132, they do; though I rather think both here and in Gildas indutis is read for indutus.
[k] VIII. p. 55. Strabo, III. p. 168.
[l] Weſt. Gibſon.
[m] By the common pronunciation *Cunnett*. Stukeley.
[n] In his Geometry.
[o] The Grey-weathers.
[p] When he thought to avail himſelf of his brother's captivity.

ſome

ſome princes were baptiſed. Nor muſt I omit a particularity I have met with, that every burgeſs of this corporation admitted here gives the mayor, by antient uſage, two grey-hounds, two white capons, and a white bull.

*Ramesbury.* On the ſame ſide of the ſame river is *Ramesbury*, a ſmall village, which has nothing at preſent to recommend it but its pleaſant meads, though formerly famous for the ſee of the biſhops, whoſe dioceſe was this county; but, upon the union of this ſee with that of Shireburn, by Herman the 8th biſhop, and its removal, as I obſerved before, to Salisbury, it carried off all the reputation of this place, "becauſe "at Ramesbery was neither a chapter of the clergy "nor maintenance of them *." On the other ſide *Litlecot.* of the river, more to the eaſt, is *Litlecot*, remarkable for its lord John Popham, who exerciſed the office of judge of the King's-Bench with the higheſt applauſe, as I before obſerved.

Thus far have I ſurveyed the county of Wilts, which, it may be worth remarking, according to Domeſday book[q] "paid to the king £.10 for a "hawk, 20s. for a ſumpter horſe, 100s. and 5 oræ *Ora* what. "for hay." What kind of money the *ora* was is totally unknown to me; only in the regiſter of Burton-abbey I find 20 oræ were worth two marks of ſilver[r].

*Earls of Wiltſhire.* This county can ſhew few earls of different families beſides thoſe of Salisbury already enumerated: for, not to mention *Weolſtan* before the Norman invaſion, it had none, that I know of, before the time of Richard II. who raiſed *William le Scrope* to that rank; but his dignity ſtood and fell with his ſovereign: for, when the king was depoſed, he loſt his head. Not many years after he was ſucceeded by *James Butler*, earl of *Ormond*, advanced to this title by Henry VI. He being attainted on the overthrow of the houſe of Lancaſter *John Stafford*, younger ſon of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, took the title by favour of Edward IV. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*[s], who died without iſſue. Henry VIII. conferred the ſame honour on *Henry Stafford* of the ſame family of Buckingham, who enjoyed it a little while, and then died without iſſue. Laſtly, by favour of that king, it paſſed into the family of the *Bollens*, by the creation of *Thomas Bollen* viſcount Rochford, deſcended from a coheireſs of Thomas Butler earl of Ormond earl of Wiltſhire. His daughter *Anne* was married to the king; an event fatal indeed to herſelf and her brother and afflictive to her parents, but fortunate to England, ſhe being mother of queen *Elizabeth*, that excellent princeſs, deſerving of the higheſt praiſe for her wiſe adminiſtration and her heroic virtues above the common ſtandard of her ſex. Thomas Bollen dying of grief for the untimely end of his children, without iſſue male, the title lay dormant till Edward VI. conferred it on *William* 1549. *Pawlet* lord *St. John* of *Baſing* †, whom he afterwards created marquis of Wincheſter and high treaſurer of England, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.

This county contains 304 pariſhes.

* Malmesbury, Lives of Biſhops.

[q] P. p. 64. b.

[r] The leſſer ſeem to have been worth 18 denarii, the greater 20. Note on the coins prefixed to Spelman's Life of Alfred. The Ora was the 8th part of a mark, or twelve-pence, and the twentieth part of a pound ſterling. In Domeſday it is valued at 20d. Clarke on Coins, p. 312. 315, 316.

[s] He was buried at Luffwick in Northamptonſhire, and his monument is engraved in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Pl. CXIX. p. 339.

† See Baſing in Hampſhire.

ADDITIONS.

# ADDITIONS.

WILTSHIRE, called by Saxon writers Wiltun-ꝛcyna, and the inhabitants Wilꝛætaꝛ and Wilꝛæte; and by Latin writers *Provincia Semerana*, *Severnia*, and *Severorum*, is the largeſt midland county in England. In the enumeration of hides contained in each county publiſhed from a MS. of Crowland abbey at the end of Gale's Hiſt. Ang. Script. vol. II. 748, it has 4800, which are more by 2000 than any county there mentioned[a]. It is in circumference upwards of 150 miles: and is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 16 boroughs, 23 market-towns, 304 pariſhes, 27093 houſes; and a narrow ſlip of Wilts runs into Berks, taking in part of Swallowfield near Reading and Twyford.

The county of Wilts is in ſhape approaching to oval, its longeſt diameter nearly north and ſouth. It is about 54 miles long, 34 broad, containing about 1372 ſquare miles, or 878000 acres. The ſouth-eaſt ſide is compoſed of a broken maſs of chalk hills, which enter the county from Berks, Hants, and Dorſet, and the north-weſt ſide conſiſts of a rich tract of vale land, ſtretching north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt through the county. It is generally divided into South and North Wiltſhire, a diviſion warranted by the natural as well as agricultural appearance of the two parts. South Wilts is ſubdivided into Salisbury plain and Marlborough downs, containing about 780 miles, or nearly 500,000 acres, appearing at a diſtance like a large elevated plain, broken into numberleſs unequal interſections by deep valleys, with brooks and rivulets, on which the villages are for the moſt part ſituated. The greateſt part of the ſprings which riſe in Salisbury plain run ſouth or eaſt, and joining at or near Salisbury make the Upper Avon; as thoſe riſing in Marlborough downs, and joining near Marlborough, form the Kennet. The ſoil of this diſtrict is in the hills chalk and flint, on their ſides a chalky loam, or diſſolved chalk, provincially called *white land*; but there are ſeveral ſingular ſand veins, and ſome inſtances of ſtrong clays and clayey loams. The climate of Wiltſhire downs is proverbially cold and keen. The regular diviſion of the manors in this diſtrict ſhews that a great number of them were originally in one hand, and that their diſpoſition was a matter of choice, and not of neceſſity or accident. The difficulty of raiſing fences in high and expoſed ſituations, the inaptitude of the land to turn into paſture, and the indiviſibility of the manors, occaſioned by their aukward ſhape, the difficulty of getting rid of the common rights over the land, and the impoſſibility of making much improvement in their value, ſeem to be the principal reaſons that very few manors have been diſmembered and ſold off among ſmall freeholders. The farms in ſeveralty, or not ſubject to rights of common, let in general from £.100. to £.300. *per annum*; the tenantry, yard lands, or cuſtomary rents, ſubject to rights of common, from 18 to 25, or even £.40. *per annum*, great numbers of which are occupied ſingly, though conſolidations of them are every day taking place.

The natural herbage of the downs is for the moſt part compoſed of almoſt every known kind of graſs, with a mixture of various kinds of plants; and the ſweetneſs of the feed depends more on its being kept cloſe and eaten as faſt as it ſhoots than on any particular good quality of the graſs itſelf. The ſheep-ſtock of this diſtrict is an object of the greateſt importance, and the baſis of Wiltſhire down husbandry. The number of lambs bred yearly is at leaſt 15,000; and the ſummer ſtock of ſheep, including lambs, is little ſhort of 500,000, but daily increaſing by the introduction of better; the abolition of fallows, and the raiſing green crops, has tended to deſtroy the ſummer ſheep-ſtock, while it enables them to winter ſheep for the down farmers. The two cauſes of this diminution is the pride of keeping fine ſheep, and the rage there has been of late years for ploughing up the ſheep-downs. The primary object of the ſheep-breeders now is the carcaſe; and the breed of ſheep for that purpoſe not living hard enough to keep the downs cloſe fed, the farmers have broken them up, under an idea of improving their ſheep-feed. This kind of land produces at firſt great crops both of corn and graſs, but, being thin and looſe in its ſtaple, is ſoon exhauſted by a repetition of crops. The Wiltſhire horned ſheep are the beſt breed for theſe downs. The rage for keeping fine ſheep has almoſt driven cows out of this diſtrict. The old pig of this diſtrict, the large white long-eared pig, produced the good bacon for which the county was celebrated. The China pig, and the African or Negro pig, introduced as coming early to perfection, has much improved the breed, and though perhaps the firmneſs of the fleſh of the old Wiltſhire bacon is in a certain degree leſſened by this mixture, the delicacy of flavour of the mixed breed, and the increaſed profit in keeping them, make ample amends. The ſyſtem of watering meadows is well underſtood in this diſtrict, and carried to great perfection. The hay produced in them being frequently large and coarſe muſt be cut young, and if well made is of a very nouriſhing milky quality for ewes or dairy cows. The Wiltſhire *long graſs* meadows are two acres and an half adjoining in Orcheſton pariſh, producing the black couch, or couchy bent (*Agroſtis ſtolonifera*), abounding in poor arable land, and the worn-out downs,

[a] Gibſon.

where

where it is ſo coarſe, hard, and wiry, that no cattle will eat it, and forming a thick tough rug over the land preſerves itſelf and kills every thing elſe; but in the well-watered meadows it is of a juicy nouriſhing quality as graſs, and makes the moſt deſirable hay for ſheep. It is uniformly found in meadows ſituated near the ſpring heads, and unequally watered, being almoſt the only graſs common to water-meadows that will ſtand wet or dry. Wiltſhire downs are not *waſte* lands, though there is on Marlborough downs ſome hundred acres of land called *Albourne* chace, which may truly be called ſo, being merely a cow common, though fitter for ſheep. The greateſt half of the pariſh in this diſtrict is wholly or partly in a corn-field ſtate.

The ſoil of North Wiltſhire is more diverſified, and the climate milder: the prevalence of dairy farms, and the making of cheeſe, is very great, and the ſtocks of cows are accompanied by thoſe of pigs: nor are ſheep neglected.

Few counties have ſo many turnpike roads, not leſs than ten, and only one canal (the Thames and Severn) paſſes through it. The extent of manufactories is very great indeed, but the woollen manufacture is by far the moſt general. Salisbury manufactures great quantity of flannels and fancy woollens; alſo cutlery and ſteel goods. Wilton, carpets and fancy woollens. Devizes, the latter. Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminſter, Weſtbury, and all the adjacent towns and villages, from Chippenham to Heytesbury, incluſive, carry on extenſive manufactories of woollen goods, a great part of which is ſuperfine broad cloths, kerſeymeres, and fancy cloths. Meere and its neighbourhood manufacture linen, chiefly dowlas and bed-ticks. Aldbourn cotton goods, chiefly fuſtians and thickſets. Swinden, gloves. Indeed there is hardly a town in the county that has not a manufactory of ſome kind or other. The vaſt population of the county occaſioned by theſe various and extenſive manufactories, and the daily increaſe of population of Bath and Briſtol, occaſion a never-failing demand for all the productions of the land of this county [b].

Alfred poſſeſſed in this county Chilhampton, Bedwin, Pewſey, Chiſleton, Ambreſbury, Willey, Aſhton, Chippenham, and Edindon [c].

The principal landholders in this county, mentioned in Domeſday, are the King, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Salisbury, Bayeux, Coutance, and Liſieux; the religious houſes of Glaſtonbury, Malmeſbury, Weſtminſter, Wincheſter, Cranburn, Shafteſbury, Wilton, Romeſey, Ambresbury, Bec, and Liſieux; earls Mortaigne, Roger, Hugh and Aubrey; Edward of Salisbury, Ernulf de Heſding, Alured de Marleberg, Humphrey de Liſle, Milo Criſpin, Gilbert de Bretevile, Durand de Glouceſter, William de Ow, Ralph de Mortemer, Robert Fitz-Gerold, Osbern Gifford.

Thames r.

Upon this firſt mention of the river Thames it will not be improper to obſerve, that, though the current opinion is that it had that name from the conjunction of *Thame* and *Iſis*, it plainly appears that the river was always called Thame or Temeie before it came near the Thame. Thus in an antient charter granted to abbot Aldhelm, there is particular mention of certain lands on the eaſt ſide of the river, "cujus "vocabulum *Temis*, juxta vadum qui appellatur "Somerford," and this ford is in Wiltſhire. The ſame appears from ſeveral charters to Malmesbury and Eveſham abbies, and from the old deeds relating to Cricklade. And perhaps it may be ſafely affirmed that it never occurs in any charter or authentic hiſtory under the name of *Iſis*, which indeed is not ſo much as heard of but among ſcholars: the common people from its head to Oxford calling it by no other name than that of Thames. So alſo the Saxon Temeſ (whence our *Tems* immediately comes [d]) ſhews plainly that that people never thought of any ſuch conjunction. Farther, all our hiſtorians who mention the incurſion of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire, A. D. 905, or of Canute, A. D. 1016, tell us they croſſed the *Thames* at Cricklade. As for the origin of the word it ſeems plainly to be Britiſh, there being ſeveral rivers in different parts of England of almoſt the ſame name; as *Tame* in Staffordſhire, *Teme* in Herefordſhire, *Tamar* in Cornwall, &c. and the learned Mr. Lhuyd affirms it to be the ſame with their *Taf*, which is the name of many rivers in Wales: the Romans changing the pronunciation of the Britiſh *f* into *m* as the Latin word *Demetia* is in Welſh *Dyfed* [e].

Other antiquaries have thought *Wanſdike* was made long before the ſettlement of the Mercian kingdom by Cerdic firſt king of the Weſt Saxons or his ſon Kenric, as a ſecurity againſt the Britans, who even in Ceawlin's time, as Malmesbury tells us, made frequent inroads into this county from their garriſons at Bath, Glouceſter, and Cirenceſter. Brompton by miſtake calls Wodensburg *Bonebury*. But *Woodborow*, three miles ſouth of the dyke, being the only village whoſe name retains any traces of *Wodensburg*, and there being not the leaſt ſign or tradition of a battle fought there, others ſuppoſe that *Wanborow*, on the borders of Wilts and Berks, is the town in queſtion. For Wodensburgh might as eaſily paſs into Wanburgh or Wanborough as Wodenſdic into Wanſdike. And this has doubtleſs been a town of great note formerly by the quantities of Roman coins frequently found at it; and the neighbourhood of a Saxon camp on Badbury hill ſhews the battle muſt have been fought hereabouts [f]. Wanborough, or rather Banbury, near Swindon, Wilts, is ſingle-trenched, the rampart and ditch very great and not well figured: uncertain if Roman. In 168.. a quantity of Roman coins were found here [g]. I may add that *Bonebury* is the name of a Roman name in Cheſhire, which ſee and Horſley. Dr. Stukeley imagines Wanſdike was made when the Belgic kingdom was at its height in Britain, and that it was the laſt boundary of the kingdom, and made in the time of Divitiacus about 50 years before Julius Cæſar. It ſeems to have been drawn from the upper end of the Teſe about Whitechurch and Andover in Hampſhire to the Avon about Briſtol. Theſe two rivers

Wanſdike.

[b] General View of the Agriculture of the county of Wilts, by Mr. Thomas Davy, of Longleat, ſteward to the Marquis of Bath.
[c] See his will, printed at Oxford, 1788, 4to.
[d] The Temd in Shropſhire ſeems to have the ſame Britiſh etymology with Tame, Teme, &c.
[e] Gibſon. [f] Ib. [g] Aubrey, Monum. Britan.

and the Wanſdike ſeparated the Belgic kingdom from the old Celtic Britans, who were thus deprived of their magnificent temple of Stonehenge [h]. Such ditches ſeem to have been made in Judæa to ſeparate the tribes from one another [i]. The rampart and ditch of Wanſdike are very large, and the rampart is on the ſouth ſide. Beſides this ditch there are ſeveral others of leſs note ſtill viſible on the plains, eſpecially about Stonehenge; and in the Saxon charter of lands belonging to Wilton abbey [k] are mentioned no leſs than thirteen diſtinct dikes, probably drawn by the Saxons to divide the great lordſhips, or for ſome ſuch purpoſes. So biſhop Gibſon. I find but ſix, unleſs the repetition of the ditch without name be reckoned:

Beordica, Ealdpe dic.
Rugan dic,
Aggeris foſſa, Epna diche.
Wodneſdic, Bpydinga dic.

Churn r. Pulton.

The Thames before it comes to Crekelade receives from the north a little river called *Churn*, not far from which is *Pulton*, a town within the bounds of Glouceſterſhire, yet reckoned part of this county. Sir Thomas Seymour founded here a Gilbertine priory about 21 Edward III. [l] "From Fairford to "Pultun about a two miles dim. Ther cummith a "litle bek by Pulton, that after goith at a mille a "litle above into the Iſis. I noted a litle beyond "Pulton village Pulton priorie, wher was a prior "and two or three blake canons with him. I ſaw "yn the walles where the presbyterie was three or "four arches wher ther were tumbes of gentilmen. "I think that ther was byried ſome of the Sainct "Maurs, and of ſurety one S. Maur, founder of it "was buried there [m]."

Crekelade.

"*Crekelade* is on the farther ripe of Iſis, and "ſtondith in Wileſhire [n]."

Crekelade is by ſome writers called *Crecanford*, *Cricgelada*, &c. and by the Saxon annals Cpecagelade and Cpæccilade. The almoſt unanimous aſſertion of our monkiſh hiſtorians about the *Greek* ſchool founded or rather reſtored here by Theodore the learned archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeems to have no better foundation than the ſuppoſed affinity of names [o] [which is almoſt as much ſtrained as Lechlade to make Latinlade out of it]. It was firſt controverted by Leland in vita Alfredi. He ſuppoſes its marſhy ſituation drove the ſtudents to Belloſitum or Oxford; and the MS. in Trinity hall library, cited in the notes on Spelman's life of Alfred [p], calls it *Greekiſlake*. It is enough to give Oxford a fabulous antiquity without founding two *univerſities* prior to it. The town however was formerly conſiderable. By the Red book of the Exchequer, there once belonged to it 1300 hidelands, and it gave name to a hundred now united to that of Highworth. But its name may better be derived from the Britiſh *Cerigwlád*, q. d. a ſtoney country, which ſuits with the nature of the ſoil, or from the Saxon cpæcca, a *brook*, and lædian to *empty*, the Churn and Rey here diſcharging themſelves into the Thames. It has now a free-ſchool founded by Robert Jenner, eſq. who endowed it with £. 40 *per annum* [q]. The advowſon and manor were appropriated by Sir Thomas Hungerford 7 Henry VI. to keep the ſpire of Salisbury cathedral in repair [r]. Here was an hoſpital dedicated to the Baptiſt in the reign of Henry III. valued at £. 4. 10s. [s]

Aſhton Keynes.

At *Aſhton Keynes*, weſt of Crekelade, was found a ſeal, of mixed metal, circumſcribed in the outer circle, "Sigillum Agnetis hoc conceſſit Hum- "phredus & dedit;" and in the inner, "E. Nigello "hoc conceſſit Humphredus." In Domeſday, p. 73, pr. 53, we have, "Terra Humfredi came- "rarii. Humfredus tenuit de rege Sperncote," and p. 56, "Terra Nigelli medici. Nigellus me- "dicus ten. de rege Stratone." The village of *Schernecote*, now *Skerncot*, adjoins to the place where this ſeal was found, and *Stratton* is about eight miles diſtant [t].

Skerncot. Stratton.

Lediard Tregoze.

The church of *Lediard Tregoze* is full of monuments of the St. John family, whoſe pedigree deduced by Sir Richard St. George, knt. Garter king at arms, from the Conqueſt to the beginning of the laſt century, with the arms and monuments of the intermarrying families, is painted on folding doors on the north ſide of the chancel; and within theſe doors is alſo painted the tomb of Sir John St. John and his lady, who died 1594 and 1598, with their iſſue. The deſcent of this eſtate cannot be better expreſſed than in the following lines copied from the above pedigree:

When conquering William won by force of ſword
This famous iſland then call'd Britain land,
Of Tregoze then was Ewyas only lord,
Whoſe heir to Tregoz linkt in marriage band;
That Tregoz, a great baron in his age,
By her had iſſue the lord Grauntſon's wife,
Whoſe daughter Patſhull took in marriage,
And Beauchamp theirs, which Beauchamp's happy life
Was bleſſed with a daughter, whence did ſpring
An heir to St. John, who did Lydiard bring.
This courſe of time, by God's Almighty power,
Five hundred and forty nine years and now more
Hath kept this land of Lydiard in one race,
Where at this day is St. John's dwelling-place.
Noe, noe; he dwells in heaven, whoſe anchor'd faith
Fixed on God accounted life but death.

The ſeat of this family is a good modern building.

Wotton Baſſet.

*Wotton Baſſet* came from the Baſſets to Hugh Deſpencer, and on his attainder to the crown. Edward III. gave it to his ſon Edmund de Langley, duke of York, probably the ſame mentioned by Mr. Camden [u]. It is now a mean-built town, though it has a market, and ſends members to parliament.

Avon. Foſs W.

The river *Avon*, called for diſtinction ſake the *Lower Avon* (probably the *Antona* of Tacitus, and *Bladon* of William of Malmesbury, whence Malmeſbury is called in Leland hereafter *Caer Bladon*), at its entrance into this county croſſes the Fosse way, ſtill very viſible hereabouts. This road coming from

[h] Stonehenge, p. 4. 37, 48. Itin. I. p. 128.
[i] Ib.
[k] Monaſt. II. p. 67. 858.
[l] Gibſon. Tanner, p. 611.
[m] Leland, It. II. 23.
[n] Ib.
[o] Gibſon.
[p] P. 136.
[q] Gibſon.
[r] Dugdale's Bar. II. 205.
[s] Tanner, p. 606.
[t] A. S. Min. 1795.
[u] Gibſon.

Cirenceſter

Crudwell. Cirenceſter enters this county near *Kemble*, runs Weſt of *Crudewell*, which gave title of baroneſs to lady Mary Lucas of Crudwell, whoſe father, John lord Lucas, built and endowed a free-ſchool here [x]. Her great grand-daughter Jemima brought the title into the family of Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, by marriage, and dying 1797, it devolved on her eldeſt daughter Amabel, relict of lord Polworth, who now enjoys it. The Foſſe way paſſes by *Aſhley* to *Long Newton*, then weſt of *Brokenborough* to *Eaſton Grey*, and ſo near Sherſton. *Sherſton*, which appears to have been a Roman ſtation both from its ſituation and from the Roman coins frequently found at it, ſome of which, of Antoninus, Fauſtina, Gordian, and Flavius Julianus, are in the Aſhmolean muſeum. This has been ſuppoſed Sceoppan, where the Saxon chronicle ſays king Edmund fought the Danes A. D. 1016. The ſeveral barrows hereabouts are evidences of a battle, and the tradition of the place ſays it was with the Danes. Florence of Worceſter ſays Sceorſtan was in Wiccia; which province plainly appears to have extended on both ſides the Severn as far as the kingdom of Mercia did. Now it has been obſerved out of Ethelwerd, that the Avon was the limit of the Mercian and Weſt Saxons; and ſir Henry Spelman [y] tells us Aldhelm abbot of Malmsbury aſſiſted at a Mercian ſynod; ſo that this part of Wiltſhire ſeems to have belonged to Mercia, and conſequently Sherſton might be in Wiccia. This is confirmed by Brompton, who ſays that the cities of Cirenceſter and Chippenham were in the South part of the country of the Wiccians [z]. Biſhop Gibſon, in his notes on the Saxon Chronicle, had placed Sceoppan at the ſhire ſtone, parting the county of Oxford, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick. The three ſhire ſtones near Ditcheridge, on the edge of Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire, may put in their claim to this battle, as they have a village called *Slaughtenford* in their neighbourhood. It is a little extraordinary his lordſhip ſhould ſay that Sherſton was neareſt of any place yet thought of to Penn, where the laſt battle was fought, when Penn is on the edge of Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire, and diſtant from hence the whole length of this county. Of the battles fought at Penn ſee before in Somerſetſhire, p. 58.

Weſt Kington. Ebdown. Caſtlecomb. Slaughtenford. From Sherſton the Foſſe paſſes by *Alderton* and *Littleton Drew*, and ſo Eaſt of *Weſt Kington*, in which pariſh on *Ebdoun* is a ſingle-ditched camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman [a]. Hence it goes to *Caſtlecomb*, and ſo Weſt of *Slaughtenford*, the very name of which favours the conſtant tradition of the inhabitants about a great ſlaughter of the Danes in this place. Their camp may have been that double entrenchment in *Bury wood* between *Colern* and *North Wraxall* [b], not far from which the Foſſe enters Somerſetſhire at the *Shireſtones* [c].

Malmeſbury. If we believe Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Malmesbury* exiſted in the Roman times, and ſome centuries before. Its caſtle belonged to the biſhops of the Weſt Saxons, and is probably the place whence Eleutherius' charters to Aldhelm are dated, which conclude *actum publicè juxta flumen Badon.* In after-ages indeed we find Roger biſhop of Saliſbury exerting his great talents in fortifying this caſtle among others in this county. But this town is indebted for all its importance to the monaſtery founded by Aldhelm, of the royal family of the Weſt Saxons, and afterwards biſhop of Sherborn. His reputation for learning was ſo great that pope Sergius invited him to Rome. He died at Doulting in this county, A. D. 709, leaving behind him many valuable theological and grammatical pieces; of which a collection was publiſhed by Delrio, at Baſil, 1601, 8vo. At Malmesbury were preſerved, with great veneration, his Pſalter; the robe wherein he ſaid maſs, and which he once hung on a ſun-beam at Rome; and a great bell in the abbey ſteeple, called St. Aldhelm's bell, probably from this inſcription on it:

*Elyſiam cæli nunquam conſcendat in aulam*
*Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi ſede beati* [d].

Malmesbury [e], ſays St. Dunſtan, gave to this church an organ, on which was inſcribed on a braſs plate,

*Organa do ſancto præſul Dunſtanus Aldhelmo:*
*Perdat hic eternum qui vult hinc tollere regnum.*

The beautiful porch, loaded with Saxon ornaments and ſcripture hiſtories in relief, ſtill bears Aldhelm's name, as does a meadow near the town. The village of Hilmarton, ſix or ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from hence, is written in Domeſday *Aldhelmertone* [f].

"The toun of Malmesbury ſtandith on the very "top of a great ſlaty rock, and is wonderfully de- "fended by nature: for Newton water cometh two "miles from north to the town, and Avon water "cometh by weſt from Lukington village, a "4 miles of, and they meet about a bridge at the "ſouth-eaſt part of the town, and ſo goith Avon "by ſouth a while and then runnith eaſtward toward "Briſtow. The conduit that comith to Malmeſ- "bury abbey was ſet from Newton. Newton water "and Avon run ſo near together in the bottom of "the weſt ſuburb that there within a burbolt ſhot "the town is peninſulated. In the town be four "gates all ruinous; the walls in many places ſtand "full up, but now very feeble; [at preſent only "the earth works remain.] Nature hath diked the "town ſtrongly. It was ſome time a caſtle of great "fame, wherein the town hath ſince been builded: "for in the beginning of the Saxons reign as far as "I can learn Malmesbury was no town. The caſtle "was named of the Britans *Cair Bladun*; the Saxons "firſt called it *Ingelberne*, and after of one Mail- "dulphus a Scot that taught good letters there, and "after procured an abbey there to be made, it was "named Maidulphesbyri, i. e. *Maidulpha curia.* The "king of the Weſt Saxons and a biſhop of Win- "cheſter were founders of this abbey. Aldhelm "was then after Maildulph abbot there, and after "biſhop of Shirburn. This St. Aldhelm is patron "of the place. The toune hath a great privilege "of a fair about the feaſt of St. Aldhelm, at the "which time the toun keepeth a time band of har- "neſid men to ſe peace kept, and this is one of the

[x] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 472. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[y] Concil. tom. I. p. 199.
[z] Gibſon. [a] Gibſon. Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [b] Ib.
[c] Gibſon. [d] Willis Mit. Ab. I. p. 130. [e] Vit. Aldhelmi, p. 33.
[f] P. 71. b. It was the land of William d'Owi

"bragges

"bragges of the town and thereby they may be "furniſhed with harneſs[g]." This, I believe, is now diſuſed[9].

"There were in the abbey churchyard three "churches; the abbey church a right magnificent "thing, where were two ſteeples, one that had a "mightie high pyramis and fell dangerouſly *in* "*hominum memoria*, and ſins was not reedifyed: "it ſtood in the middle of the tranſeptum of the "church, and was a mark to all the country about: "the other yet ſtandeth, a great ſquare tower, at "the weſt end of the church. The townſmen a "late bought this church of the king, and made it "their pariſh church[h]." The weſt tower is now down, with two or three contiguous arches, ſo that little more than two-thirds of the nave of this noble pile are now ſtanding. On the South ſide of the altar is a monument called king Athelſtan's, probably the ſame ſhewn in Mr. Camden's time, but certainly as much poſterior to the time when that prince died as king Oſwi's at Glouceſter. A neglected room over the South porch is called Scotus' ſchool. Leland ſays this "great clerke was "ſlain about the time of Alfred, king of the Weſt "Saxons, of his own diſciples thruſting and ſtrikking "him with their table pointels, in the little church "joining to the tranſept of the abbey church; "wevers have now loomes in this litle church, but "it yet ſtandeth, and is a very old piece of work. "In the abbey church was an image ſet up in honour "of him." This is that John Scotte that tranſlated Dionyſius [the Areopagite] out of Greek into Latin. Elſewhere Leland[i] ſays he was martyred in St. Laurence's church here, and buried on the North ſide of its altar: but the ſtory of this murder is diſproved in a letter of Anaſtaſius, the librarian to Charles the Bald, which makes him die March 23, A. D. 875.

After the monks had been poſſeſſed of this church 270 years, they were turned out A. D. 956 by king Edwy, who put in ſecular prieſts; but king Edgar reſtored the monks. Herman, biſhop of Sherborn, would fain have transferred the ſee, but was prevented by the efforts of the monks: ſo that the Abingdon hiſtorian, cited by Dugdale[k], miſtakes, when he ſays the ſeat of the biſhop of Berks and Wilts was at *Malmesbury*; as does alſo Diceto, when he calls Odo, who was biſhop of *Ramsbury*, biſhop of Malmesbury. Theſe might be errors of tranſcribers; but we cannot ſo account for Gervaſe of Tilbury ſaying that St. Aldhelm had the city of Maidulf, that is *Scireburn*; Aldhelm had them ſucceſſively, and not at the ſame time. The abbot was mitred, and had a ſeat in Parliament. At the diſſolution this abbey, which exceeded all in the county in revenues and honour, and was valued at £.803. 17*s*. was purchaſed of the king by Stumpe, an exceeding rich clothier, who filled with looms every corner of the vaſt offices belonging to it, and intended, in Leland's time, to make a ſtreet for clothiers in the back vacant grounds within the town walls. The abbey houſe now belongs to ſir John Ruſhout, and is leaſed to three tenants. At the South-weſt corner of the church-yard ſtands the old pariſh-church, whoſe body was, in Leland's time, taken down, the Eaſt end made a town-hall, and the ſquare Weſt tower a dwelling-houſe. The Eaſt end is now inhabited by poor people, and the tower contains the bells, which the vicar tolls on induction. "There "is a right fair and coſtly piece of worke in the "market place made all of ſtone and curiouſly "vaulted for poor market folks to ſtand dry when "rain comith. There be eight great pillars, and "eight open arches, and the work is eight ſquare, "one great pillar in the middle beareth up the "vault. The men of the town made this piece of "work *in hominum memoria*. Malmsbury hath a "good quik market kept every Saturday[l]." The White Lion inn, oppoſite the church, has the appearance of a monaſtic building. At the South entrance of the town is a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe for women, called St. John's, which Leland ſeems to call "the poor hoſpital where was a nun-"nery about the South bridge." In this building is the preſent town-hall. The ſchool and almſhouſe have each an endowment of £.20. *per annum*. At the Weſt end of the town is Weſtport chapel officiated in; [Q. if Leland's hermitage in the dike of the town at the Weſt end of the old pariſh church]. Robert Jenner, goldſmith of London, built an almſhouſe for eight perſons, and endowed it with £.40. a year[10]. But, the deeds being loſt, this charity is extinct. Leland mentions a chapel or pariſh church to the Eaſt, on a hill out of the South gate, and the late abbot's manor place, and came to a village called *Foſſe*. William of Malmesbury was præcentor and librarian here about the middle of the twelfth century; but ſo little knowledge of him remained among the monks in Leland's time, that only one or two recollected his name, much leſs could they ſhew his tomb[m]. This ſmall borough town gave birth, 1588, to the famous philoſopher Thomas Hobbes, whoſe father was vicar of Weſtport, and who died 1679.

At *Charlton* is a ſeat of the preſent earl of Suffolk and Berks. It was demoliſhed in the civil wars. Two entrenchments of a quadrangle, which is 128 feet by 180, were rebuilt, though not finiſhed, nor inhabited by the preſent earl, who died 1779. The Weſt front is ſaid to be deſigned by Inigo; the hall in the centre is 63 feet by 53, and 40 feet high. Charlton

Thomas Howard, firſt earl of Suffolk, married a daughter of ſir Henry Knevit, knight, of this place. Their ſecond ſon, Thomas, was created earl of Berkſhire, and is anceſtor to the preſent earl of that name[n].

Henry Danvers baron *Dantſey* was, by Charles I. created earl of Danby 1625, and buried at *Dantſey* under a noble monument of white marble. He founded here a free-ſchool and almſhouſe, and the phyſic-garden at Oxford. Upon the attainder of his brother and heir ſir John, the town was given by Charles II. to James duke of York, whoſe ſecond ſon was created baron Dantſey. It was afterwards part Dantſey

[g] Leland, II. f. 26.
[i] De Script.
[10] Gibſon.
[9] Gibſon.
[k] Mon. Ang. I. p. 97.
[m] Leland de Script.
[h] Leland. II. f. 26.
[l] Leland, II. 27.
[n] Dugdale, II. p. 281.

of

of the dower of queen Mary, and ſince the Revolution belonged to the earl of Peterborough [c], but has been lately ſold out of that family.

Bradenſtoke. The Avon bending its courſe ſouthward from hence runs not far from *Bradenſtoke*, the place undoubtedly to which Ethelwold carried his devaſtations A. D. 905, when ravaging from Cricklade he croſſed the Thames [d], took Brithendene, and laid the country waſte as far as Brandeſtok, an eaſy error of the tranſcriber from Bradenſtok. P. Vergil, Speed, and Holinſhed, have erred more egregiouſly in making it *Baſingſtoke* [e]. At this place Walter de Eureux, earl of Roſmar, founded a priory of black canons 1242, to which, after his lady's death, he retired, and was buried in it. Its revenues at the diſſolution were valued at upwards of £. 200. a year [f]. Leland ſaw its ruins on the top of a hill twelve miles from Avon river, four miles from Malmsbury [g]. The greateſt part is entire, and is the ſeat of Paul Methuen, eſquire.

Braden*foreſt*. The foreſt of *Braden*, in Leland's time, was well wooded [h] from Malmsbury to Chippenham.

Calne. *Calne* probably aroſe out of the ruins of a Roman colony on the other ſide of the water near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found.

Calne was a palace of the Weſt Saxon kings, and at the Conqueſt enjoyed, among other privileges, that of never *gelding*. *Caune*, ſays Domeſday [i], *never gelded, ſo that it is not known how many hides are therein.* The name of *Caſtle-field* given to the common field adjoining to the town, and of *Caſtle-ſtreet* to the ſtreet leading thereto, ſhew that here has been formerly a caſtle, though no traces of it are to be ſeen [k]. Huntingdon conſiders the fall of the chamber here as a denunciation of divine vengeance againſt the nobility, who the next year betrayed and murdered their king Edward [l]. Here was an hoſpital of black canons, valued at £. 2. 2*s*. *per annam* [m]. The town ſends two members to parliament.

Bowood. Between Calne and Chippenham is a ſeat of the Marquis of Lanſdown, called *Beauwood*, or *Bowood*, on which he has expended very large ſums of money.

Commerford. Not far from Calne is *Commerford*, which biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes Cynemæppoꝺ of the Saxon Chronicle, where A. D. 800, Ethelmund earl of Mercia (ealꝺoꝛman oꝼ Þiccvm) croſſed over ſome river to meet the Wiltſhire men who there under Weoxtan got the victory, both leaders being ſlain. His lordſhip had before removed it to *Kempsford* in Glouceſterſhire, but as Higden ſays it was out of the bounds of Mercia [n], he thinks this bids fairer to be the place, eſpecially as here are in this neighbourhood remains of a large entrenchment, by which is probably meant Oldbury.

Draicote. Five miles from Chippenham and two from Malmesbury, between both, Leland [o] noted *Draicote*, where ſir Henry Long had a fair manor place and a park, a mile from Avon. It now belongs to ſir James Long, baronet. Dr. Buckeridge, biſhop of Rocheſter and Ely, who died 1631, was born here. Mr. Aubrey in his diſtreſſes found a particular friend in lady Long, and was going to Draicot, when death overtook him about 1700 at Oxford, after having ſpent the earlier part of his life in the illuſtration of our early antiquities and thoſe of this county in particular, of which he was a native, being born about 1625 at *Eaſton Piers* or *Percy*, near Kingſton St. Michael's in Damerham hundred. Eaſton Piers.

Chippenham. Brompton calls *Chippenham* "*urbs*, & villa regia." The Danes fled from Alfred twice hither, where they committed dreadful ravages [p], but gave it up to him in 879. It has a handſome bridge of ſixteen arches over the Avon, was incorporated by queen Mary under a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes [q], and has a good market. Whether the church was built by the Hungerfords or not, Walter lord Hungerford had licence to found a chantry here in the reign of Henry VI. [r]

Stanley. At *Stanley* was a houſe of Ciſtertians, founded firſt by Maud at Lokeſwell in Chippenham foreſt, and removed hither by her ſon Henry II. It was valued at £. 177. [s]. At *Kingſton* St. Michael, north of Chippenham, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before the reign of Henry II. valued at £. 25. [t] Kingſton.

Coſham. *Coſham*, or *Corſham*, derives many privileges from Richard earl of Cornwall, and his ſon Edmund procured for it a market now diſuſed. "Coſham, "a good uplandiſh town, where be ruins of an old "manor place, and thereby a park, wont to be yn "dowage to the queens of England. Mr. Baynton "in queen Anne's days pulled down by licence a "pece of this houſe ſomewhat to help his buildings "at Bromham. Old Mr. Bonehomme told me that "Coſeham appertained to the earldom of Cornwall, "and that Coſham was a manſion place belonging "to it where they ſometime lay. Al the men of "this townlet were bond, ſo that upon a time one "of the earls of Cornwall hearing them ſecretly "lament their fate manumitted them for money, "and gave them the lordſhip of Coſham in copy-"hold to pay a chief rent [u]." Here was a cell to St. Stephen's abbey at Caen, value £. 22. *per ann.* [v] Since the reſtoration Margaret Hungerford built here an almſhouſe and free-ſchool [x]. It is a handſome well-built town, with a good church. Corſham houſe belongs to the Methuens. The foundation of it is aſcribed to William Hollyday, alderman and ſheriff of London, 1648, whoſe daughter intermarried with the Hungerfords. The date of the buildings, in an inſcription on the front, is 1582. The preſent proprietor has much enlarged and beautified it, and erected a gallery 70 feet by 24, for his

[c] Gibſon. Dugdale, II. p. 416.
[d] Cepit Brithendine *& uſque* Brandeſtoke *omnia ſpoliavit.* Bromton, p. 832. Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it "he put to military "execution all Brithendune (i. e. all in Bradon foreſt) as far as Brandeſtoke."
[e] Gibſon. [f] Tanner, p. 595. [g] II. 29.
[h] Leland, Ib. [i] P. 64. b. [k] Gibſon.
[l] P. 204. [m] Tanner, p. 608.
[n] "Ethelmund went out of his own land unto the ford of *Chymerford*." Polychr. V. c. 28. which is a tranſlation of Florence of Worceſter, who calls it *Kimeresford*.
[o] Leland, II. 28. [p] Bromton, p. 809. 811, 812. [q] Gibſon.
[r] Gibſon. Dugdale, II. p. 206. [s] Tanner, p. 600. [t] Ib. p. 603.
[u] Leland, II. 29. [v] Tanner, p. 602. [x] Gibſon.

capital collection of pictures. The park is extenſive.

Caſtlecomb. Leckham. Colerne.

*Caſtlecomb*, North Weſt of Chippenham, came to the Scroopes by marriage [y], as did *Leckham* to the *Mountagues* [z], who now enjoy it. On *Colerne* down on the Foſſe near Wraxhall and Slaughtenford in Bury wood, is *Northwood* camp of eighteen acres, with double works, not Roman, the entrance from Colerne down. In Colerne park is another camp [a].

Northwood *camp.*

Lacock.

*Lacock* nunnery, South Weſt of Chippenham, has one of the moſt entire cloiſters of any private religious houſe in England. The infirmary, chapter-houſe, treaſury, a ſtone tower, with its chapel and the kitchen, were entire 1722 [b]. Its revenues were £. 108. *per annum* [c]. Mr. Talbot poſſeſſed the ſite by inheritance from ſir Henry Sherington, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. William Davenport, eſq. took the name and arms of Talbot 1778. It is inhabited at preſent by the counteſs dowager of Shrewſbury. The foundreſs, widow of William Longſpe, earl of Sarum, her ſecond ſon Richard, canon of Saliſbury, and her third ſon Stephen, earl of Ulſter and juſtice of Ireland, were buried in the choir [d]. Leland [e] mentions "a field by Lacok, "called *Silver field*, where men find much Roman "money."

The Nuns' boiler was, in 1761, on a pedeſtal in the garden by way of vaſe; the part of the cloiſter, which ſhould have been under the new hall, is deſtroyed; the roof of the hall is ornamented with the arms of the family joined together with a ſtucco cordage; the chapel is indecorouſly laid open to the garden, which, in ſome meaſure, expoſes to the weather the tombſtones, which have inſcriptions on them much abbreviated. There were not any paintings on the remaining parts of the cloiſters, which had been lately repaired. The foundreſs Ela, counteſs of Saliſbury, has a flat ſtone over her. The trough is in being; the houſe is quite moderniſed. In the ſtudy is preſerved the original regiſter of the nunnery, in two volumes 4to. or large 8vo. The hall is ornamented with the foundreſs and her huſband, and other figures (ſome emblematical) in niches in the walls; but, Longſpee, earl of Saliſbury, is repreſented with a long ſpear inſtead of a long ſword. The large barn is ſtanding; the gardens are very wet and ſwampy.

*Spy* park is the ſeat of ſir Edward Bayntun, bart. on a hill.

"From Coſeham to Haſelbyri about a 2. mile, "I left on the left hand on the top of a little hill an "hermitage within a litle as I turned down to Haſlebyri. "Haſelbyri. The manor place of Haſelbyri ſtond-"ith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a ſimple "building before that old Mr. Bonhomme's father "did build there. The Bonhommes afore that "time dwellid by Lacock upon Avon [e]."

*Devizes* is called by Matthew of Weſtminſter, *Viſæ*; by Walter Hemingford, *Wiſæ*; by Leland [f], *The Vies*; and ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the *diviſion* of it between the king and the biſhop of Saliſbury, or, as Dr. Stukeley fancies, from the laſt ſyllable of its Roman name PUNCTUOBICE. Whether it was built by Dunwallo, or poſſeſſed by the Romans before his time, is uncertain. The ſingle trenched camp, called *Roundway caſtle*, on the edge of Roundway hill [g], overlooking the town, favours the latter ſuppoſition; and beſides innumerable quantities of Roman coins and urns found in its neighbourhood [h], there was diſcovered, between three ſtones covered with a Roman brick, 1714, a whole ſet of twenty-one braſs penates, which were learnedly illuſtrated and engraved by Dr. Muſgrave in his Belgium Britannicum. Dr. Walker, in his notes on Spelman's Life of Alfred [i], on the authority of tradition, aſcribes the caſtle of Devizes to him: and Dr. Stukeley poſitively to the Romans [k]. But the earlieſt account we have of it in our hiſtorians is, that it was the work of Roger, biſhop of Sarum. Matthew Paris ſays it was the moſt ſplendid caſtle in Europe, and Holinſhed calls this the ſtrongeſt hold in England, ſo that Robert Fitz Hubert, who poſſeſſed himſelf of it in the war between Stephen and Maud [l], boaſted he could, by its means, be maſter of all the country between London and Wincheſter: but he was ſoon ſurprized and hanged. The government of it was committed to ſome of the firſt nobility, and here Hubert de Burgh was confined in the reign of Henry III.

Devizes. Puncto-bice. Round-way caſtle.

Leland [m] gives this account of the caſtle: that it ſtood "on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town ſtately "advanced on an high ground, defended partly by "nature partly by dikes. It was made by Roger "biſhop of Saliſbury and treaſurer to the king, and "ſuch a piece of caſtle work ſo coſtly and ſtrongly "was never afore nor ſince ſet up by any biſhop of "England. The keep or dungeon on an hill caſt "up by hand is a piece of work of incredible coſt." [It is now a garden.] "There appeared in the gate "ſix or ſeven places for portcullices, and much "goodly building was in it." It was then ruined; "part of the front of the towers of the gate of the "keep, and the chapel in it, were carried full "unprofitably to build Mr. Bainton's place at Brom-"ham ſcant three miles off, and divers goodly "towers in the outer wall were going to ruin; the "principal gate leading into the town was yet of "great ſtrength, and had places for ſeven or eight "portcullices. There was a fair park by the caſtle."

The town, which in Leland's time was "moſtly "occupied of clothiers," and conſiſted of one handſome ſtreet, with a celebrated market, now contains two ſtreets, and two pariſhes, and is a populous corporation governed by a mayor, has a good market, and carries on a conſiderable cloathing trade.

[y] Mag. Brit. vi. p. 76. [z] Gibſon. [a] Aubrey.
[b] Hearne's Antiquities of Glaſtonbury, p. 331, 332. [c] Tanner, p. 606.
[d] Dugdale's Bar. I. p. 77. [e] Leland, It. II. 29.
[f] It. VII. 66. [g] Aubrey.
[h] Account of ſome found 1669 by Mr. Clerk, Phil. Tranſ. N° 268. [i] P. 122.
[k] In a MS note, in his Itinerary, he ſeems to aſcribe it to *Divitiacus*, king of the Gauls, who had a great command in Britain and Belgium, and ſeems to have given his name to this place on his frontier.
[l] Malmſbury, Hiſt. Nov. p. 105. [m] VII. 66.

In

In the civil wars of the laſt century the earl of Marlborough and Sir Ralph Hopton were beſet here by ſir William Waller, who, in attacking a party of cavalry coming to their relief on Roundway hill, was repulſed with great loſs July 13, 1648.

Mr. Aubrey makes the South ſide of Roundway caſtle (in which Waller encamped on this occaſion) 140 paces long, the North 160, the Weſt 37, and the Eaſt 150: two entrances on the Eaſt, and one on the Weſt. He adds, that the tumps at the angles are higher and bigger than the reſt of the rampart. This is the little ſquare camp on the edge of *Blagdon* hill, deſcribed by Dr. Stukeley[n] as if unfiniſhed, or made for but a ſmall time, three ſides being defended by the ſteepneſs of the hill, and the fourth by a ſlight vallum.

Oldbury caſtle. *Oldbury caſtle*, on Cherhill, a great rude ſquariſh camp, with double works, ſeems to be its antagoniſt[o]. Dr. Stukeley, who has engraved a plan of this great and ſtrong Roman camp, as he calls it, ſays it is but ſlightly fortified on the North and Weſt, where the ſteepneſs of the hill rendered it inacceſſible: but on the other two ſides is double ditched, having but one entrance, which is to the Eaſt, and fortified with a return of the outer ditch and inner rampart. There is alſo a ditch acroſs the middle, as if it had been enlarged[p].

Blakemore foreſt. "The foreſt of *Blakemore* lay in a bottom to-"wards North Weſt not far from Devizes, and "*Bromeham* hall was in a bottom about three miles "off[q]."

Stert wood. At *Stert* wood, near Devizes, to the South, Mr. Aubrey places a great treble work on a hill[r]. He

Rybury. mentions alſo a camp at *Rybury* on St. *Anne*'s hill, which is north-eaſt of Devizes, and a ſmall Roman

Alton. camp above *Alton* *.

Heddington. *Heddington*, a village about eight miles ſouth of Devizes, appears to have been a Roman ſtation by foundations of houſes dug up there for a mile together, and many ſilver and copper imperial coins found there; ſome of which are in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, and others in that of the Royal Society. Theſe circumſtances joined to its ſituation on the road between Bath and Marlborough, induced

Verlucio. Dr. Walker[s] to fix here the VERLUCIO of Antoninus, fifteen miles from *Aquæ Solis*, and twenty from *Cunetio*, Marlborough. Dr. Stukeley[t] concurs with him, and makes Bath twenty miles from Verlucio. But Hedington being twelve from Bath and ten from Marlborough, to which laſt a well-preſerved and conſpicuous Roman road leads from it, profeſſor Ward[u] places *Verlucio* in this neigh-

Leckham. bourhood at *Leckham*. This road accurately deſcribed in the 6th journey of Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, I. p. 133, 136, and afterwards in his Abury, pp. 26, 30, 32, and 43, Pl. IX. XXI. proceeds viſibly nearly weſt to Heddington, but on the weſt ſide of it immediately became obliterated by agriculture. Four or five antient camps are alſo to be ſeen within a mile or two of the village. If we continue the line weſt, *ideally*, its courſe, tending towards *Aquæ ſolis*, or Bath, at about two miles diſtant, juſt before croſſing the preſent turnpike road from Devizes to Chippenham, is a ſpot where, 1765[v], was diſcovered a Roman teſſelated pavement, which ſtill continues nearly unimpaired a foot under the ſurface of an arable field in Bromham pariſh, formerly part of the park, and repreſents a military figure of great ſize, armed with a ſpear. Round this ſpot the plough turns up fragments of Roman tile near an inch thick, and croſſed with diagonal furrows[w]. Tracing the road in the imagination, about two miles farther weſtward, they find at *Buſhy marſh*, about four miles eaſt from Hedington, the aſſumed Verlucio, abundant fragments of coarſe red unglazed pottery, and the bed of clay is ſtill plentiful and good. On both ſides of the line of direction, in the lands of Bromham, Chitway, &c. are found many heaps of iron ſlags, ſome very near, others more remote, ſtill to be ſeen, and the ploughed grounds covered with ſcattered pieces to a great extent, and the ore[x] whence they were extracted ſtill abounds in the neighbourhood. The college of *Fabri* mentioned on the epitaph of Julius Vitalis, who was one of them, *(fabricienſis)* and buried at their expence, may have been workers at theſe forges.

We muſt not confound this Heddington with *Edingdon*, or *Eddingdon*, in Whorwalſdown hundred.

Edingdon. "The church and manor of *Hedingdon*, a village "and priorie, two miles from Brokhall, were an-"tiently a prebend of Rumſey abbey, Hants[y]." Biſhop Edindon, 1347, built a new church, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and twelve miniſters, whereof part were prebendaries, afterwards, at the deſire of the Black Prince, changed to Bonhommes 1358. Its revenues amounted at the diſſolution to between four and five hundred pounds a year[z]. Ayſcough, biſhop of Salisbury, was murdered by Cade's mob at Edindon juſt after ſaying maſs[a]. "There was of very ancient time an old

Brook hall. "manor place where *Brookehall* is now, and part of it "yet appeareth, but the new building that is there "is of the erecting of the lord ſteward unto king "Henry VII. The windows be full of rudders, "peradventure it was his badge or token of the "admiraltye. There is a fair park, but no great "large thing. In it be a great number of very fair "and fine grained oaks apt to ſele houſes[b]."

* Several camps noticed by Mr. Aubrey do not appear in the general ſurvey of this county by Andrews and Drury, but as it is well known he undertook to collect materials for a hiſtory of the county, of which "An Eſſay towards a Deſcription of the North "Diviſion" remains ſtill in MS. in the Aſhmolean muſeum, and was made uſe of by Biſhop Gibſon, they are noticed here on his authority. Cultivation may have defaced ſome of the ſmall ones. The abſtract of his "Monumenta Britannica" by Mr. Hutchins, of which ſee "Britiſh Topography," II. p. 369. 370, note[g], has furniſhed the account of the ſeveral camps inſerted here.

[n] It. I. p. 136. [o] Aubrey. [p] It. I. p. 133. pl. 42.
[q] Leland, It. VII. 67. [r] Ubi ſup. [s] On Spelman's life of Alfred, p. 33.
[t] It. I. p. 136. [u] Horſley, p. 140.
[v] Between twenty and thirty years after Dr. Stukeley publiſhed his Abury. Antiq. Soc. minutes, which add a Roman bath.
[w] Such have been turned up in the ſite of Verulam and other ſtations. [x] Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 472. 648.
[y] Leland, It. VII. 67. This prebendary does not appear in Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 896, who makes it a curacy to the college of Bonhommes, to which Imcer St. Giles was a prebend, now a lay fee.
[z] Tanner, p. 610. Leland, It. VI. 51. VII. 67. [a] Godwin. Leland, VII. 66. [b] Leland, VII. 67. a.

South

Steeple Lavington.

South from Edindon is *Steeple* or *Eaſt Lavington*, commonly called *Market Lavington*, from its great corn-market on Wedneſdays. 25 Henry VI. 1457, William Beauchamp, firſt Lord St. Amand, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chantry of the chapel of this place, and died ſeiſed of the manor of *Cheping* Lavington, co. Wilts, which epithet being ſynonymous to the other, proves that this market is of at leaſt three hundred years ſtanding. The manor lately belonged to Mountague earl of Abingdon, as did alſo the adjoining village of *Weſt* or *Biſhop's Lavington*, where his lordſhip had a pleaſant ſeat, with a park, by inheritance from his father, who married Eleanora, daughter of ſir Henry Lee by Ann his wife, to whom it deſcended as heireſs of the Danvers and Dantſeys, lords of this manor for many generations, two of whom founded and liberally endowed the freeſchool and almſhouſes here [c]. Steeple Lavington belongs at preſent to Mr. Vince, and Biſhop's Lavington to the duke of Marlborough. In the latter pariſh is *Littleton Pannell*, now an obſcure village, antiently the lordſhip of the Paganels or Paynells, of whom John obtained for it the privilege of a market 12 E. II. [d]

Biſhop's Lavington.

Littleton Pannell.

Were r.

Weſtbury.

The Avon next receives the *Were*, a ſmall river running not far from *Weſtbury*, "a ſmall market "town, the head town of the hundred to whom "it giveth name. Ther is a large church. The "town ſtandeth by clothiers [e]." It is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, and probably, ſays biſhop Gibſon, aroſe out of the ruins of a Roman ſtation half a mile to the north of it, where quantities of Roman coins have been found, but where he diſcovered this ſtation is not eaſy to ſay. Here Dr. Gale, in his comment on Antoninus, p. 154, places VERLUCIO, in which he is ſupported only by the name of *Were*, which Holinſhed gives to the rivulet. The name of Weſtbury is purely Saxon, derived probably from its being one of the conſiderable towns in the Weſt, or from its ſituation *Weſt* from a *burgh* or Roman ſtation; as they called Selwood foreſt in its neighbourhood Ƿeſtanpvðv, the *Weſtern Wood* by way of eminence, and in ſome copies of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 50, Ƿeſtan ſelepuda [f]. In Weſtbury church is a monument for ſir James Ley lord Ley of Ley, in the county of Devon, who died 1628. He was lord chief juſtice of Ireland and England, and created by Charles I. earl of Marlborough, which title was held by his only ſon, and became extinct in his brother 1680 [g].

Leigh.

Near this place is a village called *Leigh* or *Ley*, which is moſt probably the place where king Alfred encamped the night before he attacked the Danes at Edindon. The Saxon Chronicle calls it Iglea, or Æglea, Aſſer *Acglea*, Florence of Worceſter *Ecglea*. This biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes an eaſy miſtake for *æt Lay*. Here is alſo a field called *Courtfield*, with a garden adjoining, ſurrounded by a moat, and tradition ſays here was a palace of one of the Saxon kings. This may be the Ƿic of the Saxon Chronicle, which means merely a place. *Clay hill*, by the ſound, might bid fair to be this *Eglea*. Biſhop Gibſon objects that we can hardly ſuppoſe Alfred, when intending to ſurprize the enemy, would pitch his tent on ſo conſpicuous an eminence. It is more likely he marched along the vale then overſpread with woods (as now with corn) being part of Selwood foreſt. Beſides, Clay hill ſhews no marks of fortifications, and is too far from the place where the battle was fought near Edindon, in the field between the town and *Bratton caſtle* [h]. But in fact there is on Clay hill a ſmall circular camp double-trenched, and its diſtance is not ſo great from Bratton caſtle but that Alfred could march from one to the other in twenty-four hours [i]. This laſt, no doubt, was the fortification to which the Danes fled, and held out a ſiege of fourteen days. It is ſituate on the point of a high hill, commanding all the country, and is double-ditched on the ſouth and north ſides with very deep trenches [j]. It has two entrances from the ſouth-eaſt to the plain, and from the north-eaſt to Edindon, both guarded by a redoubt: on the weſt ſide is a ſpring. It is oval, 350 paces long by near 200 broad, and its area 23 or 24 acres [k]. Near the middle is a large oblong barrow 60 paces long, under which have been found many human ſkulls and bones mixed with ſtags' horns, fragments of urns, and pieces of iron weapons, and millſtones like the modern Scotch quernes, ſixteen and eighteen inches diameter, mentioned in Dan. Pococke's notes on the Britannia, 1734, or 7. Under the ſouth ſide, within the trenches, is a circular mound of earth, made in the laſt century, called the *Table*, with a kind of horſeſhoe in the centre. The ſoil of this hill is chalk abounding with petrefactions, belemnites, ſpines of echini, &c. On the ſouth-weſt face of the hill is a moſt curious monument unnoticed by biſhop Gibſon: a white horſe in a walking attitude cut out of the chalk, fifty-four feet high from his toe to his cheſt, and to the tip of his ear near one hundred feet high, and from ear to tail one hundred feet long: an undoubted memorial of this important victory, and ſimilar to that by which Alfred commemorated his firſt great victory in Berkſhire eight years before. The whole of this figure is hollowed out of the chalk, and not marked with outlines ſo hollowed, as Mr. Wiſe ſeems to inſinuate the Berkſhire horſe is. I am ſurprized this very learned inveſtigator of theſe kind of monuments among us ſhould doubt the antiquity of this horſe, which ſo exactly correſponds with the other both in execution and intention, and repreſent it as of modern make within memory. As I could find no ſuch tradition when I ſurveyed it, 1772, he muſt have been miſled to confound the *ſcouring* as they call it with the original making. The victory commemorated by this horſe was much more conſiderable than the other won by Alfred. In the former he acted only as his brother Ethelred's lieutenant. In this he was not only commander in chief but king of England; his affairs were in a moſt critical ſituation, and the Danes maſters of his kingdom. From the top

Pl. IX.

White horſe

Pl. XVII.

[c] Gibſon.
[d] Gibſon. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 433.
[e] Leland, VII. 67. b.
[f] Gibſon.
[g] Dugdale, II. p. 451.
[h] Gibſon.
[i] Saxon Chronicle, p. 85.
[j] Gibſon.
[k] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. He ſays on the South it is double-ditched, on the North naturally fortified by the declivity of the hill. See Holland before p. 89, note [k].

of this hill is one of the moſt beautiful cultivated proſpects.

Steeple Aſhton. "*Steeple Aſheton* is a praty litle market town, and "hath praty buylding. It ſtandyth much by "clothiers. There is in it a very fair church "builded in the mind of men now living. The "ſpired ſteeple of ſtone is very fair and highe, and "of that it is called Steeple Aſheton. Robert Longe, "clothier, builded the north iſle, Walter Lucas, "clothier, the ſouth iſle, of their proper coſts. "The abbey of Rameſey in Hamptonſhire had "both parſonage impropriate and the whole lord-"ſhip. Sir Thomas Semar hathe it now of the "king almoſt with the whole hundred of *Horwell*, "alias *Whorweldown*, with much fair woods[l]." The ſpire of this church, wood covered with lead, was damaged and beat down by lightning 1670, and a ſecond time 1675[m]. In this pariſh, on a common, is cut in the ground a circular maze 64 feet diameter[n], the central circle eight feet, formed on the principle of thoſe in Dorſet, Eſſex, &c. and tradition makes it a work of the ſhepherds for their amuſement in running it, which the boys ſtill do.

Trowbridge. *Trowbridge* ſeems rather a corruption of *Trolbridge*, and it is ſo written in a MS compendium of Geoffrey of Monmouth, which makes Molmutius its founder. A tithing and liberty in the pariſh and a large common near it have the name of *Trowle*. The caſtle was clean down in Leland's time, except two of its ſeven great towers: the earls of Sarum were lords of this place, then the dukes of Lancaſter, and in his time the earl of Hertford[o]. Now the court of the duchy of Lancaſter is annually held in this town about Michaelmas[p]. Leland writes it *Throughbridge* and *Thorough-bridge*, as if from the Were running *thorough* the bridge of three ſtone arches here. "It ſtands on a rokky hill, is well builded of "ſtone, and flouriſheth by drapery. James Terumber, "a very rich clothier, built a notable fair houſe here, "which he left to two chantry prieſts in the church, "and a little almſhouſe by the church for ſix poor "people at three pence *per* week each. The church "is lightſome and fair. The caſtelle ſtood on the "ſouth ſide of the town; it is now clene down. "Ther wer in it ſeven great toures, whereof pieces "of two yet ſtand. There is a fair place for mar-"ketmen to ſtond yn the hart of the toun, and this "is made eight ſquare, and a pillar in the midſt, "as there is one made in Malmeſbury far fairer "than this[q]." One of the Seymours was created baron Trowbridge.

adford. *Bradford* is one of the moſt conſiderable cloathing towns. "It ſtandith on the clining of a ſlaty "rock, is made al of ſtone, and hath a meetly "good market ons a week[r]." It has a bridge of nine arches over the Avon, at the end of which was an hoſpital of royal foundation[s]. St. Aldhelm founded a monaſtery here, over which he preſided when he was made biſhop of Sherborn 705[t]. King Etheldred gave it to Shafteſbury abbey A. D. 1001, to which its parſonage, worth £. 50. *per annum*, was appropriated[u], after which time we hear no more of it. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes. In a ſynod held at this town Dunſtan was elected biſhop of Worceſter A. D. 959[x].

Three miles north-weſt of it, at *Monkton Farley*, Monkton Farley. Hugh de Bohun, A. D. 1115, founded a Cluniac priory ſubject to Lewes, valued at £. 153. [y]. It was granted to ſir Edward Seymour, viſcount Beauchamp, whoſe family ſtill enjoy it, and have a ſeat there. The foundation of the chancel was opened 1744, and three flat ſtones diſcovered, a fourth with the figure and epitaph of prior Lawrence, and in the north angle, an altar tomb, with the inſcription Pl. IX. on its ſurface, now at Lacock, to be read thus:

*Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chat bonitate refertus,*
*Qui cum Brontona dedit hic perplurima dona.*

This inſcription was repeated in Roman characters.

Before the ſteps of the altar was a tomb with a ſkeleton upwards of ſix feet high, and on the lid of the tomb his figure with a lion at his feet. A grave on the north ſide of the altar, ſuppoſed to have been in the church-yard by a yew-tree further on, contained ſome bones of the lower part of a body, and on the ſouth ſide was the floor of a ſmall chapel, about ten feet ſquare. About twenty years before three plain tombs and a heap of bones had been found more to the ſouth[z].

At *Holt*, north-eaſt of Bradford, is a mineral water[a]. Holt.

*Longleat*, north-eaſt of Warminſter, is ſaid to have been the firſt well-built houſe in the kingdom. It was begun 1567 by ſir *John Thynne* on the ſite of the diſſolved priory purchaſed by him of ſir John Horſey, 32 Henry VIII. was twelve years in building, and coſt £. 8000. It is 220 feet in front and 180 on each ſide, and contains one of the fineſt portrait galleries in England. *Thomas* Thynne, fourth in deſcent from ſir John Thynne of this place, was created 1682, 34 Charles II. Viſcount *Weymouth*, which title is ſtill enjoyed by the deſcendants of his younger brother Henry-Frederic, whoſe great grandſon *Thomas* was the third viſcount, created marquis of Bath, 1789, and dying 1796, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*. The priory here founded for black canons by ſir John Vernon being ruinous was annexed to Henton priory, co. Somerſet[b]. Longleat

At *Maiden Bradley* Manaſſer Biſſet, ſewer to Henry II. founded an hoſpital for leprous women under the care of ſome ſecular brother or prieſt, which Herbert biſhop of Saliſbury changed to Auſtin canons. One of the three heirs general of Biſet builded "an hoſpital at Maiden Bradley to a priory Maiden Bradley.

[l] Leland, VII. 67.
[m] Aubrey, ubi ſup. Account under a print of the church by Ellis after Dore, 1761. See in Phil. Tranſ. lxiii. art. 29. the effects of lightning on the vicarage houſe and perſons in it 1772.
[n] Stukeley, It. I. p. 137.
[o] Leland, II. f. 31, 32, 33.
[p] Gibſon.
[q] Leland, II. 31, 32. In VII. 67. he ſpells it *Trougbridge* and *Trowghbridge*.
[r] Ib. II. 30.
[s] Ib. II. 31. Tanner, p. 812.
[t] Leland, Ib.
[u] Ib. Tanner, p. 592.
[x] Spelman's Concil. p. 431. & aut. ibi cit.
[y] Tanner, p. 569.
[z] Gent. Mag. XIV. p. 139, 271. MS. letter from William Evett to Dr. Ducarel, dated Chippenham, May 28, 1744. Archæol. II. Pl. xiii.
[a] See the cures performed by it in two pamphlets 1723 and 1731. 8vo.
[b] Tanner, p. 607.

" of chanons; ſhe being a lazar gave her part of " the town of Kidderminſter *in pios uſus* [c]." This might be the tradition at Kidderminſter; but the eſtate of the Biſets did not come to females till many years after this religious houſe was built, which was originally an hoſpital for leprous women, whoſe relief ſeems to have been the principal view of the foundation; the prieſts firſt and afterwards the regular canons were added to be ſubſervient to them, being called *Procuratores mulierum* [d], though in proceſs of time the prior and convent ſeem to have got the whole government of the houſe and its revenues [e], and to have dropt the ſiſters, who are firſt named in the old deeds. Manaſſer Biſſet gave theſe leprous women the manor of Bradley, *pro Alicia uxore ſua de cujus hereditate manerium illud eſt*; ſo that his wife was an heireſs and probably Leland's lazar. Mr. Camden ſeems miſtaken in making Manaſſer Biſet's daughter the leper and foundreſs of an hoſpital diſtinct from her father's priory [f]. The revenues of the priory were £.200. a year.

The duke of Somerſet has here a plain modern houſe with a park.

Sir Edmund Ludlow, father of Col. Edmund Ludlow, had a ſeat in this pariſh. His ſon was born here 1620, and died in Switzerland 1693.

Mr. Collinſon tranſmitted a celt from Mr. Crocker, of Frome, found in a fence ditch at *Horningham* common, north of this place, 4 inches $\frac{6}{10}$ long, 2 inches broad at edge, and $\frac{2}{10}$ inch at baſe, and of the ſame thickneſs, weight 1 oz. 7 d. 17 gr. It was found probably on a Roman ſtation, from the many encampmeuts on the neighbouring hills, and various tumuli, and an extenſive teſſelated pavement lately diſcovered at Warminſter not far from the place.

Stourton. *John*, ſon of William Stourton and Elizabeth Moyne, was created lord Stourton 20 Henry VI. which title ſtill continues in the family: *Charles* being the 14th and preſent lord.

" The lord Stourton's place ſtondeth on a mean " hill, the ſoil thereof being ſtony. This manor " place hath two courts, the front of the inner court " magnificent and high, embattled caſtle like. " There is a park among hills joining on the maner " place. The river of Stour riſith there of ſix foun- " tains, whereof three be on the north ſide of the " park hard within the pale; the other three be north " alſo, but without the pale. The lord Stourton " giveth theſe ſix fountains in his arms [g];" and the bend expreſſes the park pale.

Mr. Pope's inſcription under the figure of the ſleeping nymph in the grotto, where the deep ſpring riſes, is well known. The water dripping through the roof forms beautiful incruſtations. Over the water, which is forty feet deep, is thrown a bridge of one arch, the ſpan of which is eighty feet at the head.

The eſtate was purchaſed by Henry Hoare, eſq; ſon of ſir Richard Hoare, lord mayor of London, whoſe deſcendant has here a charming natural ſpot, a happy mixture of wood and water, not crowded with buildings, incircled with a noble terrace ſeven miles long, crowned by a lofty triangular tower in honour of Alfred, whoſe buſt is placed in the middle of the aſcent up it. The antient croſs from Briſtol ſurmounted by a gilt ſun is placed at the entrance of the walks. Lord Orford compares theſe gardens with Milton's Eden on a different ſcale [h]. The houſe is adorned with a good collection of pictures, particularly exquiſite portraits of ſome diſtinguiſhed Italian family, &c. found in a cabinet that formerly belonged to Pope Sixtus V.

In Stourton church is a monument for William ſecond lord, who died 1522, and his lady Thomaſine, with their figures recumbent. In the windows are painted ſome hand-barrows, which they pretend were uſed by Botolph Stourton, whom they make nine feet and a half high, to carry off his dead when he fought the Conqueror on Bonhomme down. The Stourton arms are in the windows in two places (1789), and carved in ſtone over the porch door. A monument for Henry Hoare, eſq. commemorates many large charities. He bought the eſtate of the Stourtons, and was father of Henry who formed the gardens. The pleaſure grounds near the houſe contain 200 acres, but, including all the plantations, 2000.

" There is on an hill a little without Stourton a " grove, and in it a very pretty place called Bon- " homes, builded of late by lord Stourton. Bon- " homes of Wiltſhire, of the antienter houſe of the " Bonehomes there, is lorde of it [i]."

*Hindon* is a mean market and borough town, a Hind chapel to Eaſt Knoyle, memorable only for its venality; but this charge has been done away for the laſt twenty years. Holland ſays it had a remarkable quick market. The greateſt part of the town was deſtroyed by fire 1754.

Not far from Hindon is *Fonthill*, the ſeat of the Fon late Mr. Beckford, who took down one built by Inigo Jones, and, the new one being afterwards burnt, rebuilt it in a handſome manner, as alſo the pariſh church.

*Chilmark*, another neighbouring village, noted for Chil its quarries.

*Eaſt Knoyle* gave birth to Sir Chriſtopher Wren Eaſt 1632. He died 1723.

From hence the ſouthern limit of the county goes to *Mere*, a ſmall village, probably ſo called from Mere Mœna, *bounds*, *limits*, viz. of the three counties of Wilts, Somerſet, and Dorſet. Bleaching of thread was carried on here 1789. Sir Francis Cottington lord treaſurer and baron Hanworth was born near Mere, and died abroad 1650. Cloſe to the town is a large double hill called the Caſtle hill. In the neighbourhood of this town and Stourton are four entrenchments, one of which, to the north-weſt, in Stourton park, is double-trenched, and another, circular and double-ditched, called *Old Caſtle* [k], on the top of a high hill called by Leland [l] *Whiteſhete hill*, half a mile from Stourton; probably a camp of the Danes in one of the three battles at Pen, A.D. 658, 1001, and 1016. The other two more diſtant in the lordſhip.

Biſhop Gibſon ſays the peculiarity of the river Dev *Dever* is not now to be heard of; not ſo Dr. Stukeley. " The *Dyver*, paſſing under ground, runs by

[c] Leland, It. IV. 182. [d] Idem, Collect. I. p. 84. Madox, Formul. p. 32. [e] Madox, Ib.
[f] Tanner, p. 601. n. [g] Leland, It. VII. 78. [h] Anecdotes of Painting, IV. p. 127.
[i] Leland, It. 78. [k] Aubrey. [l] Leland, VII. p. 78.

" Yarnbury,

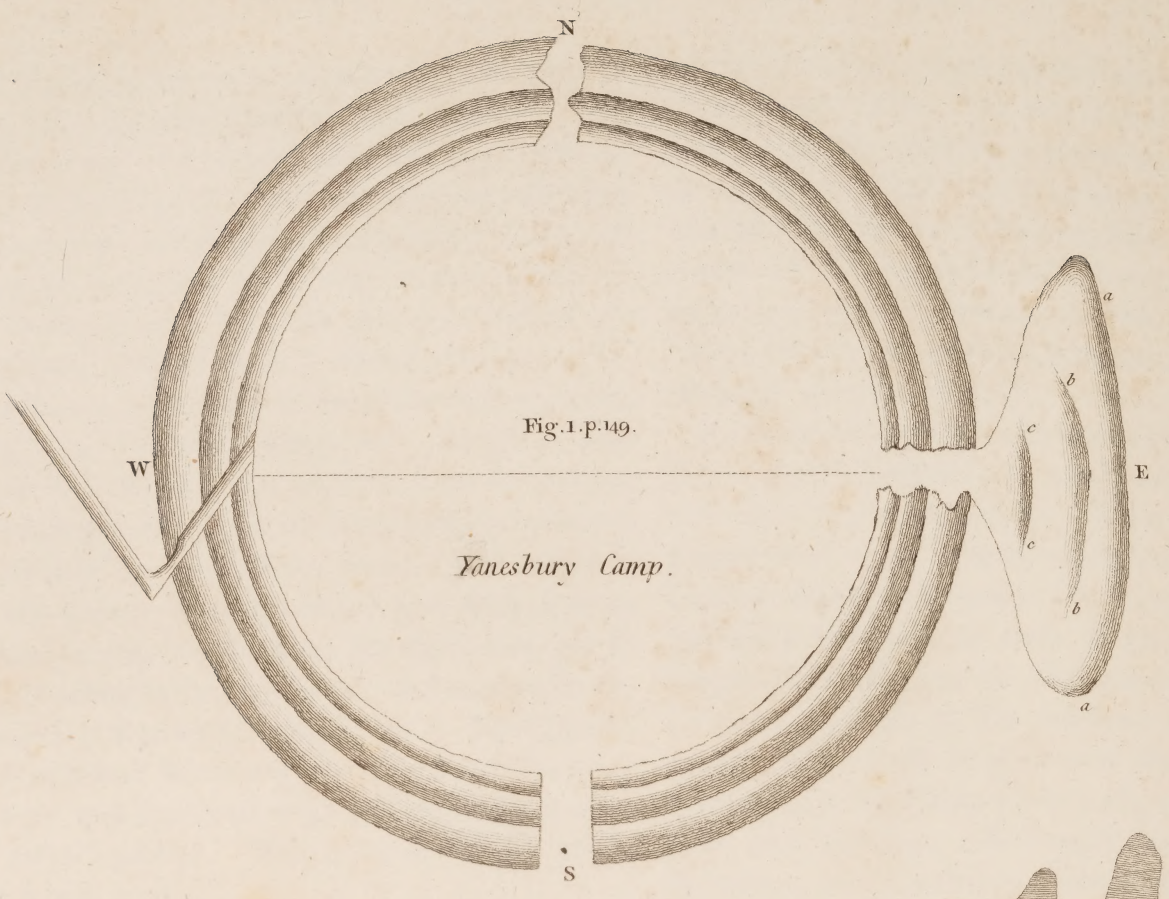



Fig.1.p.149.

*Yanesbury Camp.*

Fig.2.p.159.

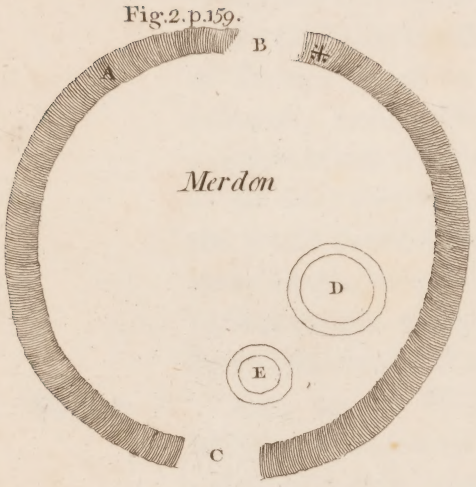



Fig.7. p.161.

*at Windmill Hill.*

Fig.6.p.161

*Clerendon*

Fig.4.p.154.

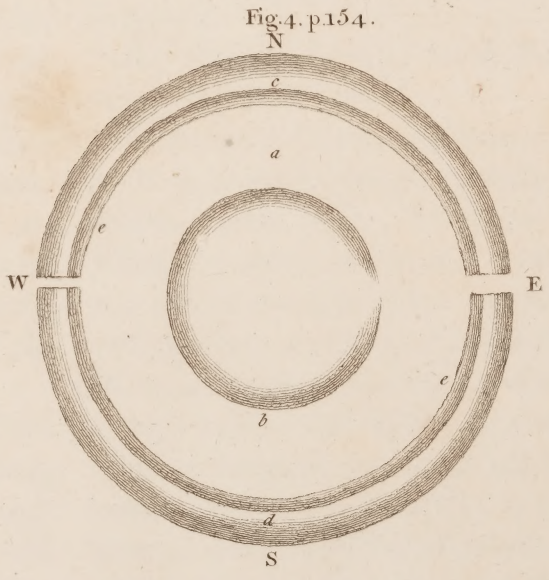
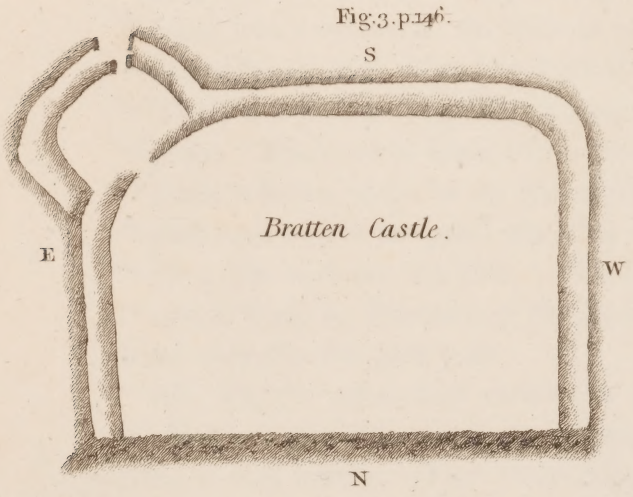



Fig.3.p.146.



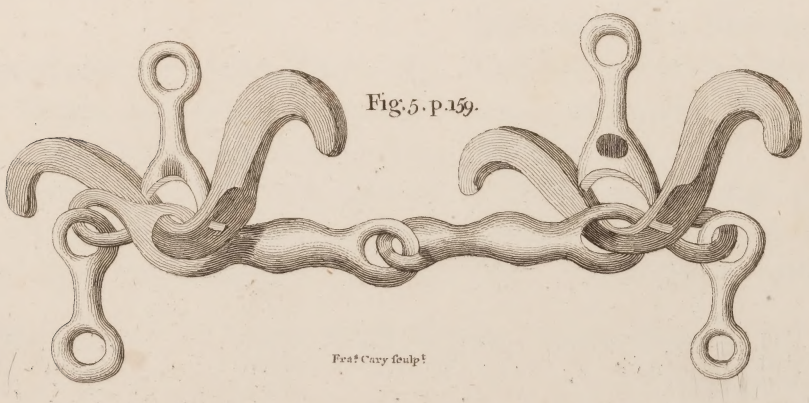



Fig.5.p.159.

Fra.s Cary fculp.t

"Yarnbury, a vaſt Roman camp, where ſome think "is Veſpaſian name[m]." It gives name to four villages, and may be derived from the Saxon Dyrnan to *dive*.

Warminſter. Leland[n] calls Warminſter "a principal market "for corn." It gives name to an hundred. We find no mention of it in the Saxon times. Concerning the ſituation of VERLUCIO ſee before. On the downs north-eaſt of the town are two camps about a mile and a half aſunder; the northern double-trenched called *Battlesbury*, a moſt ſtupendous work, incloſing about thirty acres; the entrances eaſt and weſt. The banks are of a wonderful height, in ſome places treble, ſome double, ſome ſingle. Roman coins, ſome of the firſt Conſtantine, have been found in it. Nearer to Warminſter is a high conical hill, called *Cop heap*. About the 85th mile ſtone, between Aveſbury and Heytſbury, is *Aubrey caſtle*, a circular entrenchment, a mile round, in part treble-ditched, the inner one very deep. A fair is kept in it on the 4th of October. From this place a chain of entrenchments may plainly be traced for nine or ten miles towards Marlborough, and about four miles of Pitmead, on a riſing ground called *Sutton Common*, is a circular level plain, about 30 yards over, incloſed by a bank four feet high with entrances from the Eaſt and Weſt, and great numbers of Roman coins have been found at different times near all theſe ſpots. The ſouthern of the two ramparts beforementioned is ſquare, ſingle-trenched, incloſing about twenty acres, called *Scratchbury*, with a barrow in it probably Roman[o], between Depford Inn and Warminſter, oppoſite to Norton.

In *Pitmead*, a common field near two miles Eaſt from Warminſter, were found, 1786, three teſſelated pavements, one circular in a ſquare, the ſecond a very beautiful border, fifty-ſix feet by four. Being left open for the inſpection of the curious, one farmer Knight of Norton came and carried this laſt away in ſacks to pave a ſummer-houſe, whereby it was totally deſtroyed. The third is the moſt ſtriking, formed in various figures, a border incloſing the figure of a woman with a hare ſitting at her feet, which was taken up entire and conveyed to Longleat, where it is ſtill preſerved[p]. A wall and the terraced floor of a hypocauſt, with flues and burnt wood in them, was diſcovered weſt of the firſt border. An iron ſtar and ring, an ivory ſtylus, and part of a horn, pieces of beautiful black pottery and glaſs, with bones and ſculls of men and animals, a coin of the latter Claudius, and ſome burnt corn in a hollow ſtone, have alſo been dug up. Mrs. Downes of Warminſter opened one of the barrows at the other end of the meadow oppoſite Norton, and found in it an urn full of human bones, and near them wrought tiles, Roman bricks, &c.

Heyteſbury. At *Heytesbury* Robert lord Hungerford and his wife Margaret founded an hoſpital for a warden, twelve poor men and one poor woman about 1470, which ſtill ſubſiſts, well endowed, with the addition of a ſubwarden, who reads daily prayers to the poor people, who are nominated by the lord of the manor of Heightsbury[q]. It was burnt, with great part of the town, 176., and rebuilt 1769. The church was collegiate before 1300[r]; only one defaced monument of its lords remains[s]. It is now a neat town with many good houſes of clothiers. Mr. Acourt's houſe, rebuilt about fourteen years ago, is in a ſmall park at the entrance of the town.

Dunſhot. Waldſbury. *Dunſhot*, or *Dunſhat*, and *Waldsbury*, or *Woldsby*, are two camps on Saliſbury plain. The firſt of theſe is oppoſite to Yaneſbury on the other ſide of the water, ſingle-ditched: the latter alſo ſingle-trenched a mile and a half diſtant[s]. Neither appears in the map by theſe names. The latter of theſe ſeems to be the ſame with that placed by Aubrey at *Willy*, a camp with a double ditch oppoſite Yarnborough, or Wildſbury[t]. He places in *Codford* pariſh a great round camp as big as Yanesbury, but ſingle, facing Yanesbury, and called *Oldbury*. Oldbury.

On Wiley down near *Groveley* Aubrey deſcribes a ſingle ſquare camp called *Bilbury*, but the map makes it double and round. In *Groveley* pariſh is another, double and round, called Groveley caſtle, which Aubrey calls ſquare, ſingle, and Roman. Bilbury. Groveley.

Yaneſbury camp. Againſt the Romanity of *Yarnsbury*, or *Yanesbury* camp, it has been urged that Roman camps were generally ſquare and ſingle-trenched, whereas this is double. Its being oval and ſo much like Bratton, only bigger, would induce one to think it Daniſh, and perhaps its name with a ſmall alteration of ſound implies as much. It is three hundred and ſixty-two paces long, and has three entrances to the north and eaſt; the latter, which is the principal, is fortified after the Daniſh faſhion with three outworks and ditches[u], repreſented at a a, b b, c c, plate IX. fig. 1. On the weſt ſide is a way to the water by a private port, and this and the ſouth ſide are on the declivity of the hill[v]. Roman coins have been found here[x]. Mr. Aubrey ſays, not this camp, but that called *The Walls* near Ambresbury, was Veſpaſian's camp, when he marched weſtward hither, and that we can trace him backwards by them to the ſea ſide at Brill. Weſt of *Chiltern*, is a ſmall Roman camp, called in the map *Knooke caſtle*. Not far off is a ditch called *Chiltern*, which ſeems to be ſome diviſion of the hundred. This in the map is called *Old ditch*, and runs in different directions. Knooke caſtle.

Wardour caſtle. The intermediate lords of Wardour caſtle were the *Lovels*, *Tutchets*, *Audleys*, and *Willughby de Brooke*, one of which laſt repaired it, and died at it[y]. From him it came to ſir *John Arundel* of *Traberne*, whoſe grandſon *Thomas* (not *John* as Mr. Camden) was created count of the empire; but queen Elizabeth allowing him no precedence from that title, James I. created him an Engliſh baron, which honour is held by his deſcendants, *Henry* being the preſent and eighth baron Arundel of Wardour. In 1643 lady Blanch, widow of Thomas ſecond lord, held this caſtle a week with only twenty-five men againſt one thouſand three hundred of the parliament forces under ſir Edward Hungerford and Edmund Ludlow, who, notwithſtanding the articles of ſurrender, plundered and damaged both caſtle and park, cut down the trees, and broke down the heads of twelve

[m] Itin. I. p. 129. [n] Leland, VII. 67. [o] Aubrey.
[p] Theſe pavements are engraved and deſcribed Vet. Mon. II. Pl. XLIII. [q] Tanner, p. 612.
[r] Ib. p. 609. [s] Holland. [t] Ubi ſup.
[u] Gibſon from Aubrey. [v] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 129. [x] Aubrey.
[y] Holland.

ponds.

ponds. They were diſlodged by lord Arundel at his return, who ordered a mine to be ſprung under the caſtle which his father had ſo highly decorated; whereby the building was ſo ſhattered that more than half is now down. It ſtands beautifully in a garden under a woody hill with a large piece of water before it, and the preſent lord has built an elegant houſe at a little diſtance from it. Sir Nicholas Hyde, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, was born here, and died 1631.

Tiſbury. At *Tisbury*, north of Wardour caſtle, was born ſir John Davies, an eminent lawyer and writer of the laſt age, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, Solicitor and Attorney-General and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons and Serjeant at Law in Ireland, Serjeant at Law in England, and one of the Judges of Aſſize. He married a daughter of lord Audley, afterwards earl of Caſtlehaven, and died 1626.

In this pariſh, in *Oakley wood*, near *Swallow cliff* common, is a camp on the top of a hill treble-ditched, containing about four acres: the ditch between three and four paces broad from top to top; on the ſouth ſide plain ground[z]. At *Ebbedown*[a] a caſtle. Overagainſt Ebbedown, in *Weſt Kington*, on the other hill, a leſſer Roman camp 130 paces one way. It has no ditch, a ſlight rampart, and no veſtigia of any port[b]. Biſhop Latimer was rector here. In the walk to the parſonage is a little ſcrubbed hollow oak, where he uſed to ſit, called Latimer's oak[b]. Above *Berwick St. John*, on the brow of the hill towards Cranborn chace, Mr. Aubrey places a Roman camp, whoſe weſt ſide meaſured 300 and its eaſt 360 paces. Quæry, if *Winkelbury* hill? At *Broad Chalk*, near the river, ſouth of the church, between the farm and the orchard, is a ground called *Bury Orchard*, containing five acres, three roods, nine perches, encompaſſed, except on the weſt where the vicarage ſtands, with a broad bank but not very deep. It is ſquare, very convenient for the water, which the Romans did much affect. The banks are as high as thoſe of Norbury. The camp extended above the vicarage to the brow of the hill weſtward, perhaps as much more at leaſt. In another place he deſcribes, on the North down, in the ſame pariſh, a camp called *Chiſelbury*, on the brow of the hill near the road from Sarum to Shaftesbury, not far from the Start; the rampart and ditch ſingle, and he thought it Daniſh. We have engraved it Pl. IX. fig. 6, where a. repreſents a trench to the field, b. a trench leading into the bottom towards Broadchalk.

Ebbedown. Weſt Kington. Berwick St. John. Broad Chalk. Chiſelbury.

Wilton. *Wilton*, though much reduced, is ſtill the county town, a corporation and borough, and has a market. Leland[c] ſays it had once twelve or more pariſh churches, which I fear is mere popular tradition. Biſhop Gibſon ſays Mathew Weſtminſter reckons it a county of itſelf diſtinct from Wiltſhire[d]. He quotes, p. 200, & Mon. Ang. I. 197. Sed q. Florence of Worceſter ſub an. 893 ſays, "Wiltun "in meridiana ripa fluminis Guilon, de quo flumine "totus ille pagus nominatur." Its monaſtery owed its origin to Weoxſtan, or Wulſtan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about A. D. 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, A. D. 800, his relict Alburga, ſiſter to king Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. King Alfred, after his victory here, built a new nunnery on the ſite of the old palace, into which he removed the nuns from the other, thus doubling their number. King Edward ſenior was ſo great a benefactor as to be eſteemed a founder[e]. King Edgar was another benefactor for the ſake of his natural daughter Edit., who was abbeſs and patroneſs. It was of the Benedictine order, valued at the diſſolution at upwards of £.600. *per annum*, and granted to ſir William Herbert[f]. Some have doubted whether Ellandune, where, according to the Saxon Chronicle, Egbert engaged Beorwulf, A. D. 823, or as Matthew of Weſtminſter, 825, not 831 as Mr. Camden, was at this place, becauſe of the ſuppoſed impoſſibility that Egbert, the moſt powerful prince in the iſland, ſhould let an enemy make an invaſion into the heart of his kingdom without oppoſition, and that none of our hiſtorians ſhould tell us this battle was fought at *Wilton*, by which name this town was known long before. They think it therefore as improbable to place Ellandune here as with Bromton in Middleſex. Thus biſhop Gibſon; but I do not find that Bromton does place it in Middleſex. His words are only, Egbertus *rex occidentalium Saxonum Bernulfum partes ſuas hoſtiliter petentem apud* Hellendinam *pugnans victor funeſtus ad propria remeavit.* The biſhop adds, if the authority of the Winchester annals[g] is to be allowed in this caſe the controverſy is clearly decided: for they tell us expreſsly that this fight was at Ellendune, a manor belonging to the prior of Winchester: now this ſeems to be no other place than Ellingdon near Highworth in this county on the borders of the Mercian kingdom, which in the reign of Richard II. belonged to the monaſtery of St. Swithin. Wherever it was, the river of the ſame name ran with blood, and was filled with dead bodies according to Huntingdon and Hoveden. The Winchester annals tell us that Egbert had only 100 emaciated ſoldiers to oppoſe ten times that number of freſh and well favoured men under Bernulf, who had in this confidence demanded homage from Egbert. The ſubjects of the latter prince, preferring an honourable death to mean ſubmiſſion, accepted the challenge, and gave their enemies ſo total a defeat, that Bernulf had much ado to eſcape with his life and the loſs of his kingdom, which Egbert united to his own. A little attention to this relation would have ſhewn that Egbert was not in a condition to oppoſe the inroad of an enemy into the heart of his kingdom, not to mention that Egbert was or had been lately engaged in a war with the Britans in the moſt diſtant weſtern part of his dominions, as Carte. Alfred's action with the Danes here was in the firſt

[z] Aubrey. [a] Q. Ebbe*ſborne*. [b] Aubrey.

[c] It. III. p. 58.

[d] In the Mon. Ang. II. p. 151, and in Brian Twyne's Collections, we have *Ellendrina*, or *Ellenduna*, i. e. "*Ellenge denne*, or a "place naked, deſolate, or wild;" from whence is *Wyldton*, or *Wylddoun*, and he ſays immediately after that he takes *Ellendune* to be Saliſbury plain. But he tells us not in what language it is that *Ellan*, or *Ellenge*, ſignifies *wild*, or in what age Wilton was called *Wyldton*, or *Wylddoun*. Gibſon.

[e] Mon. Ang. II. p. 805. [f] Tanner, p. 594. Mon. Ang. II. p 851. [g] Mon. Ang. I. p. 32.

year

year of his reign. Florence of Worceſter lays the ſcene of it "*in* monte qui dicitur Wilton, *qui eſt in* "*meridiana ripa fluminis* Guilon[h];" a further proof that *Ellandune* and Wilton are the ſame; the ſame author, in his account of Egbert's victory, explaining Ellandune, i. e. monte Eallæ. The Chronicle of Wilton[i] ſays it was *in loco Waſcheſome.* Alfred had at firſt the advantage, but preſſing too warmly after the enemy, they rallied and remained maſter of the field.

Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles lettres. The earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was begun on the ſite of the nunnery in the reign of Elizabeth, by ſir William Herbert aforementioned, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. 1551. He dying 1569, his ſon Henry finiſhed it, and died 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones imagined the buildings. It is a quadrangle of ſtone: the entrance front after a deſign of Holbein, the lawn front by Inigo Jones; ſo that here the different ſtyles may be compared. Here ſir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia for his ſiſter third wife of earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas, the ſeventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and the laſt earl Henry has ſhewn by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived Wilton might have been a villa worthy of antient Rome[k]. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole of thoſe formed by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the earl of Arundel's. Among many others are a pillar of one piece of white Egyptian granite from the front of the temple of Venus Genetrix at Rome, near 14 feet high, 22 inches diameter, with an inſcription to Aſtarte or Venus; a very antient altar of Bacchus comprehending the whole Greek alphabet before the time of Simonides[l]; a bas relief of a ſacrifice with a Bouſtrophedon inſcription. The ſtatues amount to 36, the buſts to 133[m]; among which laſt are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral uniques.

Dinton.

At *Dinton*, near Wilton, was born, 1608, Edward Hyde, created baron Hyde, of Hindon, 1660, viſcount Cornbury and earl of Clarendon 1661, his father Henry being of Purton in the ſame county. He was made lord high chancellor of England 1657, but his enemies having contrived to render him unpopular, the ſeal was taken from him 1667, and he retired to France, where he died at Moulins 1674, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His eldeſt daughter by his ſecond wife, by marriage with James duke of York, became mother of our two queens Mary and Anne, and died 1670-1. His father, during his ſon's engagements in London, lived at Hache, a hamlet of Tiſbury, a ſeat formerly of the earls of Caſtlehaven, and is ſaid to have died ſuddenly while walking in his garden, having juſt before taken leave of his ſon and given him good advice[n].

Sorbiodunum.

However Mr. Camden's etymologiſts deduced the name of Sorbiodunum, equal adepts in the Welſh language conſulted by biſhop Gibſon advance no ſuch thing. The Saxons, indeed, ſeem to have derived their name from the *dryneſs* of the ſoil, ꝑeapan ſignifying *to dry*, though in the Saxon chronicle[o] it is alſo written Sealeſbyꝛiꝛ. This ſeems to be a much more probable origin of the Saxon name than Holinſhed's derivation from *Saltsburg* in Germany, or John Roſs's from a tower built here by Julius Cæſar, which might have been called *Cæſaris burgus* and corrupted into *Sarisburg* as *Cæſar Auguſta* in Spain into *Saragoſa*. The emperor Severus, who reſided much in Britain, may have reſided here, and been a benefactor to the town, and ſo occaſioned it to be called *Severia*, and this part of the county *Severina* and *provincia Severorum.* Leland[p] ſays ex Eulog. Hiſt. "Wilſhire olim dicta Severia propter "gentis fævitiam," which he laughs at; "cum ſit "Severia imp [f. ab imperatore] dicta." Johannes Sarisberienſis[q], who was born here, ſays it was called *Severia* of old. "Provincia quoque Severiana "quæ moderno uſu & nomine ab incolis Wilteſira "vocatur." Wilteſchire, quæ quondam dicebatur Provincia *Semerana* (l. *Severiana*)[r] Leland Cygnea Cantio v. Buſtelli domus, "Mons acutus a Severia comes," and in Encom. p. 101. Inſignia Janæ Seymauræ.

> Phœnix nuper eram venuſta pennas;
> Ortum non Arabes mihi dedere,
> Sed gens clara quidem *Severiana.*

But whether it were called Sarisburia from Severus and Cæſaris burgus may be queſtioned. William Horeman, who is called a Saliſbury man by his contemporary Bale, calls himſelf *Cæſarisburgenſis*[s]. Leland[t] ſays Swane ravaged *Serbiria*, which, in the margin, he calls *Severia.* Sorbiodunum appears, however, from the number of coins of all ages found here, as well as from the preſent form and appearance, to have been a very conſiderable ſtation. "The city of Old Sareſbyri ſtanding on an hill is "diſtant from the New a mile by north-weſt, "and is in compace half a mile more. This "thing," ſays Leland[u], "hath been antient and "exceeding ſtrong." It fills the ſummit of a high ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to a point. By a gentle aſcent from Saliſbury it riſes ſo high, that the ſteeple of the cathedral is not level to the bottom of the hill or caſtle. The whole work is 1600 feet diameter, ſurrounded by an immenſe ditch, being ſo contrived that in effect it has two ramparts. Upon the inner and higheſt ſtood a ſtrong wall, 12 feet thick, which afforded a parapet with battlements all round. A large piece of it remains to the north. Upon ſtill higher ground, within another deep circular ditch, 500 feet diameter, ſtood the caſtle, having a wall on the inner work, many fragments of which, and of the gate, remain. The city is divided into equal parts by a meridian line: both the banks are ſtill left, one to the ſouth, the other to the north, and theſe had walls on them and a ditch on their eaſt ſides; the ſouth bank is

[h] Flor. p. 311.
[i] Leland, Collect. II. 165.
[k] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, II. p. 150.
[l] Pegge on it in Archæol. V. p. 155.
[m] Collins's Peerage, II. p. 125.
[n] Gent. Mag. LX. p. 201.
[o] P. 20.
[p] Collect. II. p. 397.
[q] De nug. curial. vi. c. 18.
[r] Brompton, p. 956. Ranulph Ceſtr. Polychr. I. c. 49.
[s] See notes on Fuller's Worthies, Wilts, p. 156.
[t] Collect. II. 189. ex Hoveden.
[u] Leland, III. 59.

moſtly levelled. In the middle of each half, towards the eaſt and weſt, is a gate with a bridge of communication and a lunette before it; that to the eaſt is ſquare, with a circular ditch; that to the weſt round. The hollow where the walls of the city ſtood is viſible all round. In every quarter were two towers, whoſe foundations plainly appear. With thoſe on the cardinal points, the gates, and the rampart, there were 12 in the whole circuit; ſo that, ſuppoſing it about 5000 feet in compaſs, there was a tower at every 400 feet. The ſite is all ploughed over. In the north-weſt angle, juſt within the weſt gate, ſtood the cathedral and epiſcopal palace, whoſe foundations are yet traceable. In the north-eaſt corner of the city is another rampart, including a ſquariſh area, probably ſome public building[x]. Plate X. exhibits ſeveral views of it by G. Vertue.

This city was taken and ruined by Swane 1003, not Canute as Mr. Camden, and did not recover before the removal of the ſee: "and ſince the building of "New Sariſbyri it went totally to ruin[y]."

Leland[y] adds, "without each of the gates of Old "Sarum was a fair ſuburb, and in the eaſt ſuburb "a pariſh church of St. John, and thereon a chapel "yet ſtanding. There had been houſes in time of "mind inhabited in the eaſt ſuburb, but then not "one within or without the city. There was a pariſh "church of the Holy Rood in Old Saresbyri, and "another over the gate whereof ſome tokens remain."

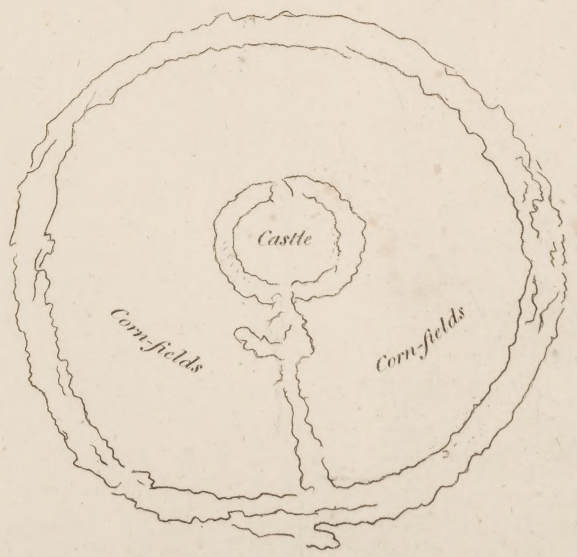
In 1772 was found by Mr. Wyndham cloſe to the London road E. of his houſe and St. Edmund's church, and at a ſmall diſtance from the ſite of Old Sarum, the upper part of a caſque about ſix inches diameter, whoſe rim has two or three flat buttons of braſs which ſerved as rivets for ſeveral chains or ſtraps of the ſame metal over the temples, pretty intire, and a ſcull in it: another like caſque an inch leſs, a ſword blade two inches broad, three feet long, with the croſs bar of the handle, two long ſpear heads, and many human bones[z].

In 1795, after a ſevere froſt, a ſubterraneous paſſage was diſcovered within the limits of this old city, under the ramparts in the north-eaſt quarter, near the ſite of one of the antient towers. A door way, near four feet wide, part of the ſquare columns of which eighteen inches by thirty-ſeven remained perfect, led by ſteps into a ſpacious covered way, about ſeven feet wide, by eight or ten high, with a circular roof hewn out of the rock, deſcending in an angle nearly parallel to the glacis of the ſurrounding ditch for 120 feet, the further paſſage obſtructed by the looſe chalk fallen in from above. The whole has been ſince filled up by the farmer who rents the ſite[a].

Leland doubts whether the want of water occaſioned the removal to New Sarum, as there are many wells of ſweet water in it. The other opinion aſcribes it to the differences between the garriſon and the clergy, who one day returning from a proceſſion were refuſed admittance into the town. King Edbert reſided much here [at *Severia*[b]], and king Edgar called a great council here A. D. 960[c]. Oſmund was firſt earl of Dorcheſter and afterwards biſhop of Salisbury[d]. He began the cathedral, which biſhop Roger finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid manner[e]. The caſtle which belonged to the biſhops had upon a difference between king Stephen and biſhop Roger been ſeized by the king, who placed a governor and a garriſon in it. This was looked upon as a violation of the rights of the church, and occaſioned frequent differences, the iſſue of which was that the biſhop and canons thought of removing where they were leſs diſturbed. This was firſt projected by biſhop Herbert Pauper (whom Gibſon, on what ground I know not, calls brother to biſhop Richard Poore) in the reign of Richard II; but that king dying before it could be effected, and the turbulent reign of John enſuing, they could not carry it into execution till the reign of Henry III. when biſhop Richard Poore pitched upon the preſent ſite of the cathedral, then called from its low ſituation *Mere-field*, q. d. *Marſh field*, not as Mr. Camden and biſhop Godwin, miſled by the vulgar name *Merry field*, explain it *ager lætus*; for the tablet in the church cited by Leland expreſsly calls it *Miryfield*. Many of the townſpeople had before removed in the reign of Richard I. The church was begun 4 cal. May 1220; for the more effectual carrying on of which the biſhop in his Conſtitutions recommended to all prieſts in his dioceſe to remind dying perſons of a charitable contribution to this fabric[f]. Leland's deſcription of this beautiful church is more minute than uſual. The body is ſupported by ten pointed arches on a ſide reſting on cluſters of the lighteſt pillars. Each tranſept has three ſuch arches forming as many chapels, and the choir has ſeven arches. Between the choir and presbytery is a ſecond tranſept on each ſide with two arches. "The great and "faire chapel of our Lady at the eaſt end of the "high altar has three [lighter] pillars of marble on "each ſide." This, by the late alteration, is now blended with the choir, or rather the choir is removed into it. "The porch is on the north ſide of "the church. The tower of ſtone in the centre of "the croſs and the lofty ſpire on it is 410 feet high—a "noble and a memorable piece of work[g]." The chapter-houſe large and fair, octagon, with a ſlender cluſtered pillar in the middle, the frieze all round under the windows charged with reliefs of old teſtament hiſtory uncommonly elegant for the time, and not much defaced. The cloiſter on the ſouth ſide is one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in England. The organ, the largeſt in England, has been replaced by a new one, the work of Mr. Green, and a monument of royal bounty, when £.7000. was collected and expended in beautifying and altering this cathedral 1789. A notable and ſtrong ſquare tower for great bells ſtood on the north ſide of the church in the yard: the ſpire was taken down 1769, and the whole tower 1790. The weſt front of the cathedral and the buttreſſes all round have been filled with ſtatues. In the nave are the monuments of ſeveral biſhops, two of them brought from Old

[x] Stukeley, It. I. p. 73.
[y] It. III. 59.
[z] Mr. Bowle, in Ant. Soc. min.
[a] Gent. Mag. LXV. p. 95, 193.
[b] Chron. Wilton. Leland, Coll. II. 195.
[c] Brompton, p. 866.
[d] Leland, It. III. 59.
[e] Godwin, p. 343.
[f] Gibſon. See William de Wenda's account of the removal, printed in Price's "Survey of the Cathedral, 1753," 4to.
[g] Leland, III. 66.

Sarum,




C.Varrue del.

James Basire sc.

PLAN & ELEVATIONS of OLD SARUM.

Fig. 1. p. 153.

Fig. 3. p. 260.

Fig. 2. p. 147.

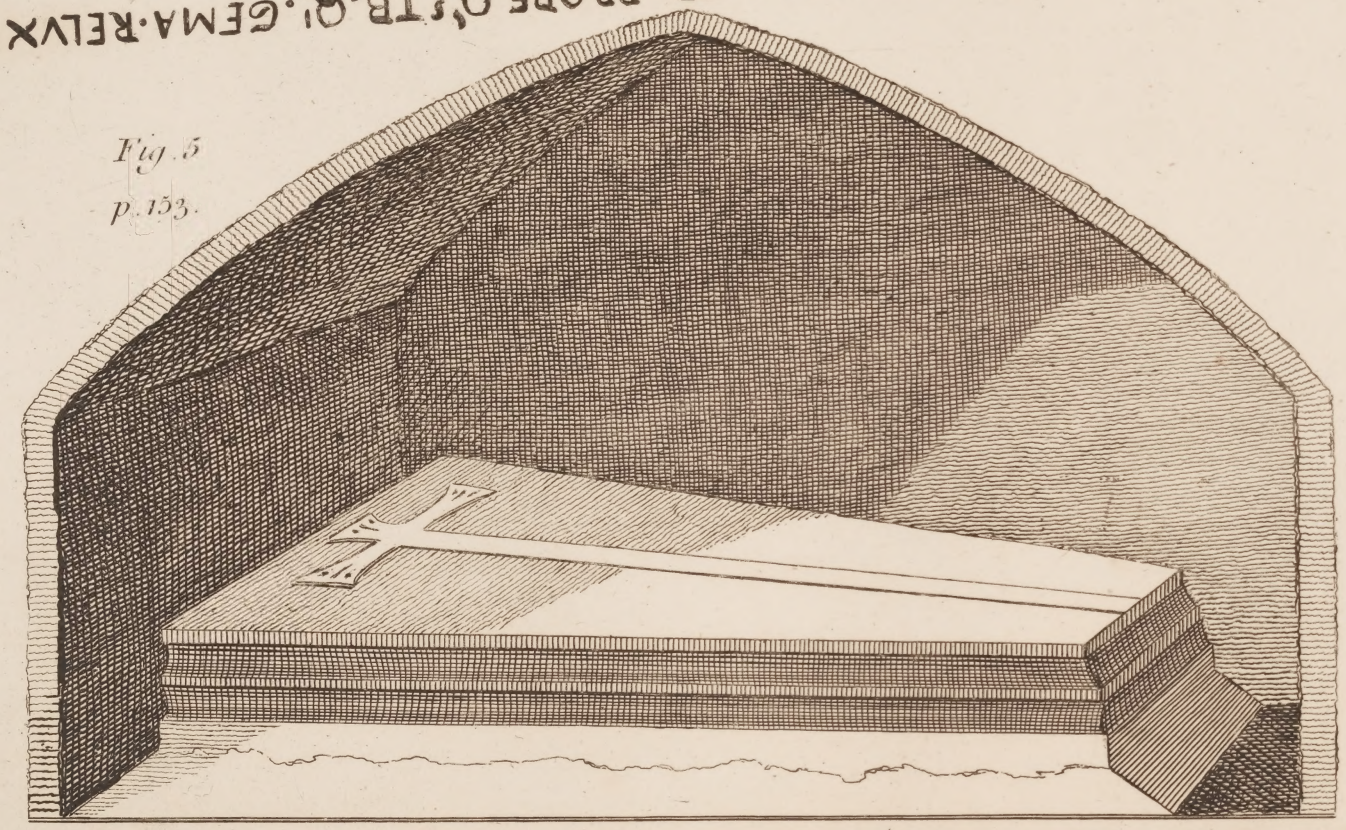


Fig. 5
p. 153.

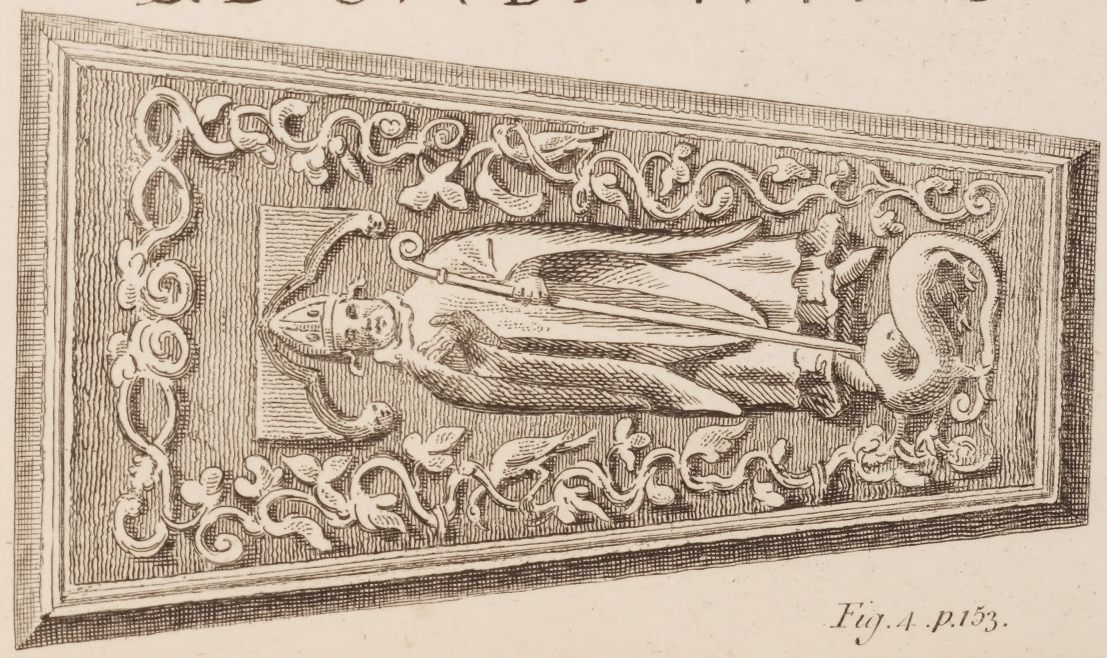


Fig. 4. p. 153.

Sarum, of which one by an inſcription that had eſcaped all the curious, though part of it is recorded by Leland, I flatter myſelf has been aſcertained to the famous biſhop Roger [h]. Here is alſo a ſingular monument of a boy biſhop [i], ſo called from the cuſtom of celebrating St. Nicholas' feſtival by children habited as prieſts, which obtained in this and in ſome other cathedrals at home and abroad. Here was alſo a chapel of iron bars over the tomb of Walter firſt lord Hungerford, who died 1449, removed 1780 to the ſouth ſide of the choir by the earl of Radnor, who is maternally deſcended from the Hungerfords. In the choir and tranſepts are monuments of biſhops, of Sir Thomas and lady Gorges, erected by their ſon earl of Dundalk, and of Edward Seymour earl of Hertford, ſon of the Protector. In the centre of the Lady chapel lay biſhop Oſmund, and on one ſide of him William Longeſpee earl of Salisbury, natural ſon of Henry II. by fair Roſamond; and John, younger ſon of the firſt Montacute earl of Salisbury [k]; and on the other, lord Stourton, executed for murder in the reign of Mary, and two biſhops. On the ſouth ſide of this chapel was a ſmaller built by biſhop Beauchamp, firſt chancellor of the garter 15 Edward IV. in which was his monument, with thoſe of his father and mother [l], and one for Sir John Cheney, knight of the garter [m]. On the north ſide was another chapel built by the will of Margaret widow of Robert lord Hungerford in the 15th century, at the expence of £. 497. which had remains of good painting and much writing, with her tomb in the centre, and her husband's on the ſouth ſide [n]. Theſe two chapels are entirely taken away, and the monuments transferred to the nave. Other biſhops buried with monuments in this cathedral are Poore, 1237 [o], Bingham, 1247 [p], York, 1256 [q], Bridport, 1263 [r], Walter de la Wyle, 1271 [s], Wykehampton, 1284, Gaunt, 1315, Mortival, 1329 [t], Wyvill, 1375 [u], Blythe, 1500, Audley, 1524, Capon, 1557, Gheſt, 1578, Thomas, 1766, Hume, 1782. A canon of the name of Wilton [w], Precentor Bennet, 1558.

No cathedral has preſerved ſuch a variety of ſervice books, amounting to above 150, for its *Uſe*, as Sarum. This was another name for the *Ordinale*, or complete ſervice of the church of Saliſbury, inſtituted by biſhop Oſmund. It was alſo called the *Conſuetudinary*, and in Knighton's and Higden's time obſerved almoſt all over England, Wales, and Ireland [x].

Knighton ſtyles *Edric* duke of Mercia *earl* of *Saliſbury* [y]. The title deſcended from *Robert Cecil* to his ſon and heir *William*, whoſe eldeſt ſon Charles dying in his father's life time the honour was next enjoyed by *James* his grandſon, father of *James* the fourth earl, whoſe ſon *James* ſucceeded him 1694, and was himſelf ſucceeded, 1728, by his ſon *James*, and he, 1780, by his only ſon *James*, who is the ſeventh and preſent earl.

The biſhop's palace was principally built by biſhop Beauchamp. The cloſe has three gates and a lofty embattled wall never completely finiſhed [z]. The vicars have a pretty college and apartments [z]. This church has a precentor, three (formerly four) archdeacons, and 41 prebends, beſides four annexed to the dignities of biſhop, dean, chancellor, and treaſurer. It had at firſt 50 beſides thoſe annexed; but by the ſuppreſſion of five, diſſolution of two, and alienation of two more, they were reduced to the preſent number; five more were alienated, but replaced by five others [a], of which Mr. Camden enjoyed that of Ilfracomb 30 years [b]. Biſhop Jewel built a library. Biſhop Ward erected and endowed a college for ten miniſters' widows. In that part or ſuburb of Saliſbury called *Harnham* ſtood the college *de Vaux*, built by biſhop Giles de Bridport, 1260, for the entertainment of ſeveral ſcholars who retired hither on account of ſome diſturbances at Oxford. Here they ſtudied univerſity learning, and having a teſtimonial from their chancellor of their proficiency, frequently went and took their degrees at Oxford. They continued ſo to do in Leland's time, who ſays, "part remain in the college at Sareſbyri, and "have two chaplains to ſerve the church there de- "dicated to St. Nicholas. The reſidue ſtudie at "Oxford [c]." Biſhop Poor, who began the cathedral, founded the hoſpital of St. Nicholas hard by Harnham bridge, for a maſter [d], eight poor women, and four poor men. On the ſouth ſide of this hoſpital, which ſtill ſubſiſts for ſix men and ſix women, is a chapel ſtanding in an iſland, and on the north an old barn where was once a church of St. Martin removed into the city on account of the floods. "Harnham "was a village long before the erection of New "Sareſbyri, and there was a church of St. Martin "belonging to it [e]." The great bridge in this ſuburb was built by virtue of a privilege obtained by biſhop Poor of Henry III. when New Sarum was incorporated, that for the benefit of the ſaid city they might change the ways and bridges leading to it, and do therein what to them ſeem meet, provided it be without injury to any perſon. In purſuance hereof his ſucceſſor biſhop Bingham, 1245, built this ſtately bridge, which by bringing the great weſtern road this way occaſioned the decay of Wilton [f]. *Fiſherton* was a village with a church before New Sarum was built, and here was a houſe of Black friers [g]. In the north-eaſt part of the city was the collegiate church of St. Edmund, founded by biſhop Walter de la Wyle before 1270, valued at £. 94. *per annum* [h], whoſe church is memorable for that unprecedented and rigorous proſecution carried

Harnham.

Fiſherton.

[h] Archæol. II. p. 190. The plate, exhibiting this tomb, and another of the ſame date in the nave, together with the monument with the croſs belonging to biſhop Mortival in the preſbytery, is here inſerted.
[i] Engraved Pl. IV. p. cx. of Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II.
[k] See theſe engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. Pl. XIII. p. 41.
[l] Ib. II. Pl. CI. and vignette.
[m] Ib. Pl. CXXX.
[n] Ib. Pl. LXX. LXXI. LXXII.
[o] Ib. I. Pl. XII. XIII. p. 43.
[p] Ib. I. Pl. XV. p. 44.
[q] Ib. p. 49.
[r] Ib. I. Pl. XVII. p. 57.
[s] Ib. p. 57.
[t] Ib. I. Pl. IV. p. 92.
[u] Ib I. p. 63. Carter's Antient Painting and Sculpture. Gent Mag. LVII. p. 949, 1070.
[w] Introduction to Vol. II. Pl. XXIV. p. cclv.
[x] Brit. Top. II. p. 319.
[y] Comes *Saluſburienſis*, col. 2315. In the next column he calls him comes *Dovoniæ*, ſcilicet, *Saluſburgenſis*.
[z] Leland, III. 67.
[a] Tanner, p. 594.
[b] Gibſon.
[c] Leland, III. p. 67. Gibſon. Tanner, p. 608.
[d] Leland, Ib. Tanner, p. 605.
[e] Leland, Ib.
[f] Gibſon.
[g] Leland, Ib. Tanner, p. 609.
[h] Ib.

on

on againſt Sherfield in the ſtar-chamber for defacing certain paintings in the eaſt window in a fit of intemperate zeal. There was alſo a houſe of Grey friers in the city [i]. Trinity hoſpital, founded in the reign of Richard II. is yet in being, and maintains a maſter and twelve poor men [k].

The Chronicle of St. Alban's abbey, in the life of Richard II. mentions a croſs erected in Salisbury as a penance enjoined by biſhop Ergham on one of the Montacute family, a friend of Wicliffe, for contempt ſhewn by him to the ſacrament in carrying it home to his houſe, on which croſs the whole ſtory was to be written, and the offender every Friday, for his life, to walk bareheaded and barefooted in his ſhirt, and there, on his knees, do penance. This croſs Mr. Wanſey ſuppoſes to have been the preſent *poultry-croſs*, the central hexagonal pillar of which appears to have been charged with an inſcription, and that it was only in later time converted to a market-croſs. The Montacute alluded to was the nephew and ſucceſſor, 1393, of the then earl of Salisbury, whom Dugdale [l] deſcribes as the chief of the ſect of the Lollards, and the greateſt fanatic and iconoclaſt of them all, and died in theſe opinions [m].

West Dean. Four miles from Saliſbury, on the borders of Hampſhire, is *Weſt Dean*, the ſeat of Sir John Evelyn, knt. of the Surrey family, ſince of the late Evelyn Pierepoint, duke of Kingſton, by marriage of his grandfather with Elizabeth daughter of the ſaid Sir John Evelyn, and afterwards of Sir John Elwill, bart. [n], who died and left an only daughter, married to Lionel Felton Harvey, eſq. ſon of Felton Harvey. The duke of Kingſton, about the beginning of the reign of George II. ſold Weſt Dean to Arthur lord Ranelagh, who died about 1750, and left it for life to his wife Selima, daughter of Peter Bathurſt of Clarendon park, eſq. with remainder to Henry Moore, only ſon of the honourable Robert Moore, fifth ſon of Henry, third earl of Drogheda, and nephew of the ſaid lord Ranelagh, who is now owner thereof. In the church are ſome inſcriptions for the family of Evelyn and Pierepoint, and a beautiful buſt of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Tirrel, who died in 1629. Here was found, 1741, a teſſelated pavement four feet ſquare [o].

Longford. *Longford*, the ſeat of the earl of Radnor, formerly of the earl of Coleraine, built in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. by a marchioneſs of Northampton, of ſtone variegated with ſquares of flint; its form is triangular, with round towers at each corner, in which is a ſtaircaſe. Here is a ſmall portrait of Laurence de Bouverie, who fled into England in 1567, on account of his religion, and was the firſt of his family who ſettled in this kingdom. On a hill above it is a Roman camp [p].

Dunkton. *Dunkton*, or *Downton*, is a mean market town of one ſtreet, though an antient borough. King John is ſaid to have had a palace here, and in taking down the remains of a very antient building, called the Court houſe, or king John's ſtables, were found two wooden buſts of a king and queen, referred to him and his conſort, inſerted in brick niches in the front of the white horſe inn [q]. On a high hill, ſouth of *Hummington* or *Odſtock*, is a very great ſingle camp called *Clerebury*, with a beacon on it [r]. At *Whichbury*, half a mile and more diſtant, are two large ditches [s].

Clere

Which

*Standlynch*, a little north of Downton, is the ſeat of Henry Dawkins, eſq; whoſe elder brother, in company with the late Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Wood, viſited the remains of Palmyra and Balbec in 1751, and publiſhed exact accounts and elegant views of them.

Standly

"*Clarington* park and maner place, about a mile "by ſouth-eaſt from Sareſbyri. The parke is a "very large thing, and hath many kepers in it" [t].

Clarend

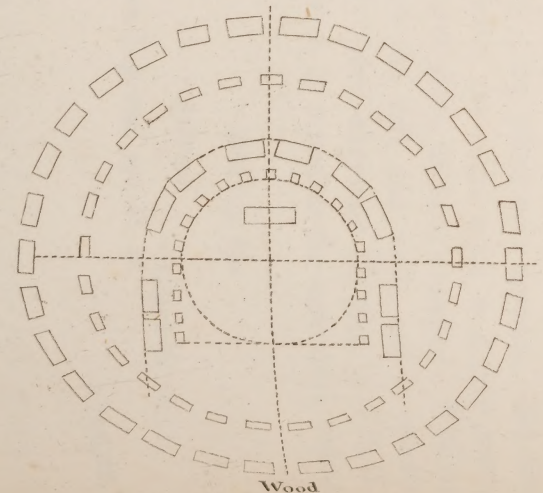
In the beautiful park at *Clarendon* are remains of two royal palaces called *King manor* and *Queen manor*: the former aſcribed to king John, but really built by Henry III. [t] where ſeveral parliaments have been held: the firſt 8 Henry II. 1164, when the clergy, who had long claimed and exerciſed an independent power over their own body, were obliged to renounce it by ſwearing to and ſubſcribing ſixteen articles, to which Becket alone could not be prevailed on to ſubſcribe his aſſent. The ſecond was called 10 Edward II. 1317, at which nothing of any moment was tranſacted, moſt of the barons being too apprehenſive of the artifices of the king's favourites to attend. Only a large extent of ſhapeleſs wall, which incloſed the whole, now remains. This place gave title of earl to *Edward Hyde*, who was born at Dinton, near Wilton, 1608, and created chancellor of England, baron Hindon, viſcount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon by Charles II. He died 1674, and was ſucceeded in this title by his ſon *Henry*, and grandſon *Edward*; which laſt dying without heirs male, the title paſſed to his firſt couſin *Henry*, ſon of his uncle Laurence, earl of Rocheſter, who dying 1753, it became extinct. In 1756, *Thomas Villiers*, brother to William earl of Jerſey, was created baron Hyde of Hindon, and in 1776 earl of Clarendon.

Half a mile from the park, near the Roman road, on a dry chalk hill, is a fair Roman camp, circular, ſingle-ditched within, the ditch being at a conſiderable diſtance from the vallum which has two entrances. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it the work of Conſtantius Chlorus, who may have enlarged an older camp, and left to the place the name of *Chloridunum*, q. d. *Chlorus' hill*, now contracted to Clarendon, or more properly *Clorendon* [u]. Mr. Aubrey calls this *Frippsbury*, and deſcribes it a very large circular entrenchment of a rude form, 330 paces diameter, ſingle-trenched, the ditch deep and the rampart high, 23 paces over together. But about 80 paces within the outer work is a deep trench, 11 or 12 paces wide, without a rampart. It has two entrances on the eaſt and weſt, and is probably Saxon. We have engraved his plan of it Pl. IX. fig. 4. where a. b. repreſent the inner ditch without

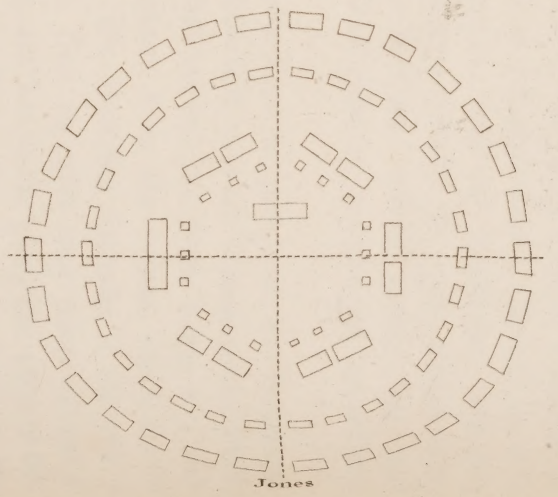
[i] Gibſon.
[k] Tanner, p. 611.
[l] Bar. I. p. 650.
[m] Arch. IX. p. 372, 376.
[n] Gibſon.
[o] Ant. Soc. min. 1741, where is a drawing of it.
[p] Aubrey.
[q] Gent. Mag. LVII. p. 951.
[r] Aubrey.
[s] Leland III. 69.
[t] Warton's Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, I. p. 155.
[u] Itin. I. p. 129, 130. Pl. 41.

a rampart,

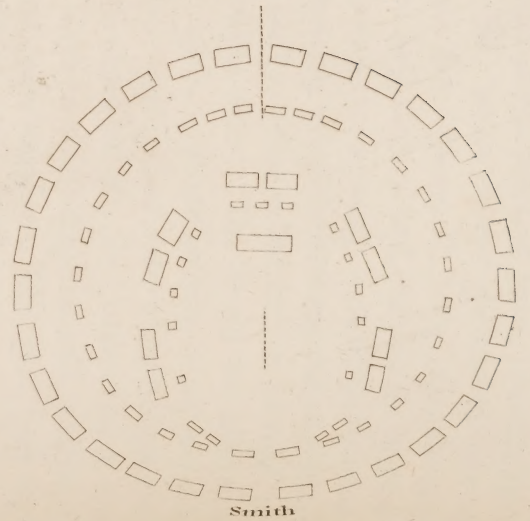
# STONEHENGE



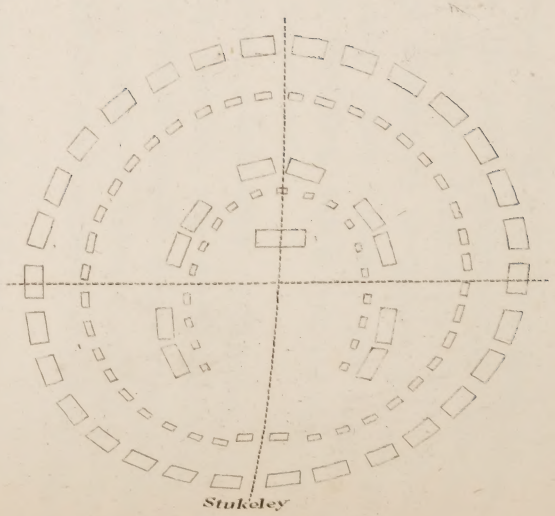
Wood



Jones



Smith



Stukeley

Fra. Grose Sculp.t

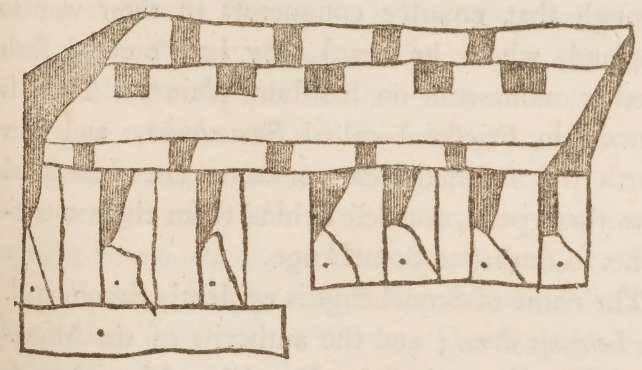
a rampart, c. d. the outer ditch, e. the outer rampart. This is called in the map *Chlorus's camp*, or *Figbury ring*.

To this anſwers *Okebury* or *Ogbury ring*, not far from the river at *Durnford*, a great Roman camp moſtly without rampart, the hill being ſteep. Signs of the Prætorium may be ſeen[w]. Dr. Stukeley[x] calls it *Aukbury*, and deſcribes it as a very large irregular camp on the top of a hill without a ditch; within it many little banks at right angles, and a ſmall ſquare area. He takes it for a Britiſh camp or oppidum, and Veſpaſian's camp *the Walls* in fight.

"There was at Clarington a priory called *Ivy "Chirch*[y]." At this place, not far from his manor of Clarendon, Henry II. founded a ſmall priory of the order of St. Auſtin, valued at between 120 and 130 *l. per annum*[z].

A little north from Clarendon is *Farley*, the birth place of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, 1627, who having acquired a large fortune by his ſervices to Charles II. founded here an hoſpital for ſix old men and as many women with a maſter who is to teach a free-ſchool for twelve children, and officiate in the church, which was at the ſame time rebuilt and made parochial. He died 1716, and was buried in this church. His eldeſt ſon, by his ſecond wife, was advanced by George II. to the title of earl of Ilcheſter, baron Redlynch, of *Redlynch*, near Bruton, c. Somerſet, where he has a ſeat and eſtate, which was on ſale 1796, and his ſecond ſon by the ſame marriage to that of lord Holland 1763.

*Stonehenge* has exerciſed the conjectures of no leſs than eight writers ſince Camden, who, if we except Henry of Huntingdon, firſt noticed it. There is indeed a rude draught of it in a MS. of the "Scala "Mundi," written about 1340, and continued to 1450, in Benet college library, which, for the ſingularity, is here copied.



It is not mentioned in the Itinerary of Leland, who travelling among towns and along rivers, did not go out of his way to examine monſtrous ſtones and barrows on wild and wideſpread downs, though in his note on the extract about it from Geofferey of Monmouth (Collect. II. 31.) he confutes the idle ſtory of Merlin. Mr. Camden could ſee nothing but confuſion and rudeneſs in this ſtately pile; and it muſt be confeſſed the print he has given of it in his folio edition, (to which we have ſubſtituted one dated 1575, ſigned R. F.) does not help to make it diſtinct. Camden's print was copied and modernized by J. Kip for biſhop Gibſon. Inigo Jones, full of ideas of architecture, conceited it to be a *Tuſcan* temple of *Cælum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans[a]; as if the rudeſt monuments of that people were not more regular than this: and, as Aubrey well obſerves, "while he pleaſes himſelf with re-"trieving a piece of architecture out of Vitruvius, "he abuſes the reader with a falſe ſcheme of the "whole work." His ſon-in-law Charlton[b] contended for its being Daniſh, and came nearer the probability of its being the work of ſome *Northern* people. The attentive though credulous Aubrey firſt hit on the notion of its being a *Druid* temple. With this notion Mr. Toland concurred; and Dr. Stukeley, by accurate admeaſurements, confirmed it[c]. Mr. Wood, of Bath, ſupported this opinion, with this additional idea, that it had an aſtronomical as well as theological uſe, and was, like that in Stanton Dru in Somerſetſhire, a temple of the moon[d]. This has been illuſtrated in a brief and comprehenſive manner by Dr. Smith[e], who ſhews that the outer circle of 30 ſtones, multiplied by 12 within for the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, repreſents the antient ſolar year of 360 days; its inner circle is the lunar month of 29 days 12 hours repreſented by 30 more ſtones, of which ſix at the upper end of this circle exhibit the hunter's and harveſt moon riſing ſix nights together with little variation. Next to this circle is a great ellipſe compoſed of ſeven pair of pillars with an impoſt on each pair for the ſeven planets whoſe influence may be alluded to by theſe compages of ſtones. Within theſe forming a concentric ellipſe are 12 ſmaller ſingle ſtones for the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac, with a 13th at the upper end for the archdruid's ſeat before the altar. The centre of this temple Dr. Smith finds to be 51° 11″, and that it could not be erected in this form in any other parallel of latitude. A great ſtone 210 feet from the body of the ſtructure called the *Frier's heel*, from a vulgar tradition that the Devil threw it at a frier whoſe heel bruſhed by it, made an impreſſion in it, is the index that diſcloſes theſe aſtronomical uſes. Three others, and probably a fourth, lie on the bank that ſurrounds the whole, with ſome variations from the cardinal points, and directly north and ſouth, juſt within the bank, is an appearance of circular holes ſurrounded with a bank of earth which may have been a meridian line. The different plans of the four writers on this monument may be ſeen in the annexed plate, where is alſo a general view of it altered from thoſe in Camden and Gibſon.

Stonehenge ſtands in the middle of a fine flat area, near the ſummit of a hill, and is incloſed with a circular double bank[f] and ditch near 30 feet broad, the vallum inwards, after croſſing which we

[w] Aubrey miſplaces it in Hampſhire.

[x] Itin. I. p. 130.

[y] Lel. III. 69.

[z] Tanner, p. 602. Here in our grandfathers' remembrance, as tradition runneth, was found a grave, and therein a corpſe of 12 feet, and not far off a ſtock of wood hollowed, and the concave lined with lead, with a book therein of very thick parchment, all written with capital Roman letters; but it had been ſo long that, when the leaves were touched, they mouldered to duſt. Sir Thomas Eliot, who found it, judged it to be an hiſtory. No doubt he that ſo carefully laid it up hoped it ſhould be found and diſcover ſome things memorable to poſterity. Holland.

[a] "Stonehenge reſtored. Lond. 1655." fol.

[b] "Chorea Gigantum. Lond. 1663," 4to.

"Stonehenge, 1743." fol.

[d] "Choir Gawr, 1747," 8vo.

[e] "Choir Gawr, the grand Orrery of the Druids. Saliſb. 1770." 4to.

[f] Wood, p. 42.

aſcend 30 yards before we reach the work. The whole forms a circle of about 108 feet diameter from out to out, conſiſting, when intire, of 60 ſtones, 30 uprights and 30 impoſts, of which remain only 24 uprights, 17 ſtanding and 7 down, three feet and a half aſunder, and 8 impoſts. Eleven uprights have their 5 impoſts on them by the grand entrance. Theſe ſtones are from 13 to 20 feet high. The leſſer circle is ſomewhat more than eight feet from the inſide of the outer one, and conſiſted of 40 leſſer ſtones (the higheſt ſix feet) of which only 19 remain, and only 11 ſtanding: the walk between theſe two circles is 300 feet in circumference. The Adytum or Cell is an oval formed of 10 ſtones (from 16 to 22 feet high [g]) in pairs with impoſts which Dr. Stukeley calls Trilithons and above 30 feet high [h], riſing in height as they go round and each pair ſeparate, and not connected as the outer pair, the higheſt eight feet [i]. Within theſe are 19 more ſmaller ſingle ſtones, of which only ſix are ſtanding. At the upper end of the Adytum is the altar, a large ſlab of blue coarſe marble, 20 inches thick, 16 feet long, and 4 broad [k]; preſſed down by the weight of the vaſt ſtones that have fallen upon it [l]. The whole number of ſtones, uprights, impoſts, and altar, is exactly 140. The ſtones are far from being artificial, but were moſt probably brought from thoſe called the *Grey Weathers* on Marlborough Downs, 15 or 16 miles off, and if tried with a tool they appear of the ſame hardneſs, grain, and colour, generally reddiſh [m]. The heads of oxen, deer, and other beaſts, have been found on digging in and about Stonehenge: but the human bones our author ſpeaks of only in the circumjacent barrows. Dr. Stukeley, 1723, dug on the inſide of the altar to a bed of ſolid chalk mixed with flints. In the reign of Henry VIII. was found here a plate of tin, inſcribed with many letters, but in ſo ſtrange a character that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, could make them out. This plate, to the great loſs of the learned world, was ſoon after loſt [n]. Two ſtone pillars appear at the foot of the bank next the area in which the building ſtands, and theſe are anſwered by two ſpherical pits at the foot of the ſaid bank, one with a ſingle bank of earth about it, and the other with a double bank ſeparated by a ditch [o]. There are three entrances from the plain to this ſtructure, the moſt conſiderable of which is from the north-eaſt, and at each of them were raiſed on the outſide of the trench two huge ſtones with two ſmaller within parallel to them [p]. The avenue to Stonehenge was firſt obſerved by Mr. Aubrey. Dr. Stukeley found that it extended more than 1700 feet down to the bottom of the valley, and was raiſed a little above the downs between two ditches. At the bottom it turns off to the right or eaſt with a circular ſweep, and then in a ſtrait line goes up the hill between two groups of ſeven barrows each, called the King's Graves [q]. The other branch points north-weſt, and enters the Curſus. This is half a mile north from Stonehenge, 10,000 feet or two miles long, incloſed by two ditches, 350 feet aſunder, a bank or long barrow for the judges ſeat at the eaſt end: the weſt end curved, and two or three obſcure barrows as if to run round [r]. In the road from Ambreſbury to *Radſin* (which laſt place the Doctor ſuppoſes the ſeat of an Archdruid) are ſeven barrows together, one great and ſix little ones, probably a family burial-place [s]. The diſpoſition and form of the barrows on theſe downs prove them the ſingle ſepulchres of kings and great perſonages buried during a conſiderable ſpace of time and in peace, and not the tumultuary burials of the ſlain. The Doctor, after wading through an ocean of conjectures with his uſual ingenuity, fixes the date of the erection of Stonehenge 460 years before Chriſt, and the enjoyment of it by the original inhabitants of theſe parts to about 360 years, in which time, reckoning with Sir Iſaac Newton 19 years to a reign, there will have been 19 kings in this country, and ſo many royal barrows the Doctor fancied about this place [t].

John Picardt, a proteſtant miniſter of Coverden in Friezland, wrote a book in 4to, 1659, reprinted at Groningen, 1732, on the Antiquities of Drenthe, one of the three diviſions of the provinces of Overyſel. C. 20 treats "van de grote Steenhopen, (the great *ſtone circle)* de meeſtan deels in de frieſche Drenthe," in which he gives an account of a moſt antient ſtructure of large ſtones elevated in a large circle and mortiſed and tenanted into others like thoſe at Stonehenge. He has given a print of this monument, which, from the beſt accounts he could collect, is ſaid to have been erected by the heathen Saxons, who came through that country conquerors in their way to England, where he heard they had erected ſuch another monument on Saliſbury plain [u]. There is a town in Frieſland called *Saxunhuſen*, and Mr. North was ſatisfied that our Saxon anceſtors ſailed from thoſe parts, and left behind them thoſe monuments ſo ſimilar to Stonehenge.

The name of Stonehenge is evidently Saxon, q. d. the *hanging ſtones*; and the authority of the Abingdon Chronicle, cited by Dugdale, Mon. Ang. I. p. 97, calling it *Stanhengeſt* from *Hengeſt*, is of no weight. Leland's opinion that *Choir Gawr* ſhould not be tranſlated *Chorea Gigantum*, but *Chorea nobilis* or *magna*, putting *gawr* for *vawr*, is probable enough [x]. The haþenum byrgelrum in king Edwy's charter to Wilton [y] cannot mean this pile, both

[g] Wood, p. 57.

[h] The impoſts of theſe and the others Camden's print calls *Coronets*. A MS. in Benet college library, aſcribed to Bede, and marked N. xxx. ſays, *Apud* Stanhenges *lapides mire magnitudinis in modum portarum elevate ſunt ut porte arcis ſubpoſite videantur.*

[i] Wood, p. 57. Stukeley. [k] Hales. Stukeley more.

[l] George, duke ot Buckingham, in the reign of James I. cauſed the middle of Stonehenge to be dug, where remains a cavity as big as two ſaw-pits. This occaſioned the falling down or inclination of a ſtone 21 feet long. There were found heads and horns of ſtags and oxen, charcoal, arrow heads, ruſty armour, and rotten bones, but whether of men or beaſts uncertain. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.

[m] Mr. Aubrey ſays, "on the downs one may diſcern whence the great ſtones both of Abury and Stonehenge were brought. Some not big enough for the purpoſe lie ſtill at the brink of the pit. Some were left by the way. One lies in the water at *Figheldean*; another, on the downs reſting on three low ſtones in order to be carried away. This was between *Rockley* and *Marlborough*."

[n] Holland. Stukeley. [o] Wood, p. 43. [p] Gibſon. [q] Stukeley. Stoneh. p. 35, 36.

[r] Ib. 41. [s] Ib. 38. [t] Ib. 65, 66. [u] G. Vertue's and G. North's letters to Dr. Ducarel, 1750.

[x] Gibſon. [y] Mon. A. II. p. 860. hæðenan byrgelre. Heming. Chartul. p. 347.

*** All Dr. Gibſon's additions on the deſign of Stonehenge are omitted, as ſucceeding writers on it have offered conjectures ſo much better ſupported than the wild reveries of Sammes, Bolton, and other writers there quoted, ſince whoſe time the monument has been ſo accurately ſurveyed and meaſured.

becauſe

becauſe it is a plural word, and therefore better refers to ſome of the many barrows ſcattered all over this plain ſuch as are preſently after called cpunbela, though that word is not in Lye's Dictionary, and becauſe of the diſtance.

A conſiderable change has taken place in the poſition of the ſtones which form an extraordinary relick of the ancient ſuperſtitions of our countrymen; and it is attributed to the rapid thaw which ſucceeded a very hard froſt. Some people employed at the plough, near Stonehenge, Jan. 3, 1797, remarked that three of the large ſtones had fallen, and were appriſed of the time of their fall by a very ſenſible concuſſion, or jarring of the ground. Theſe ſtones prove to be the weſtern of thoſe pairs, with their impoſts, which have had the appellation of Trilithon; and had long deviated from its true perpendicular. There were, originally, five of theſe trilithons, two of which are even now ſtill remaining in their antient ſtate. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of Stonehenge for three centuries prior to the preſent tremendous downfall. The impoſt, which is the ſmalleſt of the three ſtones, is ſuppoſed to weigh twenty tons. They all now lie proſtrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aërial ſeparation. They fell flat weſtward, and levelled with the ground a ſtone alſo of the ſecond circle that ſtood in the line of their precipitation. From the lower ends of the ſupporters being now expoſed to view, their prior depth in the ground is ſatisfactorily aſcertained: it appears to have been about ſix feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them was, on one ſide, more than a foot and a half deep. Two only of the five trilithons, of which the adytum conſiſted, are now, therefore, in their original poſition. The deſtruction of any part of this grand oval we muſt particularly lament, as it was compoſed of the moſt ſtupendous materials of the whole ſtructure. Others aſcribe the fall of theſe ſtones to the burrowing of rabbits. Alas! Stonehenge, where were the Genii of this druidical temple, while a few coneys were undermining the ſtones that had continued upright for no one can tell how many centuries[z]?

A very large barrow, called *King barrow*, near lord Pembroke's park wall at Wilton, Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed the tomb of Carvilius, one of the four kings of Kent, who fought with Julius Cæſar. On opening ſome of theſe barrows they are found to conſiſt of a coat of turf, a layer of chalk two feet thick, then another of fine mould, and under it, three feet from the ſurface, a layer of flints two feet thick, and, laſt of all, a ſecond layer of mould a foot thick, incloſing human ſkelètons, or rude unbaked urns containing burnt human bones; ſometimes ſpearheads, glaſs and amber beads, wood aſhes, bones of horſes and other beaſts, a large poleax, a ſword, a celt, and even fragments of ſuch ſtones as compoſe Stonehenge; which laſt particulars Dr Stukeley ſuppoſed characterized one of its builders. The other barrows he aſſigns to Druids, chiefs, and private perſons of all ages and both ſexes.

Saliſbury plains are a continuation of thoſe beautiful downs which extend from the eaſt into the heart of Wiltſhire, and, thence into that of Dorſet to the ſea; and beſides feeding numerous flocks of ſheep from 3 to 5000 each, they are within theſe few years much broken up for corn to great advantage. A large tract from Saliſbury, ſouth to Woodyates, is in cultivation. So alſo from the city, north to Stonehenge, which monument has maintained its environs unaltered. The mode of letting the downs is by agreement to be paid, and the turf burnt, and ſo cultivated for three years, and then (as the turf never grows again) to lie fallow for thirty years to come. The lands about Longford, and on that ſide of Saliſbury, have, by keeping up a ſtream of water to drown them occaſionally, been raiſed from 3*s*. to 3*l*. 3*s*. *per* acre *per annum*. Saliſbury plains.

As we go from Wilton to Stonehenge between *Groveley Wood* and *Woodford* a broad ditch runs eaſt and weſt acroſs the plain, with a high rampart on its ſouth ſide, which Dr. Stukeley takes to be the third boundary of the Belgæ as they retreated from their conqueror.

*Ambresbury*, an indifferent large market town on the Avon, was famous for the ſynod held here in the reign of Edgar; and here alſo, A. D. 995, Elfric was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury. This town enjoyed geat privileges at the Conqueſt; for Domeſday book[a] ſays *Amblesberi nunquam geldavit nec hidata fuit*. Here is ſaid to have been an antient Britiſh monaſtery for 300 monks, founded by one Ambrius an abbot, or by Aurelianus Ambroſius, and deſtroyed by Gurmund, whom the Saxon writers call Ceaulin. It has been thought one of the two monaſteries given by Alfred to Aſſerius, but that ſeems rather Congerſbury in Somerſetſhire. It is more certain, that A. D. 980, Alfrida, or Ethelfritha, widow of king Edgar, erected a nunnery here, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Melorius, a Corniſh Saint, whoſe reliques lay there. It was of the Benedictine order; but, A. D. 1177, the abbeſs and thirty nuns were expelled for their ill lives, and then Henry II. placed here a prioreſs and twenty-four nuns from Font Evraud in Normandy, to which this houſe was ſome time annexed; but at length it became denizon and an abbey, valued at the diſſolution at £. 490. or upwards *per annum*. It was granted to Edward earl of Hertford[b]. Mary daughter of Edward I. and thirteen noblemen's daughters were veiled here on Aſſumption day 1285[c]. Here alſo Guinevera, queen of Arthur, is ſaid to have taken the veil, to atone for her infidelity to him, and to have died and been buried here, and her remains afterwards removed to Glaſtonbury. Leland had his doubts about all this[d]. What would he have ſaid to the pretended diſcovery of her tomb here in the laſt century, with this inſcription on the wall in *maſſy gold* letters; R. G. A. C. 600, which would make her ſurvive Arthur almoſt fifty years, beſides the improbability both of the form and materials of the letters. Queen Eleanor, widow of Henry III. died a nun, and was buried here 1291[e]. The duke of Queenſbury has a houſe here built by Inigo Jones, and improved by Ambreſbury.

[z] Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 75, 76.
[a] P. 64. b.
[b] Tanner, p. 589.
[c] Gibſon. Leland Collect. p. 179. Walſingham, p. 94. Sandford.
[d] Aſſert. Arth. p. 47.
[e] Sandford, p. 89.

lord

lord Burlington, the Avon winding through the garden at the foot of a ſteep hill beautifully planted. Here are ſeveral fine portraits of the Clarendon collection brought from Cornbury. This houſe is now occupied by nuns of the Benedictine order eſcaped from France. Mr. Addiſon was born in this town 1672, his father being rector of it.

In tho church is a monument for John Thurlow, late of Lincoln's Inn, ſon of John Thurlow, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq. and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir John Lytcott, or Tylcott, of Eaſt Moleſey, in Surrey. He died 29th of March, 1682. He was eldeſt ſon of Cromwell's ſecretary. Here is alſo an inſcription for Thomas Holland, miniſter here, who invented a very curious engine for raiſing water, and died in 1730.

The Walls. The *Walls*, or *Ambresburgh*, near Ambreſbury, is a perfect Roman fortification, convenient for water, to which the Romans had always regard. It is thought to be Veſpaſian's camp, as well as that at Yaneſbury, which retains the laſt ſyllable of his name; though Mr. Aubrey inclines to think the latter Daniſh. The rampart is ſingle, and only one ditch on the ſide towards Stonehenge. The eaſt ſide 800 paces long, the weſt 280: the Avon defends both theſe ſides[f]. It is an oblong ſquare truly placed on the bend of a river which cloſes one ſide and one end. The area about forty acres. It incloſes a Celtic barrow[g]. The road to Ambreſbury goes through the middle of it[h]. This is not noticed in the great map. Farther northward in the road from Ambreſbury to Marlborough are the remains of a very old round camp ſeemingly Britiſh, between Collinburn and Burbach, and on the eaſt ſide of the Cheſelbury. Avon, about a mile from *Cheſelbury*, is a curious earthwork ſuppoſed a Roman amphitheatre. It is of an oval form: the bank 30 feet wide at the leaſt, without any appearance of a ditch; the ſouthern ſegment 550 feet diameter, 720 in compaſs; the area five acres filled up to the top of the bank, and raiſed ſix feet above the level of the land without: the ſpace between the double banks of the northern ſegment 25 feet perfectly level, and opening into the area at one end: on the north ſide a large rampart 440 feet diameter: the two entrances are 40 feet wide, the eaſtern towards Sidbury or Suthbury, the weſtern towards Cheſilbury and Caſterley. The vulgar name of this work is *Treandre banks*, which may be a corruption of the Latin *Arenarii aggeres*. The amphitheatre at Doué in Poitou is ſtill called *Les Arenes*. A ſpot of ſeveral acres abounds with the bones and ſculls of many different animals[i].

Everlie. *Everlie* was a reſidence of king Ina. Above it in the way to Lutgerſhall, on the higheſt hill in Wilts, Chidbury. called *Sidbury*, or *Chidbury* hill, is a vaſt oval fortification encompaſſed with two deep ditches. At the great entrance, which is counterworked, all along the declivity of the hill runs north to Everley a deep double ditch, probably made to ſecure their communication with ſome watering place in the neighbourhood. Aubrey[k] calls this fortification Britiſh. It plainly appears to have been a camp of the Danes, whereby they ſeem to have commanded this part of the country, and 6 or 7 barrows in the plain beneath ſeem to preſerve the memory of a battle here[l]. Barrows do not always neceſſarily imply *battles*, for if the people encamped died a natural death they muſt be buried. A branch of the Aſtleys, formerly of Patteſhill, have a ſeat here.

Near *Luggerſhall*, at *Eſtcourt*, not far from a great Eſtcourt. cauſeway ſuppoſed a Roman vicinal way, was dug up in 1693 a large earthen veſſel, with two leſſer pots in it, one of them full of aſhes or bones. The largeſt of theſe biſhop Gibſon thinks an *Obruendarium*, wherein the Romans encloſed their *vaſcula cineraria*, *&c.*[m] but quære, if Obruendarium was not rather the tile ſepulchre, of which one was found near York 1768[n], and at Straſburg[o]; and perhaps another, of which hereafter, in Eſſex. On Luggerſhall hill Mr. Aubrey places a camp.

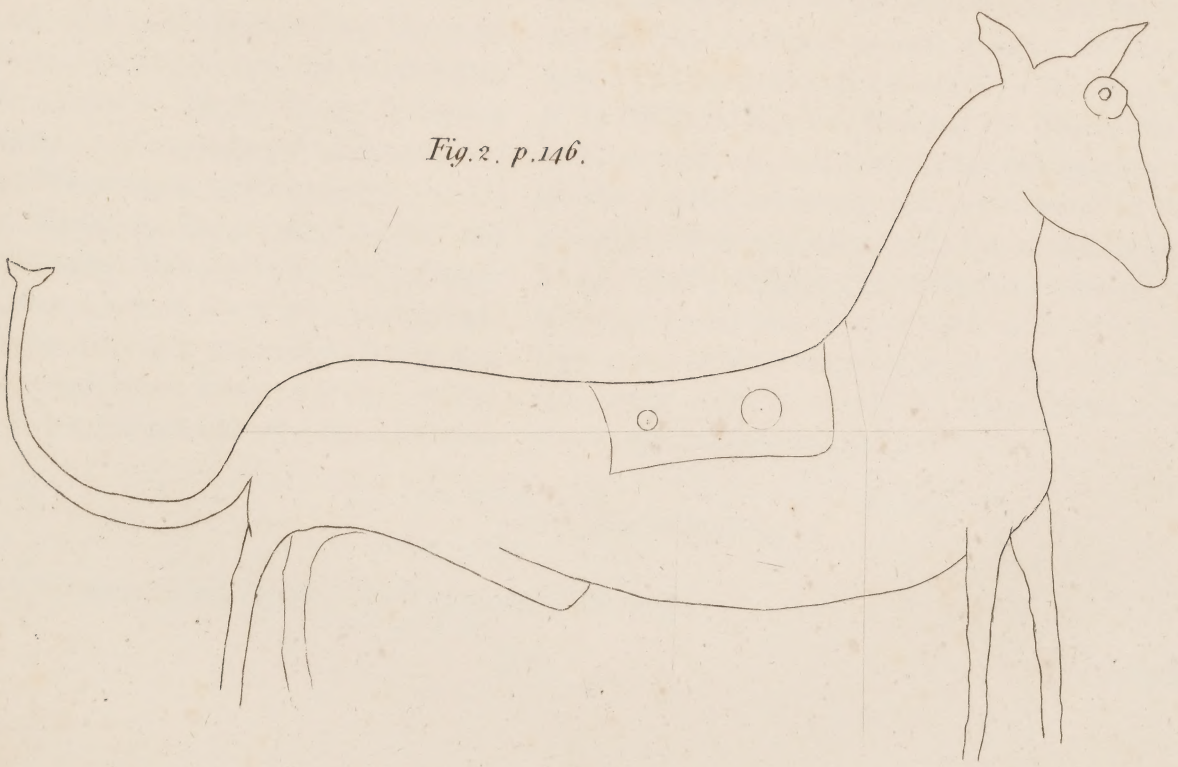
About four miles north of this place is *Great Bed-* Great *win*, which, in the Saxon times, was the metropolis Bedwin. of the kingdom of Ciſſa, a Weſt Saxon petty prince, who built in the ſouth part of the town a caſtle which he called after his own name *Cyſſe*[p], the ditches of which are ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſtill called *Chisbury* caſtle, and gives name to a hamlet Chiſbury below it. caſtle. It is a double work on a hill very entire, being preſerved to encloſe a gentleman's ſeat and gardens; the rampart within: Aubrey ſuppoſes it from its high ſituation Britiſh. Dr. Stukeley ſeems to confound with this *Caſtle Copſe*, which he places half a mile ſouth-eaſt from the town, and as much from Wanſdike, containing fourteen acres, and ſeeming to have been an old Roman caſtle. *Howiſdike* he ſuppoſed a camp on an eminence in an angle made by the Wanſdike[q]. Here Wulfere and Eſcwin fought a bloody battle A. D. 695, and this place gave birth, 1622, to that famous phyſician Dr. Thomas Willis, who died 1675. Dr. Stukeley thinks Bedwin LEUCOMAGUS, which Ravennas puts Leucomagus. next to Marlborough, and which, like *Bedwin*, ſignifies the *White town*. Elſewhere he derives it from *Bed*, a grave, and *win* white, alluding to a great barrow all of chalk in the pariſh. In the eaſt window of the church was ſome time ago the picture of a prieſt with two crutches, with a cup in his hand and a can ſtanding by him, as Dr. Stukeley copied it after Mr. Le Neve Norroy, from an old book formerly belonging to Sir Edward Coke in the library at Holkham. See Pl. XIII. At Bedwin was buried Pl. XIII. Sir John Seymor, father of the Protector, Edward earl of Hertford, Thomas lord high admiral, and Jane queen of England[r]. The family of *St. Maur*, or *Scymor*, were firſt ſettled in Monmouthſhire in the reign of Henry III. Roger Seymor, of Woundy, in that county, (grandfather of John, great-grandfather of the Protector) in the reign of Henry IV. married Maud, daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Eſturmy, knt. of *Chadham*,

[f] Aubrey.
[g] Stukeley's Itin. I. p. 131.
[h] Stukeley's Stonehenge, p. 49.
[i] Deſcription of Stonehenge. Saliſb. 1776. p. 88. 97. 12mo. Stukeley, (Itin. I. p. 131,) totally miſrepreſents this work.
[k] Ubi ſup. [l] Gibſon. [m] Rigaltius in Autores Agrarios.
[n] Archæol. II. p. 177, 178. [o] Mem. de l'Acad. des Inſc.
[p] Gibſon, ex Chron. Abend. in Dugdale's Mon. I. p. 97. [q] Itin. I. p. 60, 61.
[r] Dugdale's Bar. II. p. 370.

m

IE SV PER IS PALE VIRERE DE SETE CLISE
SVM POTENTE SV PVES COTENTE LE CYSE
MONHANE AY EN POYNE E BEVEREI SANS TAIN TISE
DE MON POT E MONHANE SEREY IVSTISE
KE NVL NI BEYVE SANS NEYAY MATENTE MISE

Fig. 2. p. 146.



in this county, lord of *Wolfhall*, in the ſame county[s].

A barrow in part of *Knowle* field, at Little Bedwin, contained ſeveral urns, of the quantity of 147 wine and 80 ale gallons, diameter at top 10 inches, circumference $\frac{6}{10}$, circumference 39 inches, at bottom four inches $\frac{4}{10}$, with black jelly, ſmelling of ſpices, and quivering in the ſpades. Others contained bones. Pliny[t] mentions "Fictilia ex bi-"tumine[u]."

Tottenham. Not far from hence is *Tokenham*, or *Tottenham*, a ſeat of the Seymour family, from whom it came to lord Bruce by marriage of Elizabeth, grand-daughter of William duke of Somerſet, with the earl of Ayleſbury his great uncle. The beautiful pedigree of this family, from the Conqueror to the end of the laſt century, adorned with portraits and arms, is now in the hands of the earl of Ayleſbury, together with the horn here mentioned by Mr. Camden, which hangs up in the library at Tottenham, and is rather a badge of office than an inſtrument of tenure. It is furniſhed with ſeveral rings of ſilver gilt, adorned with elegant figures of knights, horſemen, and beaſts of chace, and to the belt are appendant theſe arms, Argent, within a double treſſure floré and counter floré Gules, 3 lozenges of the 2d; which are the arms of the Scotch family of Fitz Duncan, who intermarried with the Seymors; which does not, however, aſcertain how the latter came by this horn. The figure of it is repreſented in the above pedigree, and engraved in Archæologia III. p. 74, pl. VI. with other inſtruments of the ſame nature. Tokenham was antiently a manor of the Spenſers, who, forfeiting it to the crown, Edward III. gave it his ſon Edmund de Langley, whoſe ſon and grandſon held it[x].

Savernake foreſt. The foreſt of *Savernake*, ſaid to be the only one in poſſeſſion of a ſubject, with the adjoining park of Tottenham, is about twelve miles round, plentifully ſtocked with red and fallow deer, and cut into many pleaſant walks and avenues, eight of which meet in a ſpacious opening about the centre, where Charles, earl of Ayleſbury, intended to build an octagon tower. The avenue planted in clumps facing Tottenham houſe is large and magnificent. The houſe was built under the direction of the late earl of Burlington on the ſite of one burnt by the parliament forces in the late civil wars; and the gardens are well deſigned and pleaſant. The neighbouring farmers have a right of paſturage in this foreſt, which is however indifferently watered[y].

Uphaven. Being now returned to the banks of the Avon, we meet with *Uphaven*, for which Peter de Mauley procured a weekly market of Henry III. by preſenting him with a palfrey[z]. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks from St. Wandrageſil in Normandy[a], and at *Charleton*, near Uphaven, was an alien priory, cell to the Premonſtratenſian abbey of Liſle Dieu, founded 1187[b]. About a mile to the weſt is a large irregular camp, ſingle-trenched, and encloſing 60 acres, called *Caſterley*, whoſe name ſeems to point out that it is Roman. It has the remains of a ſpacious prætorium, and a large trench runs through the middle from north to ſouth. The acceſs to this camp is very difficult every way except to the weſt, where it is guarded by another called *Boadbury*, two miles off on the edge of the plain. Many Roman coins have been found in this neighbourhood. About a mile north-weſt is *Merdon*, which might probably enough be the Mepetune or Mepedune of the Saxon Chronicle, famous for a battle between king Ethelred and his brother Alfred and the Danes, A. D. 871; for here remain to this day marks of entrenchments, and the largeſt barrow in theſe parts, except Silbury, not to mention the tradition of a fight, and of ſome great man being buried under that barrow. A ſketch of it ſent to the Society of Antiquaries by the rev. Mr. Mayo, miniſter of Wilcot near Pewſey, may be ſeen in Pl. IX. fig. 2. It is in the pariſh of *Beching ſtoke*, or *Beauchampſtoke*, ſix miles eaſt from Deviſes near a little brook which runs into the Avon.

Merdon.

Beauchampſtoke.

A. A circular ditch thrown out as at Abury, about 15 yards wide, and incloſing about 30 acres.

B. Entrance to the N. W.

C. Entrance to the S. W.

D. Barrow 70 or 80 yards diameter, and about 50 feet high.

E. Smaller barrow.

H. Spot where many ſtags' horns were found in levelling the bank 1768: they were very large, but broken by the workmen in digging out. Mr. Mayo had a piece of one next to the head, which meaſured nine inches round, and was petrefied.

※ Place where a human ſkeleton was found at the ſame time, ſuppoſed by the leg bone to have been ſix feet three inches high.

Silbury hills. *Silbury* hill, perhaps the largeſt barrow in England, is 170 feet perpendicular, 105 feet diameter at the top, and rather more than 500 at bottom. The bottom is natural earth, and the upper part compoſed of earth dug out of a trench that partly ſurrounds it, and out of the level of the adjacent ground. In digging to plant trees on its top, 1723, they found bedded in chalk a human ſkeleton, which crumbled to pieces on touching. With it lay an old horſe-bit here engraved, Pl. IX. f. 5. (which Dr. Stukeley bought, and which was afterwards purchaſed at the ſale of his curioſities by Guſtavus Brander, Eſq.), deers' horns, and an iron knife with a bone handle. The doctor pleaſed himſelf with conjecturing that this ſkeleton belonged to ſome Britiſh king, probably named *Cunedha* or Conetodunus (ſuch a name of a Gauliſh prince in Cæſar B. G. VIII. c. 3), who founded the Druid temple at Abury juſt by, and that the bit belonged to his horſe's bridle; it being not uncommon to bury horſes and their trappings with the antient heroes[c]. Major Drax[d] digging perpendicularly through this hill 1777 found only a rotten poſt and ruſty knife. The name Silbury may be Saxon, from Sel great and beopg a hill or barrow[e]. Upon theſe downs are ſeveral ſorts of barrows[f].

[s] Collins's Peerage.
[x] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 154.
[y] Dugdale, I. p. 734.
[z] Abury, p. 41. 43.
[a] Whoſe brother Thomas Erle Drax, eſq. has a ſeat at *Maddenton* in this county.
[b] Gibſon.
[t] Nat. Hiſt. XXVI. c. 19.
[u] Stukeley, MS. n.
[y] Gent. Mag. XXXIII. p. 324.
[a] Tanner, p. 598.
[b] Ib. p. 604.
[c] Abury, p. 40.

Barrows.

1. Small circular trenches with very little elevation in the middle. Theſe Dr. Stukeley calls Druids' barrows.

2. Ordinary barrows, meaning plain round ones, common all over England. Some may be Roman, or Saxon, or Daniſh, as well as Britiſh.

3. Barrows with ditches round them, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley king barrows, and generally of a bell form.

4. Large oblong barrows, ſome with trenches round them, ſome without. Theſe, from the accidental diſcovery of a celt in one of them, Dr. Stukeley calls archdruids' barrows.

5. Oblong barrows, with ſtones ſet up all round them.

6. Round and long. Theſe are barrows for kings, ſome of them extremely old, broad, and flat, as if ſunk by age, in which have been found human bones under a kind of arch of ſtone, or in a coffin of ſeveral ſtones, with amber and glaſs beads, gold rings, burnt bones, pieces of braſs, ſpear heads and bits of iron, and ſometimes urns, with aſhes and braſs trinkets, and weapons [g]; ſome ſkeletons, ſome burnt bones without urns [h], bones of horſes and other animals.

7. Pyriform, longiſh, but broad at one end: ſome ſet with ſtones, others made of ſtones ſet upright in that form [i].

8. Double, or where two are incloſed in one ditch. One of theſe is ſometimes leſs than the other.

They are diſpoſed ſo thick round Stonehenge that one may count fifty at a time in the evening when the ſloping rays of the ſun ſhine on the ground beyond them. They are the artificial ornament of this vaſt and open plain, and it is no ſmall entertainment to remark their beauties, ſituation, and variety in form and ſize. They are generally of a very elegant campaniform ſhape, and done with great nicety, and are on elevated ground, and in ſight of the temple of Stonehenge. This ſhews they are not the tumultuary burials of the ſlain. They are rather the ſepulchres of kings and great perſonages buried during a conſiderable ſpace of time and in peace. The many groupes of them together are family burying places, and the variety ſeems to indicate ſome note of difference in the perſons there interred well known at the time. Probably the prieſts and laity were ſeverally diſtinguiſhed as well as different orders and ſtations in them. Moſt of the barrows have little ditches round them extremely well defined. In many is a circular ditch 60 cubits diameter, with a very ſmall tumulus in the centre. Often they are ſet in rows and equidiſtant, ſo as to produce a regular and pretty appearance, and with ſome particular regard to the parts of the temple. Upon every range of hills quite round Stonehenge are ſucceſſive groupes of barrows for ſome miles, and we may even obſerve that great barrow in lord Pembroke's park at Wilton is ſet within view of Stonehenge [k].

Milbarrow.

*Milbarrow* near *Monkton* is a large flat long barrow pointing due Eaſt and Weſt, the broadeſt part Eaſtward 120 cubits long and 20 broad, ſet round with ſtones 6 or 7 feet high. *South long barrow*, near Silbury hill, has a huge heap of ſtones on its Eaſt end and part of its back, and is 180 cubits long. South of this hill was a very large oblong work like a long barrow 350 feet long, made only of ſtones pitched in the ground, now removed. Dr. Stukeley thought it an Archdruid's. Homer and Pauſanias deſcribe many antient barrows of heroes furrounded by circles of ſtones [l].

About half a mile from Silbury is *Abury*, a ſtupendous monument of druidiſm, firſt noticed by the inquiſitive Mr. Aubrey, and ſince accurately ſurveyed and commented on by the indefatigable Dr. Stukeley. A village of the ſame name being built within its circuit and out of its ſtones, the gardens, orchards, and other incloſures, have both disfigured and concealed the great original plan. The whole is environed with an immenſe circular rampart or terrace of earth 60 feet broad, and a ditch within it of the ſame breadth; the diameter is 1400 feet, the circumference 4800 feet, and the area incloſed 22 acres, through the centre of which runs the high road from Bath to Marlborough [m]. The firſt circle of ſtones within this area is 1300 feet diameter, and conſiſted of 100 ſtones from 15 to 17 feet ſquare, reduced 1722 to 40, of which only 17 were ſtanding, and about 43 feet aſunder, meaſuring from the centre of each ſtone. Within this great circle were two leſſer, each conſiſting of two concentric circles, the outermoſt of 30, the inner of 12 ſtones of the ſame ſize, and at the ſame diſtances from each other as the other. The ſouthern-

Abury.

moſt of theſe circular temples had a ſingle ſtone in its centre 21 feet high, the northernmoſt a cell or kebla, formed of three ſtones placed in an obtuſe angle towards each opening to the north-eaſt, before which lay the altar as at Stonehenge. Both theſe temples were almoſt entire about 1716. Of the north temple outer circle remained only three ſtones ſtanding 1723, and ſix down. Of the ſouth temple 14, half of them ſtanding. In the ſouth end of the line connecting the centres of theſe two temples is a middle-ſized ſtone with a hole in it, perhaps to faſten the victim to. Numbers of theſe ſtones have been broken by burning, to build houſes with, others buried, to gain the ground they ſtood on for paſture. The two original entrances into this ſtupendous work were from the ſouth-eaſt and weſt, and had each an avenue of ſtones. The firſt of theſe, or Kennet avenue, was a mile long, of 190 ſtones on a ſide, of which remained 72, 1722, terminating at Overton hill, which overhangs the town of Weſt Kennet, and on which was another double circle of 40 and 12 ſtones. This was called, by the common people, the *Sanctuary*, and is deſcribed by Mr. Aubrey as a double circle of ſtones four or five feet high, the diameter of the outer circle 40 yards, and of the inner 15: many were then fallen, and now there is not one left. He ſpeaks of the walk leading to it ſet with large ſtones, of which he ſays one ſide was nearly entire; the other ſide wanted a great many.

[g] Stonehenge, p. 45.
[h] Ib. p. 46.
[i] Abury, p. 45.
[k] Stonehenge, p. 43, 44.
[l] Abury, p. 44. 46.
[m] Ib. p. 19, 20, 28.

He

He noticed only one avenue from Abury to Overton hill, having no apprehenſion of the double curve it makes; but he erred in ſaying there was a circular ditch on Overton hill. From the weſt ſide of Abury goes another avenue to Bekhampton of the ſame length, and compoſed of the ſame number of ſtones, of which ſcarce any remain. On the north ſide of this avenue was *Long ſtones*, a cove of three ſtones facing the ſouth-eaſt, its back made of one of the ſtones of the avenue; it ſtood on a little eminence, and ſerved as a chapel. This ſtone, and another flat, are each 16 feet high and broad, and three and a half thick, the third carried off. Aubrey calls theſe three ſtones the *Devil's coits*[n]. Not far from them is Long ſtone long barrow. Dr. Stukeley calculated the number of ſtones employed to form this ſtupendous work of druidiſm, with its avenues and Overton temple, at 650. He ſuppoſed it all together, when entire, repreſented the Deity, by a ſerpent and circle; the former repreſented by the two avenues, Overton temple being its head; the latter by the great work within the vallum at Abury [o].

Theſe ſtones Mr. North, who ſaw them in his road to Bath, 1751, "on enquiry of an antient "inhabitant, found were conſtantly called *Saſſen* "*ſtones*, which Dr. Stukeley has miſrepreſented, "and very viſibly wherefore, and wrote *Sarſen* "ſtones, with an *r*, in order to obſcure the ob "vious meaning, and then proceeds to derive it "from a Phœnician word ſignifying *ſtone ſtones*, a "childiſh ridiculous tautology, and a reproach to "the author. Thoſe who cannot, or will not, take "ſome pains to judge for themſelves in ſuch caſes "muſt be led by others; but I from numerous "arguments am convinced theſe mighty works be"long to our anceſtors the Saxons [p]."

Holland's account of it is as follows: "Within "one mile of Silbury is A/bury, an uplandiſh vil"lage, built in an old camp, as it ſeemeth, but of "no large compaſs. It is environed with a fair "trench, and hath four gates, in two of which "ſtand huge ſtones as jambs, but ſo rude that they "ſeem rather natural than artificial; of which ſort "there are ſome other in the ſaid village." At the time when this was written all the circles of theſe great ſtones within the village of Abury were nearly perfect; two of about 150 feet diameter, two of 300 feet diameter, and the great one of above 1000. Two of the entrances here mentioned are made by the Bath road; only the weſt and ſouth-eaſt are original. Harrington, in his notes on Orlando Furioſo, ſpeaks of Abury [q].

At *Winterborn Baſſet*, a little north of Abury, is a double circle of ſtones. Weſt of it a ſingle broad high flat ſtone, and about as far north a barrow, ſet round with, or rather compoſed of large ſtones. Dr. Stukeley took theſe circles for a family chapel of an archdruid [r]. He found ſeveral archdruids' houſes, as he calls them, in the neighbourhood of Abury. They are large ſquares, with a vallum, ditch, and row of ſtones, and generally known by the name of *Old Chapel*, and reſembling what Rowland calls by the ſame name in Angleſea [s]. Aubrey ſeems to have miſtaken that on Temple down, two miles from Marlborough, for a Roman camp antagoniſt to Barbury caſtle.

In *Monkton* fields, north eaſt from Abury, is a monument of four ſtones, probably a *kiſtvaen* [t]. Monkton.

Another in Clatford bottom between Abury and Marlborough.

In *Kennet* pariſh Aubrey deſcribes three ſtones, eleven or twelve feet long, laid flat, and a third acroſs the middle of them, and under them found 1643 the ſkeleton of a man with a ſword and dagger. Kennet.

*Windmill hill*, north of Abury, is encompaſſed with a circular trench, and covered with barrows, in one of which Dr. Stukeley found an urn [u]. The ſtones employed in all theſe works, from 50 to 70 ton weight [x], are the ſame as thoſe of Stonehenge, fetched from the ſame Marlborough downs, where the country people called them *Sarſens*, a Phœnician word for a *rock*, whence, probably, the village of *Rockley*, four miles from Abury, might have its name, and not from the parallel line of ſtones, which Mr. Camden ſeems to have miſtaken for rocks [y]. Between Rockley and Marlborough, in the way to Stonehenge from the Grey Weathers, lies a great ſtone on three lower. From the Grey Weathers all theſe ſeveral ſtones appear to have been fetched, for the holes appear whence ſuch were grown. Another lies in the water at *Tickelden*, the grain generally reddiſh [z]. Windmill hill. *Sarſens* what.

At *Avebury* was an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of Boſcharvill in Normandy, afterwards annexed to Wincheſter college, Oxford, and to Fotheringay collegiate church [a]. Whether Robert, who wrote a Hiſtory of the reign of Edward III. ending with the battle of Poitiers, was a monk of this houſe, or native of this town, neither biſhop Tanner nor Hearne, who publiſhed his work at Oxford, 1720, have informed us. Avebury.

At *Temple Rockly* was a preceptory of knights templars [b]. Temple Rockley.

At *Okeburn*, or *Ogborn St. George*, north of Marlborough, a Benedictine priory, cell to Bec [c]. Okebourn.

At *Clatford*, three miles weſt of Marlborough, one of the Mortimers, lords of the manor at the Conqueſt, founded a priory, cell to St. Victor en Caux, Normandy [d]. Clatford.

At *Eaſton*, ſeven miles ſouth from Marlborough, a Trinitarian priory for redemption of captives, as old as Henry III. valued at £.42 [e]. The Seymors and Sturmies were buried in its church, but their monuments being ſpoiled or defaced at the diſſolution, the Protector's grand-father was removed to Bedwin [f]. Eaſton.

On the ſouth ſide of the Kennet, on the eaſt part of *Martinſall* hill, on a precipice very ſteep on two Martinſall hill.

[n] And compares them to the *Devil's Arrows* at Burroughbridge, which Dr. Stukeley ſays they do not all reſemble.
[o] Abury, p. 28—38.
[p] Letter to Dr. Ducarel, April 4, 1751.
[q] Abury, p. 15.
[r] Ib. p. 45.
[s] Ib. 47, 48.
[t] Ib. p. 49.
[u] P. 45. See it engraved Pl. IX. fig. 7.
[x] Ib. p. 16, 17.
[y] So Childrey, Britannia Baconica.
[z] Stukeley's MS.
[a] Tanner, p. 597.
[b] Ib. p. 605.
[c] Tanner, p. 599.
[d] Ib. p. 603.
[e] Ib. p. 607.
[f] His epitaph in Dugdale's Bar. II. p. 370.

ſides,

ſides, is a vaſt ſquare ſtationary Roman camp, ſingle-trenched. A braſs coin of Alexander Severus, rev. Jupiter fulminans P. M. TR. P. COS. and another of Conſtantine, have been found here [e]. Not far from it a little round Daniſh camp [h]. Full north from hence, upon *Barbury* hill, the next ridge overlooking the north part of Wilts, is another camp called *Barbury* caſtle, in the pariſh of Ogburn St. George, round, double-ditched, the inner ditch very deep, the rampart high, entrances eaſt and weſt, defended by half-moons, the inner rampart, at the weſt entrance, retiring inwards a little, as the outer ditch at the eaſt, turning round by a ſemicircular ſweep [i]. This great fortification, the barrow on the adjoining plains, and the ſimilitude of names, ſeem to point out this place as the ſcene of the battle in which Cenric, king of the Weſt Saxons, and his ſon Ceaulin, defeated the Britans, A. D. 556. The modern name comes much nearer to Beranbyrig than Banbury in Oxford, where this battle has been fixed. *An*, when the ſecond ſyllable of a Saxon name, is generally left out in our modern pronunciation. So Baddanbyrig is Badbury, Merantune Merton, Oxnaford Otford, Exanceaſtep Exeter. Nor is it probable the Saxons ſhould carry their conqueſts ſo far as the borders of Northamptonſhire that year, nor is it written Banerbyrig in any copy of the Saxon Chronicle [k].

Barbury hill.

Liddington. At *Liddington*, on Beacon-hill, is a large circular work, called *Liddington caſtle*.

Ruſley. *Ruſley*, on the edge of the county, is the ſeat of lord Craven.

*Roman road.* The Roman road from Marlborough to Bath goes along the north ſide of the Kennet in the low grounds to Overton; Silbury, on the outſide of Abury, ſouth of Bekhampton, over the downs ſouth of Oldbury hill, over *Roundway hill*, interfering a little with Wanſdike [l].

Bromham. By the ſouth ſide of this road, at *Bromham*, between Devizes and Chippenham, was diſcovered, about 1765, a Roman pavement, about a foot under the ſurface of an arable field, repreſenting a Roman ſoldier, or military officer of higher rank, of the natural ſize, armed with a ſpear. Round this ſpot the plough turns up fragments of red Roman tiles, nearly an inch thick, and latticed on one ſide with diagonal furrows [m].

Marlborough. *Marlborough* conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtrait ſtreet, for the moſt part on the original ground plot; the ſquare about the church in the eaſt part anſwering to the ſite of a temple. South of it is the gate and other remains of a priory of White friers, founded 1316. On the north the chapel of another religious houſe, q. if St. Margaret's priory of Gilbertines, founded in the reign of king John, valued at £.30. Here were alſo two hoſpitals [n]. The ſite of the old Roman caſtrum was converted by the earl of Hertford into a houſe which has been ſince let as an inn. One angle of the fortification remains without the garden wall; the Roman road through the preſent ſtreet ſided it. The Saxons or Normans extended it, and made the keep, now a mount for a ſummer-houſe. Roman coins have been found here [o]. As to the Saxon coin mentioned by biſhop Gibſon, inſcribed CVH : : NET : : TI, on which he ſays the obſervation of the learned author of the notes on Spelman's life of Alfred is, that *it is to be meant of Cunetium*, that learned author expreſsly ſays, "*Non intelligo, niſi forte Cunetio deſignetur*, quod tamen non eſt veriſimile [p]." The freeman's preſent to the mayor on admiſſion is now changed into a ſum of money, but the antient cuſtom is plainly alluded to in the arms of the town, which are Party per ſaltire Gules and Azure on the firſt and third quarter, Gules, a bull, in the ſecond, Azure, a cock or capon Argent; on the baſe Gules, three greyhounds current, Argent, between two roſes [q]. Here was born, 1677, John Hughes the poet, who died 1720. This place gave title of earl to *James Ley* lord high treaſurer of England, ſo created 1 Charles I. of whom ſee before in Weſtbury. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and grandſon, which laſt being ſlain in the ſea-fight againſt the Dutch 1665, without iſſue, it devolved to his uncle William, who alſo died without iſſue. In 1689 *John* lord *Churchill* (who had before been created by Charles II. baron of Eymouth in Scotland, and by James II. lord Churchill of Sandridge, Herts), was advanced by king William and queen Mary to the dignity of earl of Marlborough, and by queen Anne 1702 to that of marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough; which honours, in default of male iſſue, on the death of his only ſon John marquis of Blandford, being ſettled by act of parliament ſucceſſively on the ſaid duke's daughters and their iſſue, were ſucceeded to in 1733 by the third ſon of the ſecond daughter counteſs of Sunderland, *Charles*, firſt duke of Marlborough of the *Spencer* family, who died at Munſter 1758, and whoſe ſon *George* is the preſent duke of Marlborough.

Preſhute. The neighbouring village of *Preſhute* has its name from the meadows in which the church ſtands juſt out of Marlborough in the weſt [r]. The pillars have Saxon capitals, but the preſent inhabitants ſeem to have forgot the tradition that prevailed in Camden's time about their font, which is a plain baſon of dark grey marble, two feet and a half diameter at top, ending in an inverted cone.

Ramſbu. The ſee of *Ramſbury*, the ſame with Wilton, was ſeparated from Sherborn A. D. 909, and from that time to 1050 had 96 biſhops. Godwin [s] makes Herman 9th biſhop of *Ramſbury*, whence he laboured to transfer the ſee to Malmeſbury, but failing in his attempt, went abroad, 1055, and, upon the death of Elfwold, or Athelwold, biſhop of Sherborn, he returned home, and was made biſhop of

[e] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 131. Gibſon.
[h] Aubrey.
[i] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 13. The Map repreſents its eaſt entrance only defended by a ſemicircular work. Q. *Bury* caſtle, on Hakpen hill, double works, very great, ſquariſh. Stukeley's MS.
[k] Gibſon.
[l] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 134, 135.
[m] Such are common in the ruins of Verulam.
[n] Tanner, 604. 610.
[o] Stukeley, Itin. ut ſup.
[p] Note on fig. 30 of the third table of coins prefixed to the life of Alfred, which table is entirely made up of the Saxon coins found at Harkirk in Lancaſhire 1611. The coin is alſo in Hickes's table IX. p. 10.
[q] Gibſon.
[r] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 60.
[s] P. 335-6. ed. Richardſon.

that

that ſee, and united that and this ſee to Sarum, where he began a cathedral, but did not live to finiſh it.

At *Rudge* coppice, on the Icknield ſtreet near Froxfield, and ſix miles eaſt from Marlborough, was found in a well a moſt curious braſs veſſel, lately in the poſſeſſion of lord Hertford, about two inches and a half in diameter, richly adorned with foliage, and this inſcription:

A. MAIS. ABALLAVA. UXELODVNO. AMBOGLANIS. BANNA.

*A Mais* is ſuppoſed to mean Magna; *Aballava* Watch-croſs, a ſmall fort near Oldwalls and Bleturn, between Cambeck fort and Stanwix; *Uxeloduno*, Burgh on ſands; *Amboglanis*, Burdoſwald; *Banna*, the *Petriana* of the Notitia. The bottom of the veſſel being thinner was broken off from it. See Plate V. fig. 3. Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it a patera uſed in libations by the people of the five contiguous ſtations mentioned on it, perhaps on ſome alliance againſt the northern invaders. The ſtations are contiguous on the Roman wall, and *Banna* one of them mentioned only in Ravennas[t], who has alſo *Mais*. In the ſame coppice was alſo found, 1723, by Mr. William George, a Roman pavement, a ſquare enclofing a circle, in which was the lower part of a human figure, the reſt defaced. Another pavement found at *Littlecot*[u] in Mr. Popham's park, 1730, deſtroyed 1733. This laſt was 41 feet by 28, and ſeemed to have formed the floor of a temple. It conſiſted of two parts, the *Templum* and *Sacrarium*, anſwering to the nave and chancel of our churches. The outer part, which was nearly ſquare, had at bottom a border, on the centre of which was a large two-handled cup, ſupported by two ſea-monſters with fiſhes tails, and behind them two dolphins. At the other end was alſo a border with a ſimilar cup ſupported by two tigers. The floor of the ſacrarium was a ſquare incloſing a circle, and having ſemicircles of various rich patterns at three of its ſides. In the centre was Apollo playing on his harp, and in four ſurrounding compartments four female figures repreſenting the four ſeaſons, mounted on four beaſts: the firſt, holding a flower in her hand and ſeated on a deer, might repreſent Spring; the ſecond, on a panther and holding a ſwan, Summer; the third, reſting on a branch, perhaps of a vine, rode on a bull, for Autumn; and the fourth on a goat held nothing in her hand, and repreſented Winter. The two firſt figures were naked to the waiſt, the two laſt cloathed. Such is profeſſor Ward's account of this curious pavement, the largeſt ever found in England, but ſoon after unhappily deſtroyed. Mr. William George, ſteward to Edward Popham, eſq. on whoſe eſtate he found it, two feet below the earth, made an exact drawing of it in all its parts in their proper colours, whence his widow afterwards worked a beautiful carpet reduced to the ſize of near one inch to a foot of the original; and from thence it was engraved by Mr. Vertue at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Ward's account of it annexed.

At *Froxfield* is a noble almſhouſe for clergymen's widows, founded by the ducheſs of Somerſet. Froxfield.

Beſides Weolſtan, who was ſlain A. D. 800, in the firſt year of Egbert at Kinemersford, we find *Ethelhelm* earl of Wilts ſlain by the Danes at Port in the firſt year of Athelſtan, A. D. 886[x]. Earls of Wiltſhire.

William Powlet earl of Wilts, &c. mentioned by Mr. Camden, was ſucceeded 1572 by his ſon *John*. He 1576 by his only ſon *William*. He 1598 by his third ſon *John*, father of *Charles*, who, 1 William and Mary, was created duke of Bolton, and dying 1698 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, and he 1721 by his ſons *Charles* and *William*, as was the latter 1759 by his ſon *Charles*, and he 1765 by his brother *Harry*, the 10th earl of Wilts, and 6th duke of Bolton, on whoſe death, 1794, all his titles except the dukedom devolved on a near relation George Powlett, eſq. whoſe eldeſt ſon is ſtyled earl of Wiltſhire.

[t] Horſley, p. 329. pl. 74. Roger Gale's and Horſley's letter, MS. 1729.
[u] The ſeat of the Darels. Holland.
[x] Gibſon. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 7.

## Rare Plants found in Wiltſhire.

Aſplenium *Trichomanes*. Common Black Maiden-hair; on *Milton* church.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat-Graſs; on *Marlborough Downs*.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in a buſhy cloſe belonging to the Parſonage at *Alderbury*, near *Clarendon*.

——— *multiflora* β. Dwarf Engliſh Solomon's Seal; in the woods in this county.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Naked Horſetail; in a river near *Broadſtitch** abbey plentifully.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. Common Saint Foin, or Cock's head; on *Salisbury plain*.

Hypnum *ornithopodioides*. Birds-Foot Hypnum; on the *Grey Weathers*.

Hypnum *ſmithii*. On *Stonehenge*.

Ilex *aquifolium*, *baccis luteis*. Common Holly, with a yellow berry, near *Wardour* caſtle.

Lichen *coccineus*. Scarlet Liver-wort;
——— *parellus*. Crab's-Eye Liver-wort; } on *Stonehenge*.

——— *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Liver-wort; in fields near the *Grey Weathers*.

Lichen *plicatus*. Tree Liver-wort, or Moſs; on *Martinſall* hill.

Lycoperdon *tuber*. Truffles, or Solid Puff Ball; on the *Downs* under ground.

Ornithogalum *Pyrenaicum*. Mountain Star of Bethlehem; in the way from *Bath* to *Bradford*, not far from *Little Aſhley*.

Orchis *conopſea*. Red-handed Orchis; on *Saliſbury Plain*, near *Dumford*.

Polypodium *oreopferis*. Moſt likely the *Filix fœmina odorata* of Howe; in the foreſt of *Savernake*.

Salix *rubra*. Red Willow; near *Saliſbury*.

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toad-flax; on *Saliſbury Plain*.

Vella *annua*. Creſs Rocket; on *Saliſbury Plain*, not far from *Stonehenge*.

Vicia *ſylveſtris*. Tufted Wood-vetch; in woods and hedges near the *Devizes*.

*Orcheſton Graſs*, Either the *Poa trivialis* β. *reptans*. (With.) or *Agroſtis ſtolonifera*; in a cloſe at *Maddington*, two miles from *Saliſbury*, near to *Orcheſton St. Mary's*.

* Thus called, by Ray, in his *Synopſis*, p. 131, on the authority of Aubrey; probably it ſhould be *Bradenſtoke*.

# A MAP of HAMPSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

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Engraved by J.Cary.

BERKSHIRE

WILTSHIRE

SURREY

SUSSEX

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.
1. Aftrow
2. Evingar
3. Kingfclere
4. Holdfhot
5. Crondal
6. Chuteley
7. Baſingſtoke
8. Odiham
9. Andover
10. Wherwell
11. Overton
12. Michaeldever
13. Bermondſpit
14. Alton
15. Thorngate
16. Kings Somborne
17. Barton Stacy
18. Buddlefgate
19. Mainſborough
20. Fawley
21. Biſhop's Sutton
22. Selborne
23. Fordingbridge
24. Ringwood
25. New Foreſt
26. Redbridge
27. Manſbridge
28. Biſhop's Waltham
29. Meon Stoke
30. Eaſt Meon
31. Finch Dean
32. Titchfield
33. Portſdown
34. Boſmere
35. Chriſt Church In the Iſle of Wight
36. Weſt Medham
37. Eaſt Medham
Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
ENGLISH CHANNEL
DORSETSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
NEW FOREST
SOUTHAMPTON WATER
ISLE OF WIGHT
RINGWOOD
LYMINGTON
CHRIST CHURCH
YARMOUTH
NEWTOWN
NEWPORT
CARISBROOK
CALBORNE
BRADING
FAREHAM
PORTSMOUTH
GOSPORT
HAVANT
Christ Church Bay
Freſh Water Bay
Needles
Sandown Bay
Bunchurch
Shanklin
St. Lawrence
Whitwell
Chale
Godſhill
Kingſton
Shorwell
Brixton
Motteſton
Brook
Thorley
Shalfleet
Thorley
Freſh Water
Milford
Hordle
Milton
Sopley
Holden Hurſt
Weſt Parley
Pool Heath
Parley Common
Beaulieu
Boldre
Brockenhurſt
Lymington
Beaulieu
Fawley
Calſhot Caſtle
Hythe
Dibden
Minſted
Lyndhurſt
Burley
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Wickham
Burſledon
Botley
Bursledon
Southwick
Portſdown
Wimmering
Porchester
Crofton
Rowner
Alverſtoke
Gosport
Portſea
Portſmouth
Havant
Warblington
Emſworth
Bourne
Thorney Island
Hayling
Langſton
Harbour
Common
Kingſtone
Hampton
Horſey Island
Whale Islands
Wittering
Bembridge
Brading
Arreton
Newchurch
Gatcomb
Calbourne
Shalfleet
Yarmouth
Freſh Water
Thorley
Milford
Hordle
Milton
Sopley
Holden Hurſt
Weſt Parley
Pool Heath
Parley Common
Beaulieu
Boldre
Brockenhurſt
Lymington

# HANTSHIRE.

ADJOINING to Wiltſhire is the county antiently called by the Saxons Þanteꝛchyna, now commonly *Hampſhire*. The inner part of this county, we have reaſon to doubt, belonged to the Belgæ, and that part which lies on the coaſt to the Regni, an antient Britiſh nation. To the weſt it borders on Dorſet and Wilts; to the ſouth on the ſea; to the eaſt on Suſſex and Surrey; and to the north on Berks. It is a ſmall county, abounding with corn, pleaſantly interſperſed with thick woods and rich paſtures, and happy in its communication with the ſea by its many creeks and harbours convenient for trade. It ſeems to have been early brought under the Roman authority. Our hiſtories tell us Veſpaſian reduced it, and we have very good grounds for believing them. Dio[a] ſays that Plautius and Veſpaſian, when they invaded Britain under Claudius, divided their forces into three bodies, that by making a deſcent in three different places they might the better ſucceed. And we learn from Suetonius[b], that Veſpaſian, in that expedition, had thirty engagements with the enemy, and reduced the iſle of Wight (which lies oppoſite to this county) and two powerful nations. For theſe victories, and his ſucceſsful voyage, Valerius Flaccus[c] addreſſes Veſpaſian as happier than Cæſar:

*— Tuque O pelagi cui major aperti*
*Fama, Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit*
*Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Iulos.*

O thou to whom the unfrequented ſea
Reſerv'd the honour of diſcovery;
When Caledonia's waves thy veſſel bore,
Thoſe waves that Phrygia's race diſdain'd before.

Apollonius Collatius of Novara[d] ſings of the ſame general:

*Ille quidem nuper felici marte Britannos*
*Fuderat.*

He lately in the bloody field
Compell'd the Britiſh troops to yield.

How Veſpaſian was in this year cloſely beſet by the Britans, and relieved by his ſon Titus, and how a ſnake at the ſame time wreathed round him without hurting him, which he took for an omen of his future advancement to the emperor, may be ſeen in Dio[e] and Forcatulus. I ſhall keep to my own province, and begin with the weſt ſide of this county firſt, and, after ſurveying the coaſt and the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſea, I ſhall then paſs to the inland parts.

On the weſt bounds of the county the Avon gently flows; and at its entrance into Hampſhire is *Cerdic's ford*, afterwards called *Cerdeford*, now by contraction *Chardford*, from the brave Saxon Cerdic. Here he gave the Britans ſuch a defeat in a pitched battle, that he not only extended his own frontier, but left an eaſy war to be conducted by his deſcendants, having before, in 508, in a very ſharp engagement here, defeated the moſt powerful of the Britiſh kings *Natanleod*, or, as others call him, *Nazaleod*, with a great army of Britans. From this prince I find, in the Saxon Chronicle, a ſmall tract of country reaching hither had the name of *Nathanleod*. I cannot, after the moſt diligent enquiry, of this name now find even the leaſt trace, nor can I gueſs who this Natanleod was. It is certain at that very time Aurelius Ambroſius fought ſeveral battles with the Saxons hereabouts, with various ſucceſs, not mentioned in thoſe Saxon annals, which, as far as I have obſerved, relate, by an exceſs of partiality, only thoſe battles in which their own people had the advantage, but not thoſe in which their enemies ſucceeded.

*Avon r.*
*Cerdic's ford.*
*Chardford.*
*Natanleod, or Nazaleod.*

Hence the river runs through *Regnewood*, or *Ringwood*, in Domeſday book[f] *Rincvede*. Both the ſituation, the remains of the old name, and the ſignification of the preſent, prove this to be REGNUM, a town of the *Regni* mentioned by Antoninus; and *Ringwood* by a Saxon termination ſeems to mean the *Wood of the Regni*. That it was formerly conſiderable appears from the adjoining hundred, which takes its name from it. At preſent it is remarkable only for its market. The Avon, leaving this town, receives the Stour coming from Dorſet, where, at the conflux of the two rivers, is a ſmall populous ſea-port, now, from its church dedicated to Chriſt, called *Chriſt Church*, antiently, from its ſituation between two rivers, *Twinamburne*, in the ſame ſenſe as *Interamna* in Italy. It was once defended by a caſtle, and adorned with an antient church of prebendaries, built in the Saxon times, repaired in the reign of William Rufus by Ralph Flambard biſhop of Durham, who had been dean there *, and conſiderably endowed by Richard de Rivers earl of Devon, to whom Henry I. gave this place in fee. It continued to flouriſh to the time of Henry VIII. and was eminent to that lateſt period of religious foundations. Below this the Stour and Avon fall into the ſea in one united mouth, which Ptolemy rightly calls the *mouth of the river Alaunus*: for I can never believe that Avona was the proper name of this river, it being a common name, and applied by the Britans to rivers in general. I am more inclined to think it

*Ringwood.*
REGNUM.
*Chriſt Church.*
*Twinamburn.*
*Alaunus.*

* The regiſter of the priory.

[a] LX. p. 677. [b] Veſp. c. 4. [c] Argon. I. 7—9.
[d] Petrus Apollonius Collatius, a prieſt of Novara in the 15th century, wrote an indifferent poem on the ſiege of Jeruſalem, in four books, printed at Antwerp by Adrian Vander Binck. Hoffman.
[e] LX. p. 685. [f] P. 39.

was

was called antiently *Alaun*, traces of which name remain in the villages on its banks, ſuch as *Allinton*, *Allingham*, and the like.

On its eaſt ſide William the Norman deſtroyed the towns, villages, and churches for a great extent, turning out their wretched inhabitants, and reducing the whole ſite for near 30 miles round into retreats for wild beaſts, and a foreſt which we call *New foreſt*, and the Engliſh at that time *Ytene* [g]. Of this Walter Mapes, who lived near the time, ſays, "The Conqueror took away the ground from God and man "to dedicate it to wild beaſts and the ſport of dogs; "in which he deſtroyed 36 mother churches, and "ruined the inhabitants of their pariſhes." This he did either to ſecure his countrymen a ſafer acceſs to England from Normandy, to which this part of the county is oppoſite, in caſe after his conqueſt was as it were ended he ſhould be ſurprized by ſome greater oppoſition, or on account of his paſſion for the chace, or to raiſe money by every poſſible means. For as he was more attentive to beaſts than men, he laid a very heavy fine beſides other ſevere puniſhments on thoſe who hunted his game. But the divine vengeance did not long overlook the unjuſtifiable procedure of this prince. His ſecond ſon Richard and another of his ſons William Rufus king of England both loſt their lives in this foreſt: the latter by an arrow ſhot at random by Walter Tyrrel, the other by a peſtilential blaſt. Henry alſo ſon of his eldeſt ſon Robert eagerly following the game here was entangled among the branches, and ſo ended his life [h]; as if to teach us that poſterity ſuffer for the crimes of their progenitors. On this foreſt are handed about certain lines of John White [i] biſhop of Wincheſter, which though they falſely aſcribe the making it to Rufus, yet as they pleaſe many perſons I have no objection to inſerting them here:

*New foreſt.*

*Templa adimit divis, fora civibus, arva colonis*
*Rufus, & inſtituit Beaulenſi in rure foreſtam.*
*Rex cervum inſequitur, regem vindicta; Tirellus*
*Non bene proviſum transfixit acumine ferri.*

From God, from man, and from the laboring ſwain,
Their churches, markets, and the fruitful ſoil
Curſt Rufus tears; and in the beauteous plain
Of Beaulieu plants the hardy woodman's toil.
With eager ſpeed the king purſues the game;
Heaven's vengeance after him much faſter ſpeeds;
A random ſhaft from one of Tyrrel's name
O'ertakes: and ſo the guilty monarch bleeds!

*Beaulieu.*

He calls it the *plain of Beaulieu*, becauſe in the neighbourhood king John founded a ſmall religious houſe, from its beautiful ſituation called *Beaulieu*, which continued very famous to the laſt age; affording an aſylum and ſafe retreat to all who fled thither, and from whence our anceſtors thought a heinous ſin to take the greateſt criminals even though guilty of murder or high treaſon. In inſtituting ſo many ſanctuaries, or as they called them *Temples of Mercy*, throughout England, they ſeem rather to have followed the example of Romulus than of Moſes *, who ordered that all who were guilty of wilful murder ſhould be forced from the altar and put to death, and appointed an aſylum only for thoſe who killed a man by chance.

But that ſuch a tract of country on the coaſt as this foreſt comprehends might not be leſs defenceleſs and open to an enemy, Henry VIII. began to erect fortifications along it. On a point of land which runs out a good way into the ſea, whence is the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight, he built *Hurſt* caſtle which commands the ſea every way. *Hurſt caſtle.* More eaſt he built another fort called *Calſhot*, inſtead of *Coldſhore*, to defend the entrance of Southampton harbour. *Calſhot caſtle.* Here by the great receſs of the ſhore and the Iſle of Wight lying oppoſite to it is formed a fine harbour, called by Ptolemy *the mouth of the river Triſanton*, in my opinion for *Traith Anton*, q. d. the frith of Anton [k]. Τριγαληνος εκβολαι. It has almoſt the ſame name, *Trahannoni oſtium*, in Ninnius an antient author. The river that falls into it now called *Teſt* was in the laſt century, as I find the lives of the Saints, called *Terſton*, and that it was more antiently called *Ant* or *Anton*, ſeems implied in the names of *Antport*, *Andover*, and *Hanton*, towns ſituate on it. So far am I from believing it had its name from *Hamo* a Roman ſlain there, as Monmouth romances, and the poet his follower who rhymes thus about Hammon:

*——ruit huc, illucque ruentem*
*Occupat Arviragus, ejuſque in margine ripæ*
*Amputat enſe caput, nomen tenet inde perempti*
*Hammonis portus, longumque tenebit in ævum.*

Him onwards ruſhing Arvirage invades,
And on the margin of the ſhore beheads;
The port its title keeps from Hammon ſlain,
And endleſs ages ſhall the name retain.

On this harbour ſtands the town of *Southampton*, in whoſe neighbourhood to the north-eaſt formerly flouriſhed another town of the ſame name, which by its diſtance one way from *Regnum* and the other way from *Venta* ſeems to have been the CLAUSENTUM of Antoninus; and as *Triſanton* in Britiſh ſignifies the *frith of Anton*, ſo does *Clauſentum* the *Port of Entum*: *Claudh*, as I am told, ſignifying the ſame in Britiſh as χυϑος λιμην does in Greek, an harbour formed by artificial banks of earth. There is no room to doubt that this place was called *Hanton* and *Henton*, ſince in Domeſday book the whole county is expreſſly called *Hanteſcyre*, and elſewhere *Hentſcyre*, and the town itſelf from its ſouth ſituation *South Hanton*. What kind of place it was is not eaſy to ſay. It ſtood where is now St. Mary's mead reaching to the harbour, and ſeems to have occupied the other ſide of the river: for ſomewhat higher up on that ſide at *Bittern* the worthy Francis Mills, who now lives there, ſhewed me ruins, walls, and ditches of an antient caſtle about half a mile in circuit and ſurrounded on

*Southampton.*

*Clausentum.*

*Bittern.*

* Exod. XXI. Joſeph. Antiq. IV.

[g] Flor. of Worc. Hoveden. Hemingford. Bromton.
[h] Hoveden, p. 268, ſays he was ſhot with an arrow by one of his ſoldiers in hunting.
[i] 1557—1559. Tanner mentions his Epigrams. Quære if this is one.
[k] Biſhop Gibſon here commits two great overſights: firſt in doubting the meaning of Traith becauſe Dr. Davies explains Traith *trajectus*, when it is well known *Traeth* is the common Welſh word for *fretum*, *ſinus*, whence *Traeth mawr* in North Wales; ſecondly in placing Cerdicſhore at Southampton.

three

three ſides by the ſea at flood tide. Its antiquity is alſo proved by the coins of Roman emperors frequently dug up; ſo that if it was not the caſtle of old Clauſentum, it may be eaſily ſuppoſed to have been one of thoſe fortifications which the Romans threw up on the ſouth ſhore of the ocean, according to Gildas, to check the Saxon pirates. When the Danes had reduced this kingdom to a forlorn and miſerable condition, *Old Hanton* was left to be plundered by them in 980; and in the time of William I. as appears by his ſurvey the king had in it only 80 tenants in demeſne[l]. But within 200 years when Edward III. king of England and Philip de Valois were diſputing the throne of France, it was reduced to aſhes by the French. From its ruins aroſe the preſent town in a more convenient ſituation between two rivers. It is remarkable for the number and beauty of its buildings inhabited by wealthy citizens, and is much reſorted to by merchants. It is ſurrounded by a double ditch, ſtrong walls and frequent towers; and for the defence of the haven a ſtrong caſtle of hewn ſtone on a very high artificial hill was built by Richard II. Memorable is that action of Canute king of Denmark and England by which he ſilenced the inſinuations of a flattering courtier who aſſerted that all things depended on the king's will. "Having cauſed," ſays Huntingdon[m], "his chair "to be placed on the ſhore as the tide was coming "in, he ſaid to it, Thou art my ſubject, and the "ground I ſit on is mine, nor can any reſiſt me "with impunity. I command thee therefore not to "come up on my ground, nor wet the robes or feet "of thy maſter. But the ſea immediately coming "up wetted his feet, and he ſpringing back ſaid, "Let all the inhabitants of the earth know how weak "and frivolous is the power of princes; none de-"ſerves the name of king but he whoſe will heaven, "earth, and ſea obey by an eternal decree. Nor "would he ever after wear his crown, but placed it "on the head of the crucifix."

*The pertinent reply of king Canute.*

The weſtern of the two rivers on which this town ſtands, called at preſent *Teſt*, antiently *Anton*, riſes out of Chute foreſt, and firſt paſſes by *Andover*, Saxon Andeapapan, q. d. the *paſſage of the And*, where, in 893, Etheldred, king of England, when the Danes were ravaging his kingdom, in order to reſtore a ſafe and laſting peace to the nation, adopted Anlaf the Dane, but to little purpoſe, ſuch an honour not being capable of drawing him off from rapine. Thence it runs not far from *Wherwell*, where queen Elfritha built a monaſtery to expiate her atrocious crime in murdering her ſon-in-law Edward, as alſo to atone for the murder of her firſt huſband the noble earl Athelwold, whom king Edgar, after having invited him out on pretence of hunting, ſlew here, for having deceived him in a love intrigue, and having artfully deprived him of this very Elfritha, the greateſt beauty of her time. After receiving a ſmall river called *Wallop*, or more properly *Well-hop*, q. d. if we derive it from the language of our anceſtors, a fountain in the ſide of a hill, which gives name to the illuſtrious knightly family of the Wallops who live near it, the Teſt makes its way to BRIGE, or BRAGÆ, an old town, placed by Antoninus nine miles from Sorbiodunum, at which diſtance, between Saliſbury and Wincheſter, is *Broughton*, a ſmall country village not far from the river. If this be not *Brige*, we muſt ſuppoſe it loſt when William the Norman levelled every thing hereabouts to make his foreſt beforementioned. This river comes next to *Rumſey*, Saxon Rumney, where king Edgar founded a nunnery, whoſe church ſtill remains; and ſoon after the river falls into Hamton harbour at the place which Bede[n] calls *Arundinis Vadum*, and tranſlates *Redford*, *Hrentford*, *Hreodford*, in the Saxon verſion, now from the bridge built where the ford was called inſtead of Redford *Redbridge*, at which in the infancy of the Saxon church was a monaſtery, the abbot of which Cymberth baptized according to Bede the two infant brothers of Arvandus, a petty prince of the Iſle of Wight, juſt before their execution. Theſe children, when Cedwalla, the Saxon, invaded that iſland, making their eſcape, concealed themſelves at the little town *Ad Lapidem*; till, being betrayed, they were put to death by Cedwalla's order. If it be aſked where this town *Ad Lapidem* was, I ſhould be for placing it at *Stoneham* as the neareſt village to Redbridge, in which the name itſelf will ſupport me. The other river, which empties itſelf on the eaſt ſide of Southamton, ſeems to be called *Alre*, there being a market-town named *Alresford*[o], or the ford of Alre, on it, not far from the pool out of which it riſes. "This "place (to quote an antient regiſter of the church "of Wincheſter*) the religious king Kinewalc "after his baptiſm by biſhop Birinus on the firſt "propagation of Chriſtianity (in theſe parts) moſt "devoutly gave to the church of God at Winton." A. D. 1220 Godfrey Lucy, biſhop of Wincheſter, revived the market here, calling it *New market* with reſpect perhaps to old Alresford adjoining. But this name continued not long with the common people, the beſt preſervers of language. Near this place is *Tichborn*, which ought not to be omitted, as it gives name to an eminent and antient family.

BRIGE or BRAGÆ. *Broughton.* *Rumſey.* *Redbridge.* Ad Lapidem. *Stoneham.* *Alre r.* *Alresford.* *Tichborn.*

On the weſt ſide of this river ſtands the moſt famous city of the Britiſh Belgæ, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus VENTA BELGARUM, by the Britans *Caer Gwent*, by the Saxons Wintanceaſtre[p], by Latin writers *Wintonia*, by us at preſent *Wintcheſter*. Some[q] indeed will have this to be VENTA SIMENORUM, and Briſtol *Venta Belgarum*. But when I come to the Iceni I ſhall ſhew there were no ſuch people as the *Simeni* in this iſland. Meantime, were theſe critics ever ſo induſtrious in their ſearch after the towns placed near Venta by Antoninus, they will find nothing to ſupport their conjecture.

VENTA BELGARUM. *Wincheſter.*

Some derive *Wenta* from *Ventus*, others from *Vinum*, others from biſhop *Wina*; but their differences are to little purpoſe. I prefer the opinion of our countryman Leland[r], who derives it from the Britiſh *Guin* or *Guen*, q. d. *white*, as meaning *Caer Guin*, the *white city*. And why not; ſince the antient Latins named the cities of *Alba Longa* and *Alba*

* Regiſter of Waverley abbey.

[l] P. 52. [m] Hiſt. VI. p. 209. [n] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. c. 16.
[o] Or the ford of alders. Mon. Ang. I. p. 37. [p] Wintanceaſtre, Winteceaſtre, Winceaſtre, Wincheſtre. Sax. Chron.
[q] Lel. Com. in Cyg. Cant. p. 153-4, who alſo makes Venta Simenorum *Briſtol*. [r] Ubi ſupra.

*Regia* from their *white appearance*; and the Greeks had *Leuca*, *Leucas*, and other places called from the ſame circumſtance. For this Venta, as well as the two others, *Venta Silurum* and *Venta Icenorum*, ſtands in a ſoil compoſed of chalk and white clay[s].

The city was certainly conſiderable in the Roman times, ſince it appears that the emperors had here their imperial weaving manufactory; this being the principal of the Britiſh *Ventæ*, and lying neareſt to Italy. In the Notitia we have *Procurator Cynegii in Britannis Ventenſis* or *Bentenſis*, where that eminent civilian J. Cujacius reads *Gynæcii*[t], which in his Paratitla on the Codes he interprets *Sacrum textrinum* or royal weavery. Of his opinion is Pancirolus, who writes that theſe *Gynæcia* were founded to make cloaths for the emperor and the army, and alſo ſails, bed, and other houſehold linen. But Wolfgangus Lazius thinks this officer had the care of the emperor's dogs here. It is certain our dogs were celebrated as the beſt in Europe, inſomuch that Strabo[u] ſays they ſerved as ſoldiers, were uſed in war by the antient Gauls, and were in great demand for the ſports in the amphitheatres at Rome and for the diverſion of hunting. They were, according to that author, ευφυεις προς τας κυνηγησιας, naturally qualified for the chace. Whence Nemeſian[x] ſays,

The *Cynegium* of the Roman emperors in Britain. *Gynæcium.*

Britiſh Dogs.

——— *Diviſa Britannia mittit*
*Veloces, noſtrique orbis venatibus aptos.*

——— the diſtant Britain yields
Swift dogs by nature train'd to courſe our fields.

And Gratius has theſe lines on their value and excellence[y]:

*Quid freta ſi Morinûm dubio refluentia ponto*
*Veneris, atque ipſos libeat penetrare Britannos*
*O quanta eſt merces, & quantum impendia ſuper.*

Could we but truſt the rough Boulognian ſeas,
And viſit Britain's iſland at our eaſe,
Dogs we ſhou'd find, but at dear prices gain'd.

Oppian in his Cynegetics b. I. 465, will tell you how well the antient Greeks were acquainted with, and how much they valued that kind of dog among us called *Agaſæus*, which we ſtill call a *gaſe hound:*

Gaſe hound. *Agaſæus canis.*

Εχι δε τι σκυλακων γενος αλκιμον ιχνευτηρων,
Βαιον, αλλα μεγαλης αυταξιον εμμεν αοιδης,
Τες τραφεν αγρια φυλα Βρεττανων αιλονωτων.
Αυταρ επικληδην σφας Αγασαιες ονομηναν.
Των ηδοι μεγεθος μεν ομοσιον εϊδανοισι
Λιχνοις οικιδιοισι τραπεζησσι κυνεσσι, &c.[z]

Which may be thus engliſhed:

The lurchers next a ſtout and hardy race,
Though ſmall in bulk deſerve the nobleſt praiſe;
Among the ſavage painted Britans breed;
Under our tables like thoſe curs that feed.

Claudian[a] ſays of our maſtiffs,

Maſtiffs.

*Magnaque taurorum fracturæ colla Britannæ.*

The Britiſh breed the necks of bulls will break.

But this by way of digreſſion.

In this city, as our hiſtorians relate, in the Roman times lived that Conſtans the monk who was firſt appointed Cæſar and afterwards emperor by his father Conſtantine, who conceiving his name fortunate aſſumed the government in oppoſition to Honorius. For Zoſimus ſpeaking of that time ſays, "the monks "had well peopled colleges both in cities and "villages," though at firſt they led a ſolitary life in woods and foreſts, from whence their name. The old wall of ſuch thickneſs and ſtrength ſtill to be ſeen by the weſt door of the cathedral are ſuppoſed to have been part of that college. But this monkiſh prince thus dragged from his retreat ſoon by his death paid dear for his father's ambition and contempt of religion.

*Conſtans* from a monk made emperor. Monaſteries in cities.

Under the Saxon heptarchy this city though pillaged more than once recovered itſelf, became the palace of the Saxon kings, embelliſhed with magnificent churches, was the ſee of a biſhop, and had from king Ethelſtan the privilege of ſix mints. In the Norman times it increaſed conſiderably, and the archives or public records were kept here. It continued in this flouriſhing ſtate, except that it ſuffered by one or two accidental fires, and by the licentious ſoldiery during the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda. Whence our Necham who lived then ſays of it,

*Guintoniam titulis claram gaziſque repletam*
*Noverunt veterum tempora priſca patrum.*
*Sed jam ſacra fames auri, jam cæcus habendi*
*Urbibus egregiis parcere neſcit amor.*

For wealth and ſtate, for honor and renown,
In antient times fair Wincheſter was known.
In theſe degenerate times for gold our rage
The richeſt cities only can aſſuage.

Edward III. relieved its diſtreſſes by fixing here a market for cloth and wool, commonly called the *Staple*. What was the appearance of the city in thoſe early times is not eaſy to ſay, ſince, as Necham goes on,

The *Staple.*

——— *Flammis toties gens aliena dedit.*
*Hinc facies urbis toties mutata dolorem*
*Prætendit, caſus nuntia vera ſui.*

But hoſtile fire ſo oft' has chang'd her face,
Her ruins repreſent her piteous caſe.

At preſent it is well peopled, and watered by ſeveral cuts from the river. Its greateſt length is from eaſt to weſt, and it is about one mile and an half within the walls, which are entered by ſix gates, with a long ſuburb at each. At the ſouth part of the weſt gate is an old caſtle which ſuſtained many ſieges, but the ſevereſt when it was defended againſt Stephen by the

[s] The river *Ichyn* in theſe parts ſhews the people here were antiently called *Iceni*. Gale MS. n.
[t] It cannot be otherwiſe if we attend to the company it is in, a liſt of ſuperintendants of wardrobes, of linen manufacturers and dyers. *Gynæcia, Lanificia, & Baptica.* Notit. § 42.
[u] Lib. IV. p. 199.
[x] Cyneget. I. p. 124, 125.
[y] Cyneget. 174—176.
[z] Ritterſhuſius on Oppian wonders why he calls the Britiſh dogs βαιοι, little, "ſunt enim, ſays he, noſtra ætate *grandes*." I fancy the breed of *lurchers* is the ſame as in Oppian's days.
[a] II. Conſ. Stil. p. 301.

empreſs

empreſs Matilda, who at laſt eſcaped the enemy by ſpreading a report of her death and being carried through the midſt of them in a coffin. Of that round table hung againſt the wall[b] here, and vulgarly ſuppoſed to have been king Arthur's table, I have nothing to ſay here but that it will at firſt ſight be found to be of a much later date. For in former times when for the improvement of valor thoſe military exerciſes called *tournaments* were very frequent, they made uſe of ſuch tables to prevent diſputes for precedency among the nobility; and the cuſtom ſeems very antient. Athenæus[c] ſays the antient Gauls uſed to ſit round circular tables, and their eſquires bearing their ſhield ſtanding behind them. Almoſt in the heart of the city, but a little more to the ſouth, Kenewalch king of the Weſt Saxons, after pulling down that college of the monks which ſtood there in the Roman times, "built," according to Malmeſbury[d], "the firſt church here, and "at that time the moſt beautiful; where poſterity "afterwards in founding the biſhop's ſee built ano-"ther church though more ſplendid yet on the ſame "model." In this ſee, after Wina whom Kenelwalch made firſt biſhop, ſat a ſeries of biſhops as eminent for their piety as their rank and wealth, being by a particular privilege chancellors to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and long ſince prelates of the garter. Some of theſe enlarged and adorned this church at a great expence, particularly Edindon and Walkelin, but eſpecially Wickham, who rebuilt at immenſe expence the weſt part of the church from the choir in a new and elegant manner, in the middle of which between two pillars is his tomb. Succeeding biſhops dedicated it to new patron Saints, to Amphibalus, Peter, Swithin[e], and laſt of all to the Holy Trinity, by which name it is at preſent known. The Saxons held it in high reverence as the burial place of ſome of their kings, whoſe bones were collected by biſhop Fox, and diſpoſed with inſcriptions on the top of the wall ſurrounding the choir in gilt coffers. This was antiently called Ealdan Mynſtep, or the Old Monaſtery, with reſpect to a later one called Nepan Mynſtep, or the New Monaſtery, founded by Alfred, who, "to build the "offices belonging to it, bought of the biſhop a piece "of ground at the rate of a mark for each foot ac-"cording to the current ſtandard[f]." This new college as well as the old one was founded for married prieſts, who upon the miracle of the ſpeaking crucifix which condemned the order, were turned out by Dunſtan archbiſhop of Canterbury, and monks ſubſtituted in their ſtead. Theſe monaſteries were ſo near to each other that the voices of the ſingers could be heard from one to the other, which occaſioned diſputes among the monks, who afterwards proceeded to open quarrels. This circumſtance, and

The round table.

Tournaments.

the great body of water from the weſt gate running through the ſtreets, and by ſtagnating at this new monaſtery rendering the air unwholeſome, occaſioned the church to be removed 200 years after its foundation into the north ſuburb called *Hide*. Here by licence from Henry I. the monks built a large and beautiful houſe, which a few years after was burnt down by the contrivance of Henry de Blois biſhop of Wincheſter, as the hiſtory of the place affirms. In this fire periſhed a croſs given by Canute the Dane, who had expended upon it as old records ſay one year's revenue of the whole kingdom. The monaſtery however recovered itſelf, and till that overthrow of the monks covered a prodigious extent of ground, as its ruins now teſtify. At that time it was demoliſhed, and a dean and 12 prebendaries ſettled in that other church of Holy Trinity after the removal of the monks. On the eaſt ſide of the cathedral the noble epiſcopal palace called *Wolveſey* encompaſſed with many towers and almoſt ſurrounded with a rivulet reaches to the town walls. Oppoſite to it in the ſouth ſuburb is an elegant college built by William of Wickham, who was biſhop here, the great father and patron of literature in England, whoſe praiſe will endure as long as Learning itſelf ſurvives. It is built for a ſchool, which has ſent out great numbers of learned men both in church and ſtate. It maintains in a handſome manner a warden, 10 fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, 70 ſcholars, with ſome others. In this city were other conſiderable buildings (many of them of a religious kind), but being deſtroyed by time I ſhall not ſpeak of them. I muſt not however omit the nunnery founded by Elfwida wife of king Alfred, being by far the moſt famous, as its ruins ſhew; and from it Henry I. married Matilda daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland; thus uniting the antient royal family of the Saxons with that of Normandy, to the great ſatisfaction of the people of England. She was granddaughter of king Edmund Ironſide by his ſon Edward the exile; a woman endowed with every princely virtue, and ſtill more diſtinguiſhed by her ſincere piety. Hence this old tetraſtich in her praiſe:

*Hide* abbey.

*Wolveſey.*

*Wickham's* college. *William Wickham.*

*St. Mary's* abbey.

*Maud* wife of *Henry* I.

*Proſpera non lætam fecêre, nec aſpera triſtem:*
*Aſpera riſus ei, proſpera terror erant.*
*Non decor effecit fragilem, non ſceptra ſuperbum;*
*Sola potens humilis, ſola pudica decens.*

Her face not joy with ſmiles, nor woe with tears o'erſpread;
Adverſity her joy, proſperity her dread.
Nor beauty made her frail, nor empire proud,
Humility her pow'r, leſs beautiful than good.

Of the famous Guy of Warwick, who is ſaid here to have defeated in ſingle combat Colbrand that

[b] A trifling miſprint has here led biſhop Gibſon into a pleaſant miſtake. "De menſa illa circulari ſive orbiculari, muro, hic "appenſa," made him put in the margin, "menſa circularis ſive orbicularis *murus*," which he certainly did well not to tranſlate: whereas had he reflected the comma ſhould be removed from *muro* to *orbiculari*, he muſt have rendered it as above.

[c] B. IV. c. 13. p. 152. Camden miſtakes his author a little. Athenæus ſays when there was a numerous company they ſat in a ring, εν κυκλω, the moſt diſtinguiſhed for valor, birth, or fortune, in the middle; next him the maſter of the feaſt (ο υποδεχομενος), and then the reſt in order on each hand according to rank; the ſhield bearers (οι μεν τες δορεας οπλοφορενλες) ſtood behind; the ſpearmen ſat amongſt them in another circle with their maſters, και α το αυτικεν καθημενοι κυκλω καθαπερ οι δεσποται συνευωχενται.

[d] De geſt. regum I. p. 6.

[e] Biſhop here in the 9th century. He ſtill continues of greateſt fame, not ſo much for his ſanctity, as for the rain which uſually falls about the feaſt of his tranſlation in July, by reaſon the ſun is then coſmically with Præſepe and Aſelli, noted by antient writers to be rainy conſtellations, and not for his weeping, or other weeping ſaints, Margaret the Virgin, Mary the Virgin, whoſe feaſts are ſhortly after, as ſome ſuperſtitiouſly credulous have believed. Holland.

[f] Malmeſb. de geſt. pontif. II. p. 140.

Daniſh

Daniſh Typhæus, and of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon, beheaded here on the ſpot where was afterwards erected St. Giles's chapel; and of that noble hoſpital of St. Croſs in the neighbourhood, founded by Henry Blois brother to king Stephen and biſhop of this city, and augmented by cardinal Henry Beaufort; I ſhall ſay no more here, as they are univerſally known from our hiſtories.

Earls of *Wincheſter.*

As to the earls of Wincheſter, not to mention *Clito* the Saxon whom the Normans ſtripped of his hereditary honour, king John created *Saer de Quincy* earl of Wincheſter. He bore a feſs with a label of 7, as we ſee on his ſeal. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Roger*, who bore Gules, 7 maſcles voided Or. But the honour ended with him on his dying without iſſue male. He married the eldeſt daughter of Alan lord of Galloway in Scotland by his firſt wife and one of his co-heireſſes, in right of whom he was conſtable of Scotland. By her he had only three daughters, the firſt married to William *Ferrars* earl of Derby, the ſecond to Alan de la *Zouche*, the third to *Comyn* earl of Buchan in Scotland [g]. Long after this *Hugh de le Spencer* had this title conferred on him for his life by Edward II. [h] whoſe favourite he was, and with his ſon too late experienced how fatal are the purchaſes of royal favour, being both of them put to a cruel death by the furious populace. Long after, by favour of Edward IV. *Lewis* of *Bruges* a Fleming, lord of *Gruthuſe* and prince of *Steinbus* (who had entertained that prince in Flanders when he fled his country) received this title, with arms not unlike thoſe of Roger Quincy. On the death of Edward he ſurrendered it to Henry VII. [i] In our time Edward VI. conferred on *William Powlett* lord treaſurer of England [k] the new title of marquis of Wincheſter ſtill enjoyed by his deſcendants. Wincheſter was found by obſervations taken in the laſt century to ſtand in longitude 22° and in latitude 51.

*Hamble* r.

Eaſt of Wincheſter, the river *Hamble* empties itſelf at a ſpacious mouth into the ſea. It is called by Bede *Homelea*, and flows, according to him, through the country of the *Jutæ* into the *Solente* [l], which is the name he gives to the ſtrait between the iſland of Wight and Britain, in which, at certain times, two oppoſite tides come up from the ocean with great violence, to the aſtoniſhment of the antients, who ranked it among the wonders of Britain. Of it Bede [m] gives this account. "The two tides of the "Ocean which flow round Britain from the great "Northern Ocean meet and oppoſe each other every "day, beyond the mouth of the river Homelia [n], "and when their oppoſition is over, return and loſe "themſelves in the Ocean again." Into this ſtrait alſo falls the river, which riſing near *Warnford*, paſſes between the foreſts of *Waltham*, (where is a large houſe of the biſhops of Wincheſter) and *Bere*, by *Tichfield*, once a ſmall religious houſe founded by Peter de Rupibus biſhop of Wincheſter, now the principal ſeat of the Wriotheſleys earls of Southampton. Thence the ſhore winds inwards, and the iſland *Portſey* forms a bay, in whoſe inmoſt receſs antiently ſtood *Port Peris* [o], where they pretend Veſpaſian landed. Our anceſtors gave it the new name of *Portcheſter*, not from *Porta* a Saxon, but from the *port*; for Ptolemy calls it ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ or the Great Port, from its ſpaciouſneſs, like the *Portus Magnus* in Africa mentioned by Pliny [p]. Here remains a large caſtle [q], which commands the harbour below. But the gradual withdrawing of the ſea [r] having rendered this harbour leſs commodious, the inhabitants removed to the adjacent iſland of Portſey, which is fourteen miles round, encompaſſed in flood tides by the ſea, of which they make ſalt. This iſland joins to the main land by a bridge, which has a fort adjoining. Athelfleda, wife of king Edgar, gave this iſland to the New Minſter at Wincheſter, and at the mouth of the harbour our anceſtors built a town, which they called from thence *Portſmouth* [s]. In war time it is much frequented, at other times ſcarce at all; the inhabitants being more attentive to war and navigation than to trade. It has a handſome church, and an hoſpital called God's houſe, founded by Peter de Rupibus biſhop of Wincheſter. The town was antiently defended by a wall of timber covered with earth, a baſtion to the north-eaſt near the gate, and two forts of hewn ſtone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finiſhed by Henry VI. [t] who placed a garriſon here according to the account of the inhabitants. But in our time queen Elizabeth at great expence fortified it ſo ſtrongly with new works, that nothing is wanting to make it a place of the greateſt ſtrength [u]. Some of the garriſon mount guard night and day at the gates, others in the ſteeple [x], who, by the ſtrokes of the bell, give notice what number of horſe and foot are approaching, and by a flag ſhew which way they come.

*Waltham.* *Bere.* *Titchfield.* *Portſey iſland.* ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ. *Portſey.* *Portſmouth.*

Following the winding of the ſhore hence from *Porteſbridge*, I ſaw *Havant* a ſmall market town; and near it *Warblington*, formerly belonging to the earls of Saliſbury, now to the knightly family of the Cottons. Oppoſite to it lie two iſlands, the larger called *Haling*, the leſſer *Thorney* from the thorns growing in it; each has its pariſh church. In many

*Havant.* *Warblington.* *Haling.* *Thorney.*

[g] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 688, puts them in different order; 1. Margaret wife of William de Ferrers. 2. Ela, of Alexander Comyn earl of Bouchan. 3. Ela, wife of Alan la Zouch.

[h] 15 Edw. II. Ib. 391. [i] 15 Hen. VII. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 283.

[k] Earl of Wiltſhire and lord St. John of Baſing, a man prudently pliable to times, raiſed not ſuddenly but by degrees in court, exceſſive in vaſt informous buildings, temperate in all other things, full of years, for he lived 97 years, and fruitful in his generation, for he ſaw 103 iſſue from him by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to ſir William Capel. And now his grandchild *William* enjoys the ſame honours. Holland.

[l] *Solvente*, Bede. *Solente*, Alfr. The people here give the name of *Sol* and *Seol* to this ſtrait, as in Seolſey (or Ceolſey) and Penſul; whence Bede's *Solent*, as *Cluſent* and *Gabroſent*, Gale MS. n.

[m] Hiſt. Ecc. IV. c. 16.

[n] Which runs through the land of the Juti, which belongs to the region of the Geviſſi. Bede.

[o] *Port Peris, Port Vario*, perhaps *Fareham*. MS. n. Gale. [p] V. 2. Mela, I. p. 5.

[q] Including ten acres within the walls. MS. n. Gale.

[r] It ſeems to have retreated from Fareham. MS. n. Gale.

[s] It is an eſcheat to the king. See book of knights fees. MS. n. Gale.

[t] His arms with the Greyhound and Griffin are ſtill to be ſeen cut in ſtone on the outſide of a window of Portcheſter caſtle. The inhabitants ſay, in ſome old charters this caſtle is called *Port Cæſar*, and that they thence derive many privileges. Letter from William Harby. MS. n. G.

[u] New fortifications were ordered to be added. Stat. 7. Ann. c. 2. p. 6.

[x] Of the old church, of which before. MS. n. Gale. Theſe ſignals are now given according to the different ſhips that come in.

places

places along this coaſt ſalt is made of the ſea water collected. It is firſt of a paliſh green colour, which they have a method of boiling to the pureſt white. Of this ſea ſalt, not of that from land ſprings, St. Anbroſe[y] is to be underſtood, when he ſays, "Let "us conſider thoſe things which are common to "many and expreſſive of the divine favour, how "water is turned into ſalt of ſuch ſubſtance as fre- "quently to be cut with a knife. This is not un- "common in the Britiſh ſalts, which have both the "ſolidity and gloſſy whiteneſs of marble, and are "very wholeſome," &c.

MEANVARI. More inland from the ſea live the MEANVARI, whoſe country with the iſle of Wight Edilwalch king of the South Saxons received in token of adoption from Wulpher, king of Mercia, who was his god-father when he was baptiſed[z]. The reſidence of theſe people, with the name very little altered, is at preſent divided into the three hundreds of *Meanſborow*, *Eaſtmean*, and *Weſtmean*[a], within which riſes a high hill fortified at top with a large rampart, and called *Old Wincheſter*[b], where a city is ſaid formerly to have ſtood, but now not a ſingle trace of it remains, ſo that one would take it only for a ſummer camp. Below this is *Warnford*, in a low ſituation, where Adam de Port, a man of large property hereabout in the reign of William I. rebuilt the church, as a rude diſtich on the wall ſets forth:

*Old Winchester.*

*Warnford.*

*Adda hic Portu benedicat ſolis ab ortu*
*Gens deo dicata per quem ſum ſic renovata.*

Here from ſun riſing be by the people praiſed
Good Adam Portus who this church upraiſed.

SEGONTIACI. Bordering on theſe people the SEGONTIACI, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, ſettled on the north edge of the county in *Holeſhot* hundred, where we ſee the market town of *Aultun*[c], which king Ælfred left by will to the keeper of Leodre: and *Baſinſtok*, a conſiderable market town, which ſhews a beautiful chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, built by William the firſt lord Sandes, who was here buried. On the roof was painted, in an excellent manner, Scripture hiſtory, with figures of the prophets, apoſtles, and diſciples of Chriſt. Below this to the eaſt lies *Baſing*, well known for its lords of its own name, and the *St. Johns*, *Poinings*, and *Powletts* *. For *Adam de Port* lord of *Baſing*, marrying [Mabel[d]], the daughter and heireſs of Roger de *Aurevall*, whoſe wife was alſo daughter and heireſs of the noble family of St. John, his ſon William, out of reſpect, took the name of *St. John*, which his lineal deſcendants retained. But Edmund St. John dying without iſſue, 21 Edward III. his ſiſter Margaret brought the eſtate of the lords St. John to her huſband John de *St. Philibert*, but dying without iſſue, Iſabel, the other ſiſter, wife of Luke *Poinings*, by whom ſhe had Thomas lord of *Baſing*, whoſe ſon Hugh's daughter Conſtantia, to whom this part of the inheritance devolved, married into the family of the Powletts, and was great grandmother to that William *Powlet* created baron *St. John* of *Baſing* by Henry VIII. earl of Wiltſhire, and marquis of Wincheſter, by Edward VI. He was lord high treaſurer of England, and having enjoyed the greateſt honours in troubleſome times, by a felicity uncommon among courtiers, and built here a noble houſe of admirable extent as well as elegance, but ſo overcharged with its own weight that his deſcendants were obliged to pull down part of it, died in a good old age in his 97th year.

*Aultun.*

*Baſingſtok.*

*Baſing.*

Near this is *the Vine*, a neat houſe of the lords *Sandes*, called from the vines introduced into Britain more for ſhade than for the ſake of the fruit ever ſince the time of the emperor Probus †, who allowed the Britans and other nations to plant vines. The firſt baron of this family was William advanced to this rank by Henry VIII. whoſe chamberlain he was. By marriage with Margaret *Bray*, daughter and heireſs of John Bray, couſin to Reginald Bray, an illuſtrious banneret and knight of the garter, he improved his eſtate and left a ſon Thomas lord *Sandes*, grandfather of William now living. Near this place to the ſouth eaſt is *Odiam*, now famous for a royal palace, and for the impriſonment of David II. king of Scotland[e]. It was once a free borough of the biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe caſtle[f], in the reign of John, was gallantly defended for a fortnight by thirteen Engliſh ſoldiers againſt Louis king of France, who had cloſely beleagured it with his whole army[g].

*The Vine.*

Vines in *Britain.*

*Odiam.*

Higher up among theſe *Segontiaci* on the north edge of the county was their city VINDONUM, which dropped its own name, and took that of the nation, as Lutetia took that of the Pariſii[h]. It was called by the Britans *Caer Segont*, q. d. *the city of the Segontiaci*, and ſo it is called by Ninnius in his catalogue. We call it at preſent *Silceſter*. Higden[i] ſeems to call it from the Britans *Britenden*. The diſtance of Vindonum in Antoninus from *Gallena*, or *Guallenford*, and from *Venta*, induce me to give the name of *Vindonum* to this place, and the rather becauſe a military road is ſtill to be ſeen between this *Vindonum* and *Venta*. Ninnius ſays it was built by Conſtantius, father of Conſtantine the Great, and antiently called *Murimintum*[k], perhaps for *Muri-vendum*, q. d. *the Walls of Vindonum*. For the Britans retained the word *Mure* from the provincial Roman language, and it is frequent with them to change the V. conſonant into M. Ninnius adds, that "Conſtantius "ſowed three grains of corn on the ground where "this city was built, that no perſon living there "might ever be poor[l]." So Dinocrates at the building of Alexandria in Egypt ſprinkled, according to Marcellinus[m], all the lines that marked out its circuit with flour, as a lucky omen which pointed out that the city would always be well ſupplied with

VINDONVM.

*Silcheſter.*

* From an antient Miſſal in this family.

† Vopiſcus, vit. Probi, c. 18.

[y] Hexam. V. p. II. [z] Bede IV. p. 13. [a] This laſt is a tithing. Holland [b] Near Meonſtoke.

[c] *Aulerci Cenomagni.* See Ortelius in voc. *Aulerci.* MS. n. Gale. [d] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 464.

[e] 1346 for 11 years. [f] Q. if the caſtle and palace were not the ſame.

[g] and ſurrendered at laſt. 1216. M. Paris, p. 282. [h] Βριγαλιον that of the Brigantes. Gale MS. n.

[i] Higden, p. 197, out of Alfric explains Caerſegent "Selceſtria quæ ſuper Thamiſim non longe a Radingo ponitur." I have not yet found where he calls it *Britenden.*

[k] Different copies have *Mirmantum*, *Mimmaton*, *Mirmantoniam Inermantun* & *Brigantium.* Gale var. lect. in Ninn. It is moſt lik ely to mean *Munimentum.* q. d. the fortification κατ' εξοχην.

[l] The Cotton MS. and Gildas read tria ſemina *auri*, *argenti* & *æris.* [m] XXII. c. 16.



proviſions.

proviſions. Ninnius ſays likewiſe that Conſtantius died here, and that his tomb [n] was to be ſeen at the gate as appeared by the inſcription. But theſe ſtories muſt reſt on the credit of Ninnius, who has ſtuffed his work with many lies. This I may venture to aſſert, that the place was of great conſequence at that time, and I myſelf have found there many coins of Conſtantine the younger, ſon of Conſtantine the Great [o], having on the reverſe a building with this inſcription PROVIDENTIAE CAES. But it is well known that Conſtantius whom Ninnius makes founder of this city died at Mopſueſtia in Cilicia, and was buried among his anceſtors at Conſtantinople. I do not deny that he might have had a cenotaph or honorary monument raiſed here. Many ſuch were raiſed, about which the ſoldiers uſed to make ſolemn proceſſions in honour of the deceaſed.

On the decline of the Roman empire, when the barbarous nations ravaged all the provinces, the Britiſh armies fearing leſt they ſhould be involved in the ſame deſolation, choſe themſelves emperors of their own, firſt Marcus, then Gratian, both whom they ſoon put to death, and at laſt, A. D. 407, inveſted one Conſtantine with the purple againſt his will at this city of Caer Segont (according to Ninnius and Gervaſius Dorobornenſis [p]) forming flattering hopes from his name. He ſet ſail from Britain, and landing at Bologne in France, engaged all the Roman forces about the Alps in his intereſts, gallantly defended Valentia in Gaul againſt the forces of the emperor Honorius, fortified the banks of the Rhine which had hitherto been neglected, and raiſed fortreſſes on all the paſſes to the Alps. His arms were crowned with ſucceſs in Spain under his ſon Conſtans, whom from a monk he had declared Auguſtus; and afterwards by letter begging pardon of Honorius for ſuffering himſelf to be forced by the ſoldiery to aſſume the purple, the emperor ſent him the imperial habit. Elated with this, he formed deſigns of croſſing the Alps and going to Rome; but on news of the death of Alaric the Goth his ally, he retreated to Arles, where he fixed the ſeat of his empire, ordering the city to be called Conſtantina, and there he ſummoned a meeting of ſeven princes. Meantime Gerontius ſtirred up the ſoldiery againſt his maſter, and having treacherouſly taken off Conſtans his ſon at Vienna in Gaul, cloſely beſieged Conſtantine himſelf at Arles; but upon one Conſtantius being ſent by Honorius with a numerous force againſt him, Gerontius laid violent hands on himſelf. Conſtantine having ſuffered all the calamities of a ſiege, and diſheartened by an unſucceſsful engagement, reſigned the purple, and giving way to his ill-fortune, took refuge in a church, aſſumed the habit of a prieſt, and the city preſently after ſurrendering, he was carried into Italy, and beheaded with his ſon Julianus, on whom he had conferred the title of *Nobiliſſimus*, and his brother Sebaſtian. This account before given at large, I have here abridged from Zozimus, Sozomen, Nicephorus, Oroſius, and Olympiodorus, that truth might triumph over the abſurdity of thoſe writers who have dreſſed up this ſtory with ridiculous falſehoods of their own inventing.

In this city alſo our hiſtorians make our Arthur to have been crowned [q]. It was deſtroyed not long after, either in the Saxon wars, or when Athelwolf plotting againſt his brother king Edward by the aſſiſtance of plundering parties of Danes ravaged this country as far as Baſingſtoke. Nothing now remains but the walls, which though ſtripped of their battlements and breaſtworks appear to have been very high. The earth is ſo raiſed by the ruins that I could ſcarce creep through a poſtern called *Onion's Hole*. The walls are in a manner intire, except where they are broken down in the places where the gates have been: and on the walls themſelves are grown up, and as it were rooted in the very ſtones, oaks of ſuch ſize, and with ſuch cluſters of roots and ſpreading branches as aſtoniſh the beholders. The circuit of the walls is about two Italian miles, whence, from its extent perhaps, the Saxons called it *Selceſter*, or the *Great City*; for *Sel* [r] ſeems among them to have ſignified *Great*, as Aſſer tranſlates the Saxon *Selwood* the *Great Foreſt*; and before the walls on the weſt ſide where the country is level lies a long bank caſt up for defence. This place includes about eighty acres of rich cultivated ground divided into fields, with a little wood to the weſt: to the eaſt near the gate is a farm and a ſmall modern church, in which I ſought for antient inſcriptions, but found only ſome arms in the winders, viz. Sable, 7 fuſils in bend Argent; Sable, a feſſe between two chevrons Or; and a ſpread eagle with two heads, Gules. This laſt, I am told, belongs to the *Blewetts*, to whom this eſtate came after the Conqueſt; the ſecond to the noble family of *Bainard* of Leckham, and the firſt to the *Cuſants*, through whom it paſſed by inheritance from the Blewetts to the Bainards. But in the time of the Conqueror it was the eſtate of William *d'Ow* a Norman, who, being accuſed of high treaſon, and maintaining his innocence by ſingle combat, was defeated, and by order of William Rufus deprived of his eyes and his teſticles. The people that live hereabouts mention to me a circumſtance they had long obſerved, that though the ſoil is very rich and fruitful the corn will not grow in certain places interſecting each other in little lines, which they ſuppoſe were formerly the ſtreets of the city. Here are continually dug up the bricks we call Britiſh, and great quantities of Roman coin, which they call *Onion's pennies*, fancying this Onion a great giant who formerly lived in this city. Inſcriptions alſo are often dug up, but are deſtroyed and loſt by the ignorance of the country people. This one, however, removed to London, ſtill remains in the garden of the right honourable lord William Cecil, baron Burghley, and high treaſurer of England:

Arms of the *Blewetts*, *Bainards*, and *Cuſants*.

MEMORIAE
FL. VICTORI-
NAE. T. TAM:
VICTOR CONIVX
POSVIT.

[n] Ninnius places the tomb of Conſtantius at *Cair Coſtaint*, and, in Bertram's Edition, at Caer Ebranc, c. 21. in marg. Eboracum. Others read Caer Segent or Segunt. Uſſer, Ant. Brit. p. 33.

[o] The coins of Conſtantine the Great and his family are ſome of the moſt common in the kingdom.

[p] Where? Gale MS. n. Perhaps in his "Deſcriptio Angliæ," MS. C. C. C. C. Q. II.

[q] The author of the Scala Chronicon ſays it was at Winchester (Venta). Leland, Aſſert. Arth.

[r] Sel, *optimus, præſtans.* Lye. Silceaſtep, q. d. *Magna urbs, caput Segontiacorum.* Aſſer Vit. Alfredi, p. 33. Ed. Wiſe.—*Cilch.* Brit. *Cil* for *Sil*, ſilex, a flint, of which material its walls are built. Gale, MS. n.

Whether

Whether this was a tomb erected to Victorina, called *Mater Caſtrorum*, who ſet up the Victorini her ſon and grandſon, Poſthumus, Lollianus, Marius, and Tetricus in Gaul and Britain againſt the emperor Gallienus, I do not aſſert with others [s]; but I have ſomewhere read there were two Victors in our iſland at the ſame time; one, the ſon of the emperor Maximus, the other *præfectus prætorio* to the ſame Maximus mentioned by St. Ambroſe in his epiſtles: but I dare not pronounce that either of theſe raiſed this monument to his wife [s].

*Pamber foreſt.* *Chute foreſt.*

As there was a Roman military way leading ſtrait from hence ſouth to Winton, ſo another points weſt through the thick foreſt of *Pamber*, and thence by places now uninhabited near Lichfield, q. d. the field of carcaſſes, to the *Foreſt of Chute* [t] pleaſant for its ſhade and game, in which its bold but often interrupted ridge paved with ſtones remains an object of wonder to ſportſmen and to the foreſters.

*King's Clear.* *Sidmanton.* *Burgh Clere.*

More to the north, on the very edge of the county I ſaw *King's Cleare*, now a conſiderable market town, formerly the ſeat of the Saxon kings; *Sidmanton*, the reſidence of the knightly family of the Kingſmills, and *Burgh-Clere*, at the bottom of a high hill, on the top of which is a military fortification, ſuch as our anceſtors called *Burgh*, ſurrounded with a ditch of great compaſs, which affording an extenſive proſpect over the country has a beacon erected on it to give notice by ſignals to the neighbourhood of the approach of an enemy. Our name for this kind of ſignal is derived from the old word *beacnian*, to notify, and they were in great uſe among us for many centuries, being made in ſome places of piles of wood, in others of pitch barrels ſet on a maſt on the higheſt grounds, having perſons always attending them at night, and formerly in many places parties of horſe called by our anceſtors *Hobelers* were ſtationed, who gave notice of the enemy's approach in the day time.

*Beacons.*

This county, like the reſt which we have hitherto gone over, belonged to the kings of the Weſt Saxons, but upon the depoſal of Sigebert for tyranny and mal-adminiſtration it was aſſigned to him according to Marianus that he might not be reduced to the condition of a mere private man. He was afterwards driven out for his crimes, and this prince's misfortunes were ſo far from gaining him compaſſion from any that a ſwineherd at laſt killed him as he was ſculking in the foreſt of Anderida.

*Earls.*

This county can ſhew but few earls, except thoſe of Wincheſter already mentioned. In the early Norman times *Bogo*, or *Bevis*, an Engliſhman, had this title. He fought againſt the Normans at Cardiff in Wales, and was a warrior of great renown, whoſe braveſt atchievements the monks by their zeal to ſet off by romantic inventions have buried and involved in the thickeſt darkneſs. From this time to Henry VIII. no earl of Southampton occurs. That king conferred the title on *William Fitz Williams*, in his advanced age. He was deſcended from a daughter of [John Nevil] marquis *Montacute*, and was created earl of Southampton [u], and lord high admiral of England [x]. He dying ſoon without iſſue Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign conferred the ſame title on Thomas *Wriotheſley* chancellor of England, whoſe grandſon Henry by his ſon Henry now enjoys it, having in his youth improved the nobility of his rank with literature and military knowledge, that he might yield the greater ſervice to his king and country in his more advanced life.

This county has 253 pariſhes and 18 market towns.

[s] It is rather a monument erected by the ſame Tammonius before-mentioned, or one of his family to his wife.
[t] To Andover. Stukeley.
[u] 29 Henry VIII.
[x] He was lord high admiral 15 Henry VIII. He died at Newcaſtle 34 Henry VIII. and was buried at Midhurſt, Suſſex, where he has a handſome monument. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 105.

# ISLE OF WIGHT.

TO this county of Hants belongs an iſland, which ſtretches for a conſiderable length oppoſite to its ſouth coaſt, called by the Romans VECTA, VECTIS, VICTESIS, by Ptolemy ΟΥΙΚΤΗΣΙΣ, by the Britans *Guith*, by the Saxons [a] ƿiƈland and Wiƈþ-Ɛa (Ɛa ſignifying an *iſland*); by us at preſent the iſle of *Wight* and *Whight*. It is ſeparated from the main land by a channel formerly called *Solent* [b], ſo ſmall that it ſeems to have been a part of it; whence it had the Britiſh hame of *Guith*, which according to Ninnius [c] ſignifies *ſeparation*, as Sicily, which was torn and divided from Italy, took its name according to the learned J. Scaliger, from the Latin *ſecare*, to cut. For this reaſon, with deference to the critics, I would reſtore in Seneca's Natural Queſtions B. VI. [29.] "*Ab Italia Sicilia* reſecta [d]," inſtead of the common reading *rejecta*. From its nearneſs in ſituation and the ſimilarity of its name this *Vecta* may be ſuppoſed the *Ictа*, which according to Diodorus Siculus [e] by the influx of the tide ſeemed an iſland, but at ebb time the intermediate coaſt being left dry the antient Britans uſed to carry their tin into it in carts, in order to its being exported to Gaul. I do not however pronounce it to have been the *Mictis* of Pliny, though nearly allied to Vecta, ſince he ſays that iſland produced white lead, whereas there is not that I know a ſingle vein of any metal in this.

The iſland is of an oval figure, 20 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and its greateſt breadth in the middle 12 miles, one ſide facing the north, the other the ſouth. The ſoil (not to mention that the ſea is well ſupplied with fiſh) is very rich and profitable to the cultivators, producing corn enough for exportation, and great quantities of rabbits, hares, partridges, and pheaſants. It has alſo a foreſt and two parks full of deer for hunting. Through the middle of the iſland runs a long ridge of hills which yield plenteous paſture for ſheep, whoſe wool is reckoned the beſt after that of Leinſter and Cotſwold, and is in great requeſt among the woollen manufacturers, which brings great profit to the iſlanders. The north parts conſiſt of meads, paſtures, and woods, the ſouth almoſt entirely of common fields incloſed with hedges and ditches. At each end the ſea inſinuates itſelf from the north in ſuch a manner as almoſt to form two iſlands, which are ſo called by the inhabitants; that to the weſt *Freſhwater iſle*, that to the eaſt *Binbridge yſle*. In Bede's time it was ſuppoſed to contain 1200 families. Now they reckon in it 36 towns, villages, and caſtles, and it is ſubject in eccleſiaſtical matters to the biſhop of Wincheſter, in civil to the county of South Hampton. The inhabitants wittily boaſt their advantage over other people, as having never had either monks [f], lawyers, or foxes among them.

The moſt remarkable places are *Newport*, the principal ſea-port in the iſland, antiently called *Medena* and *Novus Burgus de Meden*, whence the whole country is divided into *Eaſt Meden* and *Weſt Meden*, according to its ſituation eaſt or weſt. *Caresbrook*, an old caſtle, with its name abridged for Whitgaresburgh [g], ſtands in the centre of the iſland. It was called after Whitgar the Saxon, of whom hereafter, and lately repaired in a handſome manner by the governor. To it belonged many knights fees, and it boaſts a ſuperior antiquity to the other places. *Brading* [h] is another market town; *Newton* and *Yarmouth* have mayors and burgeſſes of their own, and ſend members to parliament. This Yarmouth and *Sharpmore* have caſtles, which with *Worſley's* fort defend the north-weſt coaſt. Oppoſite to theſe, ſcarce two miles diſtant, ſtands on a point of Hampſhire *Hurſt* caſtle to defend that county [i]. *Quarre*, where a nunnery was founded in 1132 [k]; *Godſhill*, where John Worſley founded a ſchool; *Weſt* and *Eaſt Cowes* (the latter now in ruins) built by Henry VIII. in the mouth of Newport bay, of which Leland:

*Newport.*

*Caresbrook caſtle.*

*Brading. Newton. Yarmouth.*

*Sharpmore. Worſley's fort.*

*Hurſt. Quarre. Godſhill.*

*Covæ fulmineæ duæ coruſcant.*
*Hæc caſum colit, illa ſolis ortum,*
*Vectam qua Neoportus intrat altam.*

Here the two Cowes that in loud thunder roar,
This on the Weſtern, that on the Eaſtern ſhore,
Where Newport enters ſtately Wight.

And to the north-eaſt *Sandham* caſtle planted with great guns like the reſt. Nor does the iſland want natural fortifications, being ſurrounded by a continued range of rocks, many of them concealed and under water, and many others on all ſides dangerous to mariners. Of theſe the moſt dangerous are the ſharp-pointed cliffs called the *Needles* and the *Shingles* which lie overagainſt the weſt point, as do the *Owers* and *Mixon* overagainſt the eaſt, and on the north the *Brambles*, dangerous and concealed ſhelves. Every place that is favourable for a deſcent is fortified by piles in the antient manner.

*Sandham caſtle.*

*The Needles.*

[a] ƿihƈ and ƿihƈland. Gibſon. [b] Beda. Hanno Peripl. Gale MS. [c] C. 2.
[d] So the printed books have it. [e] *Ictis.* V. 22. p. 347.
[f] Pliny's account of *Mictis*, IV. 16, is from Timæus, who puts it ſix days ſail from Britain; but Timæus might be miſinformed, and Pliny might miſtake the tin trade for white lead. Hardouin conceits Pliny's *Vectis* to be an iſland between England and Ireland. But then he does not know what to make of *Mictis*.
[g] As to monks, there was a cell from Lyra at Cariſbrook ſoon after the Conqueſt, a Ciſtertian abbey at Quarre 1132, a Cluniac priory at St. Helen's before 1155, a Benedictine priory at Appledorecome, in the reign of Henry III. an Auſtin priory at Berton, in the reign of Edward I. &c. See Tanner. And it is extraordinary if lawyers have not long ere this found their way hither.
[h] ƿihƶapabuph. [i] At the mouth of St. Helen's bay, ſo called from the Cluniac priory before mentioned.
[k] A Ciſtertian priory founded by Baldwin de Redvers earl of Devon, valued at £.184. full, £.134 clear. Tanner, p. 161. Mon. Ang. I. p. 760.

But

The Inhabitants.

But all theſe rocks and caſtles do not contribute ſo much to its ſecurity as its inhabitants, who are by nature brave and intrepid, and are by the governor ſo well trained every day that they perfectly underſtand all the military operations; they can ſhoot at a mark, keep their ranks, march orderly cloſe, or extend their ranks as occaſion requires, are inured to fatigue, exerciſe, heat, and duſt, and can perform all the various parts of ſervice. This iſland alone can raiſe 4000 ſuch men; and at a minute's warning 3000 of the beſt diſciplined ſoldiers from Hampſhire and 2000 from Wilts are ready for its defence. The better to repulſe an invader the whole iſland is divided into eleven parts [l], each having its *Centoner* or commander of 100 men, and its *Vintoner* or commander of twenty; as alſo great guns, ſcouts placed at the beacons [m] on high grounds, and light horſe or couriers called by the old name of *Hobelers*, which preſently give notice to the governor of every thing that paſſes.

Veſpaſian, while a private officer under Claudius, firſt reduced this iſland to the Roman government. Suetonius [n] gives this account of him. "In the "reign of Claudius, by favour of Narciſſus, he was "ſent with the command of a legion into Germany. "From hence being ordered into Britain he had "thirty [o] engagements with the enemy, reduced two "of the moſt powerful nations, took above twenty "towns, as alſo the Iſle of Wight on the coaſt of "Britain partly under the command of Aulus "Plautius the conſular lieutenant, partly under the "emperor himſelf. On theſe accounts he was ho"noured with triumphal ornaments and the office "of the prieſthood twice within a ſhort time." At this iſland alſo the fleet of Allectus after he had uſurped the government in Britain lay in wait for the Roman fleet, which got by however undiſcovered by favour of a fog, and making good their landing ſet fire to their own ſhips in order to cut off all proſpect of retreat. Cerdic was the firſt Saxon that reduced the iſland, and gave it to Stuff and Whitgar, who totally cut off the few remaining Britiſh inhabitants at *Whitgaraburgh*, ſo called from him, and now by contraction *Careſbrook*. Afterwards Wolpher king of Mercia ſubdued Wight, and gave it to Edelwalch king of the South Saxons with the province of the Menvari, when he ſtood god-father to him [p]. Ceadwalla, king of the Weſt Saxons, having ſlain this Edelwach, and taken off Arvandus prince of the iſland, united it to his own dominions, maſſacred almoſt all the inhabitants, and gave a fourth part of the iſland, being as much land as would maintain 300 families, to biſhop Wilfrid, who firſt converted the people to Chriſtianity. But let Bede himſelf relate this event [q].

A.D. 530.

"As ſoon as Ceadvalla had poſſeſſed himſelf of "the kingdom of the Geviſſi he took alſo the iſle "of Wight, which hitherto had been devoted to "idolatry. He formed a reſolution to maſſacre all "its inhabitants, and place in their room people of "his own province, binding himſelf by a vow, "though he himſelf was not yet converted to "Chriſtianity, if he gained the iſland to devote a "fourth part of it and its ſpoils to the Lord. This "he performed by granting it to biſhop Wilfrid, "who happened to be here at the time from his own "country [r]. The extent of this iſland according to "the eſtimation of the Engliſh is equal to the ſup"port of 1200 families. The biſhop had the land "of 300 given him. This portion he committed to "one of his clergy named Bernwin his ſiſter's ſon, "allowing him a prieſt named Hildila to inſtruct "and baptize all that offered themſelves. I muſt "not here omit that among the firſt fruits of thoſe "who were ſaved by their faith here two infant "brothers of Arvandus king of the iſland obtained "the crown of martyrdom by the ſpecial grace of "God. On the enemy's approach they eſcaped "out of the iſland, and were conveyed to the ad"joining country, where being conducted to the "place called *Ad Lapidem* [s], and thinking there to "conceal themſelves from the victorious monarch, "they were betrayed and ordered to be put to death. "A certain abbot and prieſt named Cynbreth, who "had a monaſtery not far off at a place called *Reod*"*ford* or the ford of reeds, hearing of it came to "the king (who was concealed in the ſame neigh"bourhood to have his wounds dreſſed which he "had received in battle in the Iſle of Wight) and "beſought him that if the lads muſt die they might "firſt receive baptiſm. The king granted his re"queſt, and he inſtructing them in the word of "truth and waſhing them in the fountain of life, "ſecured their admiſſion into the kingdom of "heaven. When the executioner came, they gladly "ſubmitted to temporal death, by which they "doubted not to paſs to eternal life. In this man"ner, after all the provinces of Britain had em"braced Chriſtianity, the Iſle of Wight received it "alſo, though by their ſubjection to a foreign [t] go"vernment no perſon had the rank of miniſter or "biſhop in it before Daniel now biſhop of the Weſt "Saxons and Geviſſi."

From this time there is a long ſilence in hiſtory about Wight till A. D. 1066, when Toſti brother of king Harold invaded it with a fleet of pirates from Flanders out of reſentment to his brother, and "after laying the iſlanders under contribution de"parted [u]." A few years after, as I find in the regiſter of Careſbrook priory ſhewn me by Mr. Robert Glover, Somerſet, who poſſeſſes as it were all the light of genealogical antiquities; "as William the "baſtard conquered England ſo William Fitz Os"bern," his marſhal and earl of Hereford, "con"quered the Iſle of Wight, and was firſt lord "of Wight, and founded Careſbrook priory." Long after this the French in 1377 made a ſudden deſcent here, and ravaged the iſland; which they again attempted, A. D. 1403, but without ſucceſs, being bravely beat off; as alſo in the laſt

[l] Hundreds. Gale's MS. n.
[m] *Wita* is a Gothic word for a pile of fire or beacon. Rudbec, Atlant. Ib.
[n] Veſp. c. 4.
[o] Eutrop. p. 7. 19, has 32 battles.
[p] Bede, IV. p. 13.
[q] IV. p. 16.
[r] *Forte de ſua gente ſuperveniens*, can never mean he *being of that country* happened to be there. Neither Bede nor his Saxon tranſlation authoriſe this. Wilfrid came from Lindisfarn, and was born in the North. See Malmeſbury de Pont. III. p. 147. and Godwin. Holland tranſlates it, being *his countryman*.
[s] Iutarum, p. 192. Biſhop Gibſon implicitly quotes this reference, which really is to p. 190, where *Ad Lapidem* is ſhewn to be *St-neham*.
[t] *Ex*ternæ, Camden. *Æ*ternæ, Bede ed. Smith. uhthean, Alfr. Camd.
[u] Florence of Worc. p. 428. ed. 1592. 40.

age under Henry VIII. when their galleys burnt a cottage or two [x].

Lords of the *Iſle of Wight.*

As to its lords, after William *Fitz Osbern* was ſlain in the wars in Flanders, and his ſon Roger attainted and baniſhed, it came into the king's hands, and Henry I. king of England gave it to Richard de *Ridvers*, *Redvers*, or *Rivers*, earl of Devon [y], and at the ſame time the *fee* of the town of Chriſt church, where as at Careſbrook the ſaid Richard built a caſtle. But his ſon *Baldwin* in the troubleſome reign of Stephen, when there were as many tyrants in England as lords of caſtles, each aſſuming to himſelf a right of coining money and other royal prerogatives, was diſlodged from hence by Stephen [z]. His deſcendants however recovered the right of their anceſtors, whoſe pedigree we have before recited at large in our account of the earls of Devon. At length Iſabella, widow of William *de Fortibus* earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, ſiſter and heireſs of Baldwin laſt earl of Devon of this family, after much ſolicitation transferred by deed all her right to Edward I. [a]

From this time the iſland has belonged to the crown of England; and Henry *Beauchamp*, earl of Warwick *, was by Henry VI, who had a great regard for him, "crowned king of Wight, and afterwards "entitled firſt earl of all England [b]." But this new and unuſual title became totally extinct with him. Afterwards Richard *Widevile* earl *Rivers* was appointed by Edward IV. lord of the Iſle of Wight [c], and Reginald *Bray* received of Henry VII. whoſe favourite he was, the *fee farm*, as the lawyers call it, of the iſland for an acknowledgment of 300 marks a year. Beſides theſe, it had for its lords a noble family called *de l'Iſle*, of which, in the reign of Edward II. one was ſummoned to parliament by the name of John *of the Iſle of Wight* [d].

* Regiſter of Tewkſbury in Leland's Itin. VI. 91.

[x] Commemorated in the Cowdray Picture engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. See Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's account of it in Archæologia, III. p. 261. 267.

[y] See Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 1259. Mon. Ang. I. p. 790. II. p. 179.

[z] Ib. p. 255. & aut. ibi cit.

[a] By the Clauſe rolls of Edward I. it appears that her daughter Aveline, who married Edmund Crouchback, ſecond ſon of Henry III. paſſed them to Edward I. for an equivalent of eſtate and 20,000 marks for the grant. The Mon. Ang. I. p. 791, however, ſays ſhe was cheated out of them by a prieſt, who, not being able to prevail on her mother to give them up, made uſe of her ſeal after ſhe was dead, and that the king procured a releaſe from the other claimants. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 65, 66. Of this ſee Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's account of Aveline's monument in Weſtminſter abbey.

[b] And two years after created duke of Warwick and ſecond duke of England; but he died next year, 1445, 25 Hen. VI. æt. 22. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 248, ex Lel. ut ſup.

[c] Not mentioned by Dugd. Bar. II. p. 231, who ſpeaks of his brother Edward, governor of the Iſle of Wight, in the reign of Henry VII. from Stowe's Annals.

[d] From 28 Edward I. to 8 Edward II. incluſive. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 739.

ADDITIONS.

# ADDITIONS.

HAMPSHIRE, called by the Saxons Hamtunſcyre, and by Florence of Worceſter after them *Hamtunſcyre* (for which *Hantunſcyre* is plainly the miſtake of the tranſcriber), in Domeſday book *Hantſcire* (whence our modern *Hantſhire* and *Hants*), and by later writers *Hamteſchyre* and *Hamteſhire*[a], is 60 miles in length from north to ſouth, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 34, and in circumference above 150 miles, containing 1481 ſquare miles, or 1,212,000 acres. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 253 pariſhes[b], one city, and twenty market-towns, 77 vicarages, 1062 villages, and near 200,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the *Itchen*, or *Alre*, *Teſe*, *Anton*, *Avon*, *Stour*, *Wey*, *Loddon*, and *Auborn*. Many parts of the county are well wooded, and adorned with a great number of beautiful ſeats and villages, and alſo immenſe tracts of open heath and uncultivated land, particularly towards Chriſtchurch and on the edge of Dorſet. The various ſoils, by far the greater proportion, tend to chalk, particularly in the uplands; nevertheleſs there is a conſiderable proportion of rich land and water meadows, which are very productive. The air is ſalubrious and fertile, pure and piercing on the downs, of which a ridge runs almoſt acroſs the county, feeding plenty of ſheep. The planting of hops has of late years increaſed in the pariſhes bordering on Surrey, through the reputation of the Farnham hops. The whole tract may be eſtimated at about 800 acres. Though ſo near to Farnham, and equally good, the hops of the other pariſhes have never been able to procure ſo good a price at market as thoſe which have the Farnham mark, and the farther from Farnham the greater the difference in value. The annual rent of the hoplands let ſeparate is from 50*s.* to 3*l.* *per* acre, expence *per* acre 21*l.* average produce about 56*l.* *per* acre, which leaves an annual profit of about 14 or 15*l.* *per* acre. There are but few manufactories of any extent in this county, and thoſe chiefly of cloth, ſhalloons, and coarſe woollens. A conſiderable quantity of land is held under the biſhop of Winchеſter, as well as under the dean and chapter on leaſe for 21 years, renewable every ſeven years, the fines on renewal increaſed in proportion to the improvements. Much land is alſo held on leaſes, for three lives; and ſome leaſes are made to expire at a certain time, or at the death of the tenant, which is a great bar to improvement. The original Hampſhire ſheep are an excellent kind for fatting, and their wool is much improved. This is a great breeding county, and the ſtocks in moſt parts are very large, but ſuppoſed to be reduced one-third on account of the downs having been broken up, and much incloſure of late: yet, from the beſt accounts, the number in the whole county is ſuppoſed to be about 350,000. Hampſhire is particularly famous for hogs. The farmers encourage the largeſt ſort as moſt profitable for large families, and thoſe near the foreſt feeding on the acorns and birch muſt derive from them a ſuperiority over moſt others in the kingdom, and weigh from ſixteen to forty ſcore. Among the 5675 acres of waſte lands of Hampſhire are to be reckoned Eaſt Woodhay, near Newbury, containing 1200 acres, principally fed with young cattle. One thouſand more at King's Clere, and as many at Froxfield Burnet common, are all capable of producing corn with proper care. Seven or eight thouſand acres at Botley near Southampton would produce corn and timber; Waltham chace the latter; and Bagſhot-heath, three thouſand acres, firs.

We find king Alfred poſſeſſed of lands at Nether Huſbourn, Eaſt and Weſt Meon, Whitchurch, Twiford, Wellow, Kingſclere, one of the Candovers, Crundel, and Dummer[c].

The principal landholders in Hampſhire in Domeſday were the king, the biſhop and monks of Winchеſter, Thomas archbiſhop of York, Oſbern biſhop of Exeter, the abbies of Winchеſter, Gloceſter, Weſtminſter, Chertſey, Glaſtonbury, Milton, Jumieges, Greſtaign, the nunneries of Winchеſter, Rumſey, and Whorwell, the canons of Chriſt church Twinham, earls Alan, Mortaign, Euſtace de Bologne, Roger, and Hugh; Hugh and Hubert de Port, William de Perci, Ernulph de Heſding, Edward de Saliſbury, Robert Fitz-Gerold, Ralph Mortimer, Eudo Fitz-Hubert, William Bertram, William D'ow, William de Braioſe, William de Warren, William Malduith, Alured de Marlboro', Durand de Gloceſter, &c.

Cerdic, who left his name to *Chardford*, was the founder of the Weſt Saxon kingdom. He landed with his ſon Kenric A. D. 495 at *Cerdicſore*, which Mr. Camden places at *Cerdicſand* near Yarmouth in Norfolk, but Mathew of Weſtminſter in the Weſt of England, much more probably, as the ſcene of his conqueſts lay on this coaſt, perhaps at Charford in Purbeck or Charmouth near Lyme. At Charford he was met by the Britiſh king Natanleod whom Carte[d] takes for Aurelius Ambroſius[e], deriving the name from two Welſh words *Nad* defence, and *Leod* people, q. d. the defender of his people. If Ambroſius reigned 45 years, as Nennius ſays he did, and Arthur ſerved under him, he will reach the time of this battle. The ſame author takes the tract of Hants from the borders of Wilts to the edge of Dorſet from Tanley by Andover to Charford to be the *Natanleage* of the Saxon Chronicle, and imagines that name preſerved in *Tanley* now the chief town of

Chardford.

Natanleod, *who?*

[a] Gibſon.
[b] Driver's Agricultural Survey, 1794.
[c] See his Will, Ox. 1788. 4°.
[d] I. p. 198. 201.
[e] Rudburne ſays Nathanleoch was Uther Pendragon's general, II. c. 1. Ang. Sac. I. p. 189. Q. if *Neteham*, which gave name to a hundred in Domeſday, but is now included in Alton hundred, has any reference to Natanleod.



a hundred;

a hundred; which ſeems at leaſt as probable as biſhop Gibſon's finding it in *Netley* and *Nutley*, not to inſiſt that the former is more probably *Letley*. The biſhop ſuppoſes the king's real name to have been *Natan* or *Nata*; and *leod*, or *leag*, as one of the copies of the Saxon Chronicle ſpells it, to be only an addition, q. d. the *field* or *territory of Natan*. The many towns in this and other parts of the county terminating in *field*, which always implies a *battle*, prove with what difficulty Cerdic made his conqueſt of it, though this battle of Cerdicsford A. D. 519 paved the way to it; on which event Florence and Huntingdon ſay he aſſumed the title of king.

Mr. Warner ſuppoſes the deciſive battle was fought on Swire common, on which are many barrows, and the ſpot is called *Lichmere*, q. d. the marſh of carcaſes. The barrows weſt of the New inn on the Lyndhurſt road, containing aſhes and urns, he deems Britiſh, and thoſe half a mile north of them, with their ſeparate ditch and bank, and within an entrenchment ſouth-eaſt of Setley wood, Saxon, two probably of chiefs, containing aſhes without urns. On the common are a number of banks running in various irregular directions[f]. The ſeveral barrows near Dibden, Fawley, and on Beaulieu heath, may be memorials of the ill ſucceſs which attended the endeavours of Natanleod to ſave his ſinking country[g].

Fording-bridge.

Four miles ſouth-weſt of Charford is *Fording-bridge*, formerly a market town; with a manufactory of checks, bed-ticks, and calico printing; and near it

God's Hill.

*God's Hill*, a camp double-trenched on one ſide and defended by its ſteepneſs on the other on a hill overgrown with oaks. It may have been made by Cerdic, and called in Domeſday *Godmaneſcap* in the foreſt. Aubrey places it near *Hale* in the foreſt; and another camp of about four or five acres, which

Withybeds.

he calls *Withybeds*.

Ringwood.

*Ringwood* has long ſince been deprived of the honour of being a Roman ſtation, and REGNUM fixed at Chicheſter, where Mr. Camden himſelf has ſettled the REGNI[h]. It has now a good market, ſome manufacturers in cloths and ſtockings, and is noted for its ſtrong beer.

Ellingham.

At *Ellingham*, north of Ringwood, was a cell founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Solanis, ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Saviour Le Vicompte in Normandy, but at its diſſolution given by Henry VI. to Eton college, who are patrons of the rectory by gift of Edward IV.[i]. The nave of the preſent church bears ſtriking marks of antiquity; the altar piece, repreſenting the day of judgement, was a preſent from the late lord Windſor, who at that time reſided in the pariſh, and had it as an heirloom from his anceſtor brigadier Windſor, who commanded an expedition againſt Cadiz, 1702, and whoſe troops landing on the oppoſite ſide of the bay at Port St. Mary, ranſacked the churches, and brought this picture from one of them. On a flat ſtone in the church-yard is an inſcription on Lady Liſle, beheaded at the age of 80 at Winchеſter for ſecreting in her houſe at Moyles court here two diſſenting miniſters after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. The eſtate ſeems to have paſſed by her ſon John Liſle, married 1636 with the heireſs of Beconſawe, and is ſtill in the ſame family, which is a very antient one[k]. Her grand-daughter was married to Lord James Ruſſell, brother to lord Ruſſell, who was beheaded, and her ſecond huſband was Sir Henry Houghton, bart.[l]

Chriſt-church.

"*Chriſte Chirch Twinhamburne* is a VI miles above "Hurſte, and this toun being in Hamptonſhire "is the limes and the river by it, of Hamptonſhire "and Dorſetſhire[m]." "Of auncient tyme Bald-"wine Redvers was erle of Wighte and Devon-"ſhire, and alſo lord of the towne of Chriſtes-"Chirch Twinham, and the lands thereabouts as of "the hundred of Ringwod. Chriſtes Chirch Twyn-"ham and the hundred of Ringwood came after to "one of the later Beauchamps erles of Warwicke "by marriage of a daughter of the blode of the "Monteacutes[n]."

This town is now greatly declined: but it ſtill boaſts a noble church. Flambard's north tranſept is ſuppoſed to remain with a round tower at the eaſt corner adorned with zigzag wreathings, in large diamond-ſhaped net-work. The other corner is rounded off, but plain. One hundred and ſeventy ſteps lead to the top of the tower, from whence is an extenſive and beautiful proſpect. The altarpiece curiouſly carved in wood and painted repreſents the genealogy of Chriſt by a tree, at the root of which lies Jeſſe; and on each ſide of him ſit David and Solomon, and above is a relief of the Nativity[o]. On the uppermoſt ſtep to the altar is an imperfect inſcription on Baldwin, ſon of William earl of Devon. On the north ſide of the altar is a beautiful little chapel erected for her burying place by Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, mother of Cardinal Pole, beheaded by Henry VIII. On the cieling are her arms in the garter. The Lady chapel at the eaſt end was built by ſome of the Weſt family, of whom ſir Thomas, 1405, directed his body to be buried in the new chapel. Another chapel ſouth of this was built by John Draper, firſt of the two priors of that name who died 1502. Other priors have tombs in different parts of the building. In the north aile was a monument of the Chidiocs, an antient Dorſet family, ſuppoſed to have been erected to the memory of ſir John Chidioc and his lady. This monument has been lately removed from the north tranſept to a little chapel adjoining, in order to make room for a large gallery, to hold the children of the Sunday ſchools lately eſtabliſhed in that pariſh. As the tomb was over the bone-houſe, an arched vault, it was ſuppoſed that the crown of the arch came too near the ſurface to admit of a ſufficient depth for a vault or grave, and that the bodies were not laid there. The workmen, however, in a grave five feet deep, found the bodies, having a layer of fine chocolate-coloured duſt, which had been the coffin, betwixt them and the earth. On comparing the bones, it appeared that thoſe of the ſkeleton on the

[f] Topographical Remarks on the ſouth-weſt parts of Hampſhire, I. p. 69. 72. 79.
[g] Ib. p. 78.
[h] Horſley, p. 440.
[i] Tanner, p. 163.
[k] Topographer, IV. p. 5.
[l] Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, I. p. 375.
[m] Leland, III. 79.
[n] Ib. VI. 100.
[o] Engraved in Mr. Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting.

left

left ſide were the largeſt, and the teeth (two only miſſing) were perfect. The foundation was for a dean and twenty-four ſecular canons, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. Baldwin, ſon of Richard de Rivers, changed them into regular canons of St. Auſtin. Their revenue at the diſſolution exceeded £.300. a year [p]. Some foundations of the college on the ſouth ſide of the church ſubſiſted till lately, when in digging among the ruins was found in the chapel under a large ſlab like a tomb ſtone an heap of the bones of various birds, which Dr. Pegge ſuppoſed the remains of the ſacred fowls of the heathens buried here at the converſion of this temple to a Chriſtian church [q]. On entering the town adjoining the ſecond bridge are the ruins of what they call the Caſtle houſe; and on a round knoll above it, are two walls of the old keep, of great thickneſs (1783) the upper parts of which had been taken down a few years before to prevent danger from their falling. Some of the lower buildings like an hall of the caſtle, 70 feet by 30 [r]. It was once in contemplation to make a harbour here at the mouths of the two rivers.

Hengiſtbury head.

The weſt ſide of Chriſt Church harbour is formed by a bold head of land called *Hengiſtbury head*, about a mile weſt from the point of which is a ſtone entrenchment running acroſs from the harbour to the ſea, 500 yards long, terminating at both ends with a kind of circular return, and conſiſting of a double vallum, the innermoſt higheſt. Near the northern extremity is a large barrow, in which bones and an urn were found, and ſeveral ſand hills appear like tumuli weſt of the line. On St. Catharine's hill near a mile and an half north of Chriſt Church, and a mile weſt of the Avon, is an exploratory camp 55 yards ſquare, double-trenched on every ſide except the ſouth, with three entrances. About twenty yards from the eaſt end of the north ſide a ſmall rampart runs ſouth which at length unites with the ſouth front. The eaſt ſide ſeems to have been continued ſixty yards north till it is croſſed by another line. Six ſmall mounts are ſcattered round this camp, and not far from the foot of the hill are two large barrows, one of which was found to contain ſome human bones. About 300 yards north of the laſt-mentioned line is an elliptical earthwork 35 yards by 25 [s].

Somerford grange.

*Somerford* grange, about two miles eaſt of Chriſt-church, was formerly a farm or grange of the monaſtery, granted at the diſſolution with the manor to John Draper laſt prior. The preſent houſe now ruined was built of brick about the time of Charles I. at the eaſt end of which is a chapel of ſtone with a wooden roof, and at the eaſt end the initials I. D. Here are alſo ſeveral fiſh-ponds [t].

Somerley.

*Somerley*, on the Avon, above Chriſt-church, was the ſeat of the late Sir Seymour Pile, bart. who left it at his death 1761 to his wife, who left it to her nephew St. Andrew St. John, dean of Worceſter, who ſold it to Mr. Hobſon, preſent poſſeſſor.

Foſſils.

The cliffs between Chriſt Church and Lymington, but particularly about Hordel, abound with curious foſſils, of which a large quantity, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, were collected by Mr. Brander, and engraved at his expence: 131 ſpecimens, in nine quarto plates, intituled, "Foſſilia Hantonienſia, "1766." The ſtratum of clay containing theſe foſſils runs north quite through the New Foreſt. The ſhores under the cliffs contain many large nodules of iron ore and pebbles or flints, in many of which when broken are found foſſil ſhells or their impreſſions [u].

On a lofty part of Hordel cliffs, about two miles from Barton, in a bold and beautiful curve terminated to the weſt by Chriſt Church head, and to the eaſt by St. Chriſtopher's cliff, between Lymington and Chriſt Church the late earl of Bute expended an immenſe ſum in building a ſpacious houſe, to which he gave the name of *Belvedere*, or *High Cliff*, but which, on his death, was ſold for the materials. Part was pulled down, part left as a dwelling houſe. The cliff is continually crumbling away. Belvidere.

Profeſſor Ward was much overſeen in making Ptolemy's Αλαυνὸ πότ. ἐκβολαι, or rather *Alaunus*, the Ax and Axmouth, when he two pages after calls Ισανὰ πότ. ἐκβολαι, Exmouth, and the ſituation of the former between the latter and Μεγὰς Λιμὴν or Portſmouth expreſſly confirms Mr. Camden's ſentiments [x].

New Foreſt.

The making or enlarging the NEW FOREST has contributed to the load of reproaches laid on the memory of the Conqueror. Our hiſtorians from the Saxon chronicle to the laſt monkiſh annaliſt concur in the fact; which has been taken upon their credit by all ſucceeding writers, who have joined in their reſentments at its injuſtice.

In this age, which will have *probabilities* inſtead of *facts*, Mr. Voltaire firſt raiſed a doubt on this occaſion [y]. He thinks he finds a ſufficient argument againſt this ſtory in the little likelihood there was that William ſhould hope to ſee trees which he had planted when he was 63 grown up to ſhelter beaſts of chace. The ingenious author of the Eſſay on the life and writings of Mr. Pope [z] concurs with Mr. Voltaire as to the Conqueror's character being miſrepreſented and his oppreſſions magnified.

Here both theſe writers reſt the queſtion. But, without any intention to vindicate the ſeverity and oppreſſions of the Conqueror, it will be no difficult taſk to prove that allowing a large tract in the ſouth-weſt corner of this county to have been very antiently foreſt, William I. greatly increaſed it, perhaps to ſuch an extent as to juſtify every reproach with which his memory has been loaded for it. His own ſurvey will tell us, that he afforeſted [a] many places in five hundreds in and about the *New Foreſt*, as it is *there* called, and the ſame record recites but *two* churches in all that tract. But how does it appear that in order to make the New Foreſt it was neceſſary for William to *ſow* or *plant* any trees? Within the extent of country *afforeſted* by him might be many woods ſufficiently grown to afford a cover for game of all kinds, but interſperſed with large tracts of cultivated land full of towns, villages, and farms; which being deſtroyed and all tillage forbidden

[p] Tanner, p. 158.
[q] Archæol. IV. p. 117. 414.
[r] Groſe's view.
[s] Groſe in Archæol. V. p. 239.
[t] Groſe.
[u] Preface to the Foſſilia Hantonienſia.
[x] Horſley, p. 364. 371.
[y] Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire univerſ.
[z] I. p. 22.
[a] Rex *miſit in foreſtam.*

there, theſe tracts would be converted into ſpacious open lawns very proper for hunting. It is nowiſe requiſite that a foreſt ſhould conſiſt of nothing but wood, or ſhould be laid out (as ſome of the French foreſts are) in regular alleys of trees [b]. We may add too that much of the New Foreſt at preſent towards the ſea coaſt is little better than heath, and perhaps was originally ſo. One cannot reaſonably ſuppoſe ſo many writers of the greateſt authority in the times when they lived, ſhould have publiſhed a ſtory, the falſehood of which muſt have been notorious to all England, eſpecially about a matter in which neither religion nor party had any concern. Nor has it ever been contradicted by any one author who lived in or near theſe times.

Let us ſee our antient hiſtorians ſtate the fact. It is pretty remarkable that the author of the Saxon Chronicle, who ſeems to have been contemporary with William I. and the moſt inveterate againſt him for his tyranny, ſays not a word of this inſtance of it, though he repreſents his paſſion for the chace as one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of his oppreſſive temper. He only ſays that he ꝼæꝛꝛe mycel ðeoꝛꝓꝛıðe [c], made many ſhelters or coverts for deer. This writer, with all the emphaſis of the nervous language in which he wrote, ſays William loved great deer *as if he had been their father*; ꝛꝛa ꝛꝓıꝑe he luꝓoðe heoðeoꝛ ꝛꝓylce he ꝑæꝑe heoꝛa ꝑæðeꝛ, which Huntingdon copies [d]. He put out the eyes of thoſe who killed a buck or doe. The preſent game laws are a remain of the feudal ſeverity, which reflect diſgrace on civilized nations. Yet ſuch is the blindneſs of ſelf-indulgence, that the very men who cry out on the oppreſſions of a free government, do not ſee how the tyranny of the landholder is ſupported by theſe laws.

Gemeticenſis [e], who was chaplain to the Conqueror, expreſſly ſays, the deaths of two of his ſons (Richard and Rufus) in this foreſt were commonly believed judgements of heaven for their father's having deſtroyed many towns and churches to enlarge the foreſt. But this enlargement, Knighton, as will be preſently ſeen, expreſsly aſcribes to Rufus; yet afterwards ſpeaking of Rufus's death he ſays, that in the ſpot where the king fell had antiently been a church, but it had been deſtroyed in his father's time [f].

Florence of Worceſter [g], a contemporary writer, and Hoveden [h], ſay, with Simeon Dunelmenſis, that on the very ſpot where Rufus was killed in the New foreſt had ſtood a church, which had been demoliſhed by his father.

Ordericus Vitalis [i] makes no reflection at all on it.

Simeon Dunelmenſis ſays this tract before was exceedingly populous [k].

Bromton [l], ſpeaking of the king's love of hunting, ſays, on this account he cauſed churches and houſes to be deſtroyed, people to be driven away, and the hunting foreſt called New Foreſt to be ſtocked with deer; which paſſage is tranſcribed verbatim by Henry of Huntingdon [m], except only writing *ſylvis* for *ſylva*. The ſame Bromton, relating the death of Rufus [n], calls this tract the *king's new foreſt*, called in Engliſh *Ƿthene*, which his father William the baſtard, after driving out the inhabitants, depopulating the villages, and taking away the churches, made a retreat and covert for deer. This the Hiſtoria major Wintonienſis expreſſes more ſtrongly [o].

Of this *Engliſh* name *Ƿthene* I mean to avail myſelf hereafter.

Knighton relates William's making this foreſt as the reſt do; but, at the cloſe of his reign, he controverts the opinion of *Ceſtrenſis* (from whom he borrows largely, and who may be either Richard of Cirenceſter, whoſe annals are ſtill in MS. or Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis), in aſcribing it to William I. when, according to many Chronologers, and the moſt general opinion, Rufus made and ſtocked the royal foreſt. But this, ſays he, may mean that he only completed what his father had begun [p]. This William (Rufus) made foreſts in many places through the heart of the kingdom, and between Southampton and the priory of Twynham, now called Chriſt Church, utterly deſtroyed 22 mother churches, with the towns, chapels, manors, and manſion houſes; but according to ſome 52 pariſh churches, and made there a new foreſt, which he called his new *garden*, and ſtocked it well with ſtags and deer and other game, which he ſpared for the ſeven firſt years [q].

[b] Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. I. p. 381.

[c] P. 191. Lye tranſlates this "ferarum *ſaltus*," though he gives no other ſeparate ſenſe of ꝛꝓyꝺ than *pax* or *aſylum*, q. d. *ſhelter*.

[d] P. 191. Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, "Feras ſolas dilexit pro quibus homines mutilavit, exhereditavit, incarceravit, trucidavit. L. II. p. 9.

[e] P. 674. Ferunt autem multi quod ideo hi duo filii W. Regis in illa ſilva judicio divino perierunt, quoniam multas villas et eccleſias propter eandem foreſtam *amplificandum* in circuitu ipſius deſtruxerat.

[f] In loco quo rex occubuit priſcis temporibus eccleſia fuerat conſtructa, ſed patris ſui tempore, ut prædiximus, erat diruta.

[g] Rex cum in Nova foreſta, quæ lingua Anglorum *Ƿtene* nuncupatur, venatu eſſet occupatus—vitam finivit. Nec mirum, &c. Antiquis enim temporibus, Edwardi ſcil. regis & aliorum Angliæ regum predeceſſorum ejus, eadem regio incolis Dei cultoribus & eccleſiis nitebat uberrime, ſed juſſu regis Gulielmi ſenioris hominibus fugatis, domibus ſemirutis, eccleſiis deſtructis, terra ferarum tantum colebatur habitatione, & inde creditur cauſa fuit infortunii.—In loco quo rex occubuit priſcis temporibus eccleſia fuerat conſtructa, ſed patris ſui tempore (ut prediximus) erat diruta. P. 469. 479. 4to.

[h] P. 268. He uſes the very words of Florence.

[i] P. 780.

[k] Nitebat uberrime incolis. P. 225.

[l] Unde in ſylva venationum quæ vocatur *Nove foreſt* eccleſias & villas eradicari, gentem extirpari, & a feris fecit inhabitari. P. 981.

[m] L. VI. p. 212. b.

[n] Nova regia foreſta, Anglice *Ƿthene*, quam Pater ſuus Willielmus baſtardus, hominibus fugatis, deſertis villis, & ſubreptis eccleſiis per 30 & ea amplius milliaria in ſaltus & luſtra ferarum redigerat. P. 996.

[o] Per 30 & amplius milliaria ubi erat hominum manſio, terra cultura fructifera necnon frugifera, extirpatis domibus cum pomæriis & hortis & etiam eccleſiis cum cæmiteriis, in foreſtam vel potius in deſerta, & ferarum luſtra, rege jubente, redacta eſt. Angl. Sac. I. p. 259. The foreſt at preſent is only 15 by 20 miles.

[p] Hic claudicat Ceſtrenſis;—ſecundum plures cronografos & ſecundum communiorem opinionem multorum Rufus *regni* foreſtam perfecit, & feris replevit. Poteſt tamen ſtare quod incepit, & filius conſummavit. P. 2354. Quere if *regni* means here Ringwood ſuppoſed by Camden the *Regnum* of Antoninus; or is only ſynonymus to Bromton's *regia* foreſta.

[q] Hic Willielmus (Rufus) fecit foreſtas in multis locis per medium regni, & inter Southamtonam & prioratum de Twynam, qui nunc vocatur Chriſtis Chyrke, proſtravit & extirminavit 22 eccleſias matrices, cum villis, capellis, & maneriis atque manſionibus; ſecundum vero quoſdam 52 eccleſias parochiales; & fecit de loco iſto Foreſtam novam, quam vocavit ſuum novum *herbarium*, & replevit eam cervis, damis & aliis feris, parcens illi (f. illis) per ſeptem annos primos. P. 2373.

Hemingford[r] says, in his father's time all the churches and all that tract were desolated, and a royal forest made there.

These are the principal historians who ascribe the first making or enlarging this forest to William, or his immediate successor Rufus[s]. Not one of them fixes the year wherein it was made.

Matthew of Westminister[t] dates the first acts of the Conqueror's tyranny 1070, ten years before the supposed æra of this forest; when he was settled on the throne, and thought himself less obliged to keep his word with his new subjects.

Malmsbury, the best informed of all our antient writers[u], who published his history under the reign of one of the Conqueror's grandsons, and dedicated it to another, relating the death of the Conqueror's son Richard, which was ascribed to a blast of infected air[x], makes this reflection on its happening in this forest; that it was positively said to have happened by the justice of God in the tract which his father William had laid waste for 30 miles to maintain beasts of chace, and those not for common hunting[y].

Matthew Paris barely mentions the death of Rufus in this forest, but says nothing about the making of it[z].

All that can be fairly inferred from these several accounts above recited seems to be that *one of the Williams* (most probably the *elder*) *enlarged* a forest already existing, and for the greater security of the game drove out the inhabitants who had settled in different parts of it.

This *enlargement* is expressly pointed out by Gemeticensis, a contemporary and therefore to be presumed a well-informed writer.

Malmsbury is the first who talks of an original *making* of the forest in these reigns, in which he is followed by Bromton and Florence.

But the strongest proofs of the pre-existence of this forest are now to be produced.

All historians agree that the New Forest had a more antient name. Florence of Worcester and Hoveden call it *Itene*, *Ytene*; Hemingford, *Ythens*; Bromton, *Ychene*. It probably means only the forest on the *Itchin* river, whose name is still well known here, as *Icene* in Mansbridge hundred was a manor belonging to St. Mary's nunnery at Winchester in Domesday[a]. But whether this be a British or Saxon name (the latter of which seems insinuated in Florence and Bromton's words *lingua Anglorum* and *Anglicè* Ychene), it seems out of doubt that the forest subsisted before the Conquest. And there is some weight in what Leland tells us[b] that "there was "sum foreste grounde there as sum suppose before "king William the Conqueror's time." Hunting was always a favourite exercise both of Britans and Saxons[c]. The forest of Waltham on the opposite side of the Itchin is a proof how woody all this tract was so antiently as the Saxon times. Testwood on the west of the Test, Nuttshaling, Grove place, and Hursley on the east of the same river prove the same.

Let us now hear that authentic record Domesday book, an actual survey taken between A. D. 1083 and 1086 the 17th and 20th year of the Conqueror's reign[d]. This forest was already made at the time of compiling this survey, two pages or four columns[e] of which are taken up with the lands *In* NOVA FORESTA *& circa eam.* Five hundreds, *Rodbridge*, *Bovre*, *Rodedic*, *Egeiete*, and *Ringvede*, are mentioned in it, and 52 places. Of the hundreds, the first and last answer to the present small ones of *Redbridge* and *Ringwood*. Whether *Bovre* be a corruption of *Bower*, and implies a *covert of trees*, it lay somewhere in the centre of the present hundred of New Forest about *Bolderwood* and *Lindhurst*[f], and took in *Truham*, the spot where Rufus was killed. *Egeiete* was the west part of Christ Church hundred, comprehending Christ Church, then called only *Twinam*, and *Holcest*, or Holderhurst; as *Rodedic* was the south-eastern part of the same, containing Middeltune [*Milton*], Ernemude [*Arnwood*], Herdel [*Hordel*], Putestei [q. *Batcheley*], Alwinetune [ ], Bile [ ], and Bechesley [*Bechley*]. The centre of Christ Church hundred was then a distinct hundred called *Sirlei*, including Sopelei [*Sopley*] and Weringeton [*Winckton*]. Of the 52 places all but ten are said in Domesday to be *now* wholly or in part *in the forest*, and there are churches mentioned at two of them.

[r] Tempore patris sui omnes ecclesiæ cum tota illa *patria* in solitudinem sunt redactæ, & fiebat ibidem regia foresta. P. 468. ed. Gale. His account is in nearly the words of Florence, &c. *Patria* is the monkish word for a *country* or *tract of country*, and is not used in the antient classical sense.

[s] Camden says the verses ascribed to bishop White, who was bishop of Winchester 1557-1559, *falsely* ascribe the making this forest to *Rufus*.

[t] Lib. II. p. 3. [u] Hist. l. II. p. 62. [x] *Tabidi aeris nebula.*

[y] "Locus est quem Willielmus pater, desertis villis, subrutis ecclesiis, per 30 et eo amplius milliaria, in saltus & lustra ferarum "redegerat, infando prorsus spectaculo, ut ubi ante vel humana conversatio vel divina veneratio fervebat nunc ibi cervi & caprioli "& ceteræ illud genus bestiæ petulanter discurritent, nec illæ quidem mortalium usibus communiter expositæ. Unde pro vero "afferitur quod in eadem sylva Willielmus filius ejus et nepos Richardus filius Roberti comitis Normanniæ mortem offenderint, "severo Dei judicio, ille sagitta pectus, iste collum trajectus vel (ut quidam dicunt) arboris ramusculo, equo pertranseunte, fauces "appensus."

[z] P. 53.

[a] P. 48. Mr. Warner (ubi sup. I. p. 195) supposes *Itene* or *Ichene* a Saxon name for a *woody tract*.

[b] Itin. VI. f. 100. [c] Carte.

[d] He reigned about 21 years. Henry Hunt. [e] Fol. 51. a. b. 52. a

[f] It will hardly be denied that a wood or forest is implied in the termination of *Lindhurst*, from the Saxon hyrſt, as also in *Brokenhurst*, another place in this hundred expressly mentioned in Domesday;—a farther proof of the antiquity of this forest, if names have any weight, as well as that what is ascribed to the Conqueror or his son was rather an enlargement or extension of an antient forest.

From

From a comparative abſtract in the note annexed * of the quantity of land in hides, virgates, and acres, and their reſpective values in the Confeſſor's and Conqueror's reigns, and the number of ploughs maintained on this land in Domeſday, it will appear that the land amounted

| | | hides. | virg. | acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Edward's reign } to | | 97 | 1 | — |
| In William's } | | 22 | 1 | 2 |
| So that there appears to be loſt in the latter | | 74 | 5 | 22 |

And if from his quantity we deduct the parcels of land which are excepted from the afforeſted land, it ſeems that above two thirds of the cultivated land was loſt by the afforeſtation.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value in Edward's } time | | 159 | 15 | 0 |
| in William's } | | 35 | 4 | 10 |
| Difference - - - | | 124 | 10 | 2 |
| Ploughs - - | 172½ | | | |

From the above abſtract it appears that the New Foreſt, properly ſo called, reached at that time no farther north than at preſent, on the eaſt was bounded by the river, and on the ſouth by the ſea. Knighton ſays the foreſt extended from Chriſt Church to Southampton. Polydore Vergil makes it extend from *Salisbury* to the ſea [g].

From a ſtatement made by Mr. Warner, on the idea here thrown out, though different in the arrangement of the particulars and ſome other circumſtances, and the addition to this account of other lands afforeſted in the hundreds of Fordingbridge, Truham, and Sirlei, the firſt of which retains its antient name, and the two others are now laſt in that of Chriſt Church, making about 112 hides more, it appears that the eſtates which were in *ſome degree affected*, or intirely ſwallowed up in the formation of New Foreſt, had ſunk (taken as an aggregate) in conſequence of the afforeſtation a little more than two-thirds in their original value. The number of places in all amount to 108; thirty of theſe only were ſevere ſufferers. They now occupy the heart of New Foreſt, and are not aſſeſſed in Domeſday, becauſe, as the record tells, they were taken into the king's foreſt. With reſpect to ſuch manors as were only *partially* injured by the afforeſtation, it muſt be obſerved that a very large proportion of their decreaſe in value is to be attributed to the king's aſſumption into his hands of the *woods* belonging to them, from whence a great part of their annual rents aroſe, being valuable on account of the food which they afforded to ſwine: for theſe ſpots were, in ſeveral inſtances, the only parts on which William ſeized. Here then was no appearance of oppreſſive barbarity; neither agriculture nor population could be materially affected by throwing into foreſt tracts of woody land, which at moſt could only afford temporary food for ſwine, or ſerve the purpoſes of fuel. The termination of the names of ſeveral of the New Foreſt towns and villages marks their antient ſtate. Þyrſt at the end of Brokenhurſt, Lyndhurſt, Holdenhurſt, &c. ſhew they were among woods originally. If there were any degrees of tyranny exerted in the tranſaction, it would be in the *intire afforeſtation* of the other thirty manors. But all theſe eſtates appear to have been of little annual value in their moſt flouriſhing periods, the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; and it is extremely probably their *woods* were the moſt productive parts of them, even at that time. Indeed a ſtrong preſumption that theſe ſpots were never in a ſtate of high cultivation ariſes from their appearance at preſent, the nature of the ſoil which covers them being by no means adapted for *tillage* [h].

[g] P. 209. Ed. 1651.

[h] Warner's Topographical Remarks, I. p. 182—192. Henry I. *made* a foreſt where the foreſt of Rutland is, now called Lyefield, without any offence or clamour. Agarde in Hearne's Curious Diſcourſes, II. p. 313.

* Abſtract of the lands in and about the New Foreſt, before and at the making of Domeſday.

| Rodbridge Hundred. | | Before the Survey. Hid. | Before the Survey. Vir. | At the Survey. Hid. | At the Survey. Vir. | Plo. | Value T.E R. & poſt. | Preſent value. | Afforeſted except. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Achelie | *Aſhley N.* - - | 1 | | | | 4 | ſhil. 50 | *l. s. d.* | — |
| Falelei | *Fawley* - - | 1 | 3 | | | 12 | 50 | | — |
| Truham | *Trougham* - - | 2½ | | | | 4 | 60 | | — |
| Sclive | - - | 3 | | | | 8 | 10 | | — a mead. |
| Leſteorde | - - | 1 | | | | | 40 | | — ⅓ vir. the |
| Svei | *Sway* - - - | 1 | | | 3⅓ | 1 | 9 | 3 | — other 5 virgates |
| . . . | . . . . . | | | | | | 20 | 20 | — |
| Bedeſlei | *Badeſley* - - | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | — |
| Oſelei | q. *Oſmundley*, or *Oſſamſley* | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | — the 5 virgates |
| Ib. | - - | 1 | | | | 2 | 40 | 3 | |
| Truham | *Throughamt* - - | 2½ | | | | 4 | 20 | | — 1 ac. |
| Wolnetune | *Wooton* or - - | ½ | | | 1 | 1 | 60 | | — 1 ac. |
| | *Wood ditton* | | | ½ | | | | | — th |
| Lentune | *Linwood* or *Linford bottom* | 1 | | | | 1 | 15 | 10 | — wood worth 5s. |
| | | | | | | | 15 | | — ½ h. |
| Hentune | *Hinton* - - - | ½ | | | | | | | |
| Eſſeſlei | *Aſhley* - - | | 5½ | | 4½ | 3 | 50 | 26 | — 1 v. |
| Burmintune *or* Bermintune | *Bochampton* (W) - | | 7 | | 5 | 3 | 40 | 26 | — the reſt. |
| Hentune | *Hinton* - - | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 18 | 18 | — 1 v. |
| Bichelei | *Batchley* or *Beckley* - | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 20 | 20 | — 1 v. |
| Fernehelle | *Fernhill* - - | ⅓ | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 | — the reſt |
| Rodedic Hundred. | | | | | | | | | |
| A maner | - - | 2 | | | 5 | 3 | 40 | 30 | |
| Herdel | *Hordel* - - | 5 | | 4 | | 5 | 8*l.* 100 | 60 | — the 5th hund. |
| Piſteſlei | *Pilley* - - | | 1½ | | | 1 | 10 | | — } 1 a. ½ of |
| Truham | *Throughamt* - - | 1 | | | | 2 | 30 | | — } mead. |
| Alwinetune | - - | 2 | | | | 4 | 100 | | — 12 ac. of mead. |
| Bile | - - | 1 | | | | 4 | 4*l.* | | — 4 ac. of mead. |
| Ib. | - - - - - | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Beceſlei | *Bechley* or *Baiſhley* - | 1 | | | | 2 | 15 | 4 | |
| | | 34½ | 5 | 8½ | 3⅝ | 73 | 12 826 | 223 10 | h. v. a. 2 5 2 |
| | | | | | | | 41.6 | 11 3 10 | |
| | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| | | | | | | | 53.6 | | |

Redbridge

Of the 22 [i], 36 [k], or 52 [l] churches which different writers pretend were deſtroyed to make this foreſt, the only one named or mentioned by any writer ſeems to be that on whoſe ſite Rufus was killed; and in Domeſday are only two, *Broceſte* and *Melleforde*, within the foreſt, whereas in the county at large are mentioned near 100. The firſt of theſe numbers ſeems to bear the beſt proportion to the extent of the ground occupied by the foreſt, which, in Mr. Camden's time, was 50 miles.

The lateſt perambulation of the New Foreſt which I have ſeen is of 22 Charles II. [m] by which it is evident that it was antiently confined within the hundred of its name. That perambulation extends from Milton ſouth along the Avon weſt, to Bramſhire north, and within Southampton water, eaſt by Fawley and Boldre back to Milton. I am informed there is one in the Tower taken in the reign of Edward I. which differs very little as to the bounds.

The ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire appears to have been thinly inhabited at this time. For in a tract of near 25 miles from the mouth of Southampton water to the weſtern extremity of the county, the only towns or villages we find are Chriſt Church, Milton, Milford, Badſley, Hordell, and Fawley; and from the eaſt point of Hampton water to Suſſex, not more

| | | Before the Survey. | | At the Survey. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hid. | Vir. | Hid. | Vir. | Plo. | Val. T.R.E. & poſt. | Preſent value. | Affor. exc. | |
| Redbridge Hundred. | | | | | | | | *l. s. d.* | | |
| Hariforde | | 1 | | | | 4 | 25 | 50 | — | |
| Depedene | *Debden* | 5 | | 2 | | 4 | 10/8 *l.* | paid. | — | 1 h. |
| Bocolt | *Buckholtram* or *Buckley* | 1 | 1 | | | 6 | 100 | 100 | — | |
| Otreorde | | 1 | | | | 2 | 21 | | — | |
| Nutlei | q. *Netley* | ½ | | | | 2 | 25 | | | |
| Otreorde | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 30 | | — | |
| Gatingeorde | q. *Goare* | 2 | | | | 5 | 45 | | — | |
| Teocreberie | q. *Tachbury* | 2 | | | | | 40 | | — | |
| Roweſte | *Rowditch* (W) | 1 | | | | 2 | 15 | | — | |
| Hardelie | *Hardley* | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 30 | | — | |
| Egeite Hundred. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoburne | *Hubborne* | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 15 | | |
| Rincvede Hundred. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herdebridge | *Harbridge* | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4*l.* 10 | 70 | | |
| Bovre Hundred. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greteham | | ½ | | 1 | | | 40 | | — | |
| Achelie | *Aſhley* | 1 | 3 | | | | 40 | | — | acres. |
| Bovreford | *Boldre bridge* | 1 | | | | | 10*l.* | | — | 2 |
| Piſtelei | *Pilley* | 1 | | | | | 30 | | — | 6 |
| Wigareſtun | | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 | | — | |
| Bovre | q. *Boldre* | 2 | | | | 4 | 3*l.* | | — | 6 |
| Cildeeſt | | 5 | | | | 8 | 8*l.* | | — | 2 |
| Truham | *Throughham* | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 4*l.* | | — | |
| Ib. | | 1 | | | | 3 | 30 | | — | |
| Ib. | | | 1 | | | | | 12 | — | 1 |
| Betramelei | *Battramſley* | 2 | | | | 5 | 3*l.* | | — | 1 |
| Sanheſt | *Sandhill* | | | | | 2 | 20 | | — | |
| Ib. | | ½ | 2½ | | | 2 | 20 | | — | 1 |
| Piſteſlai | *Pilley* | | | | | 2 | 15 | | — | 3 |
| Cocherlei | *Cockerley* | ½ | 3 | | | 2 | 3*l.* | | — | |
| Nutlei | *Nutley* | | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | | — | |
| Brochelie and Mapleham | *Brockley (King's)* q. *Mapley* mill on the Itchin | 2 | | | | 6 | 20 | | — | |
| Hincelveſlei | *Hinchelſey* | ½ | | | | 2 | 20 | | — | |
| Rodedic Hundred. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Odetune | *Woolton* | 1 | | | | 2 | 40 | | — | 15 |
| Oxelei | *Oxley* | 2 | | | | 4 | 40 | | — | 4 |
| Godeſmaneſcamp | *Godmanſcraft* or *Godſhill* where there is an encampment | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | — | |
| Melleford | *Milford* | | 1 | | ¾ | | 3 | | — | |
| Eſſelei | *Aſhley* | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 15 | — | |
| —— wood | | | | | | | | 5 | — | |
| Melleford de excambio foreſtæ | (a church) *Milford* | 1 | | ½ | | 1 | 20 | 20 | — | |
| Einforde | *Efford* | ½ | | ½ | | 2 | 5 | 10 | — | |
| Utefel | *Whitefield* | | 1½ | | 1½ | ½ | 5 | 5 | — | |
| Ib. | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | |
| —— wood | | | | | | | 4 | | — | |
| Broceſte | *Brokenhurſt* (a church) | 1 | | ½ | | 1 | 40 | 4 | — | |
| Svei | *Sway* | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 15 | — | |
| Minteſtede | *Minſted* | 3½ | | ½ | | 1 | 8*l.* | 20 | — | |
| Beteſtre | *Biſterne* | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | 60 | 40 | — | |
| Crone | *Crow* | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | 40 | 25 | — | |
| | | 60½ | 0 | 13 | 3¼ | 99½ | £. 61 | s. 908 | 24 1 | h. v. ac. 1 1 17 |
| | | 34⅓ | 5 | 8½ | 3⅚ | 73 | | 458 | 11 3 10 | 2 5 2 |
| | | 94⅚ | 5 | 22½ | 1½ | 172½ | | 61 | 35 4 10 | 4 0 19 |
| | | | | | | | 106.8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 53.6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 159.14 | | | |

In this computation 6 virgates are allowed to one hide in this county. Twenty-four acres is the allowance for a virgate.

[i] Knyghton ubi ſup.
[k] Walt. Mapes in Camden. Sandford makes Mapes add 4 *abbeys*; ſed q. Salmon, New Survey of England, p. 778.
[l] Other writers. Knyghton.
[m] Printed at the end of the "Abſtract of the claims of this foreſt. Saliſbury, 1776," 8vo. The arbitrary juſtice-ſeats held for this foreſt were among the oppreſſions in the reign of Charles I. See Stafford's Letters, I. p. 467.

in Portſdown and Tichfield hundreds, which were then diſtinct as now.

In the preſent hundred of New Foreſt we have the pariſhes of Minſted, Fawley, and Boldre; the chapels or curacies of Lindhurſt, Beaulieu, Exbury, and Brokenhurſt: Beaulieu may have ariſen from king John's founding a Ciſtercian abbey there, the hall of which is the preſent church.

The pariſhes in New Foreſt hundred, two in that of Chriſt Church, one in Ringwood, two in Redbridge, and two in Fordingbridge hundreds, are all that now exiſt in the tract bounded by the bounds of the county on the weſt and north ſides, by the ſea to the ſouth, and by Hampton water to the eaſt, including a ſpace of near 30 miles ſquare.

The Saxon chronicle ſeems to have given the firſt hint that this devaſtation was made for political reaſons: ꝛe cyng lett apeꝛtan þ land abutan þa ꝛæ, þet gif hiꝛ þeond comen upp þ hi næþon na on hþam hi þengon ꝛþa þædlice; i. e. the king cauſed waſte the lands on the ſea coaſt, that if his enemies landed they might not find any proviſion, p. 186. Roſs, viewing it in the ſame light, ſays, "it "was done both for the pleaſure of hunting, and "that the king and his ſucceſſors might, in caſe of "neceſſity, get the ſooner over into Normandy to "oppoſe his enemies," p. 113.

Polydore Vergil is the firſt of ſucceeding hiſtorians who inſinuates that ſome aſcribed the making of this foreſt to political motives, that the coaſt might be clear for the Normans to land again without oppoſition if they ſhould ever happen to be driven out of the kingdom[n]. This reaſon ſeems of very little weight. The Conqueror had met with too little oppoſition on his firſt landing on the coaſt of Suſſex to think of deſolating ſo large a part of his dominions for a future landing; not to mention that no oppoſition formed againſt him by his new ſubjects had made any advances towards ſhaking off his yoke or driving out his troops. Let us agree then that this conjecture is the invention of a writer more florid than exact, and who lived 500 years after the event. Mr. Carte[o] juſtly obſerves, that ſuch a reaſon ſhould rather have occaſioned this foreſt's being made before England was entirely ſubdued, and the nobility ruined; all which was done in the firſt five years of the Conqueror's reign. His horrible devaſtation of great part of Yorkſhire, and all the counties belonging to England north of the Humber, was made that the Danes or Scots invading his kingdom that way might find no ſubſiſtence, and to puniſh the people for diſaffection to his government, without regarding what numbers of innocent perſons would be involved in that deſtruction. We are told even by one of the Norman hiſtorians[p], who ſpeaks of it with horror, that above 100,000 men, women, and children, periſhed by famine in theſe ruined countries. The devaſtation was ſuch that for above 60 miles, where before there had been many large and flouriſhing towns, beſides a great number of villages and fine country ſeats, not a ſingle hamlet was to be ſeen: the whole land was uncultivated, and remained ſo till the reign of Henry II.[q]

If we date the making this foreſt at the ſame time with the publiſhing the foreſt laws, it will follow, that it was made merely for the pleaſures of the chace. Theſe laws were of Norman introduction among us. Harold had before reſtrained the game in our foreſts to his own uſe. But when William proceeded to eſtabliſh formal laws in favour of beaſts with grievous penalties annexed, no wonder it appeared monſtrous and tyrannic, as it was novel even to his Norman ſubjects.

"In the Saxon times, though no man was allowed "to kill or chace the king's deer, yet he might ſtart "any game, purſue and kill it on his own eſtate. "But the rigour of theſe new conſtitutions veſted "the ſole property of all the game in England in the "king alone; and no man was intitled to diſturb "any fowl of the air or any beaſt of the field of ſuch "kinds as were ſpecifically reſerved for the royal "amuſement of the ſovereign without expreſs licence "from the king of a chace or free warren; and "thoſe franchiſes were granted as much to preſerve "the breed of animals as to indulge the ſubject. "From a ſimilar principle to which, though the "foreſt laws are now mitigated, and by degrees "grown intirely obſolete, yet from this root has "ſprung a baſtard ſlip, known by the name of the "*Game Law*, now arrived to and wantoning in its "higheſt vigour; both founded upon the ſame "notions of permanent property in wild creatures; "and both productive of the ſame tyranny to the "commons; but with this difference, that the "foreſt laws eſtabliſhed only one mighty hunter "throughout the land; the game laws have raiſed "a little Nimrod in every manor. And in one re"ſpect the antient law was much leſs unreaſonable "than the modern, for the king's grantee of a chace "or free-warren might kill game in every part of "his franchiſe; but now, though a freeholder of "leſs than £.100. a year is forbidden to kill a "partridge upon his own eſtate, yet nobody elſe "(not even the lord of the manor, unleſs he hath "a grant of free-warren) can do it without com"mitting a treſpaſs, and ſubjecting himſelf to an "action[r]."

This extenſive foreſt occupies the ſouth weſt extremity of Hampſhire, and in its earlier form was a kind of peninſula, bounded by the bay of Southampton on the eaſt, by the river Avon on the weſt, and on the ſouth by the channel of the iſle of Wight as far as the Needles, and to the weſt of thoſe rocks by the ocean. Thus its boundaries were determined by the natural lines of the country. An imaginary line drawn from Ringwood on the Avon to Dibden on the bay of Southampton, divides the foreſt into four parts. It does not, however, appear that William extended the boundaries thus far. They are ſuppoſed to have been enlarged by ſucceeding princes, particularly by Henry I. who was probably tempted by the natural limits of the

[n] Non nemo tradit, Gulielmum idcirco voluiſſe ea loca vacare ut quia illuc ex Normannia receſſus eſt commodus, ne eſſent qui ſuos Normannos litore arcerent, ſi forte aliqua ita uſu veniret ut aliquando regno expellerentur.
[o] I. p. 437.
[p] Ord. Vit. IV. p. 314. 515. See alſo f. 258, 259. ſub. an. 1069, and Ingulph. p. 79.
[q] Malmſb. III. f. 58. de Willielmo I. Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. p. 56. 8vo.
[r] Blackſtone's Commentaries, IV. p. 415. 8vo.

country.

country. By him, or by ſome of the early ſucceſſors of the Conqueror, the whole peninſula was taken in[s], being near thirty miles in length and ninety in circumference; but ſince the diſafforeſtation by Henry III. and Edward I. its boundaries are much reduced, and now only extend from Godſhill on the north-weſt to the ſea on the ſouth-eaſt about twenty miles, and from Hardley on the eaſt to Kingſwood on the weſt about fifteen miles, containing within thoſe limits about 92,365 acres, the whole of which does not now belong to the crown, as ſeveral manors and freehold eſtates to the amount of 24,797 acres are private property; about 625 are copyhold, belonging to his majeſty's manor of Lyndhurſt; 1004 are leaſehold held under the crown; 902 acres are encroachments; 1193 acres are held by the maſter keepers, groomkeepers, &c. attached to their reſpective lodges; and the remaining 63,844 acres are the woods and waſte lands of the foreſt. It is divided into nine bailliwics, and they into 15 walks [t]. The government of the foreſt is at this time nearly what it originally was, except that the abolition of foreſt law has reſtrained the power of its officers. The chief officer belonging to it is the Lord Warden, who is generally ſome perſon of great diſtinction; the preſent being the Duke of Gloceſter. Under him are two officers to preſerve the veniſon, or all game, and the vert, or all wood and lawns of the foreſt. Of thoſe who ſuperintend the game are firſt the two rangers, whoſe office, as well as that of bow-bearer, and a few others, have been long in diſuſe, or delegated to the keepers, who are in number 15, preſiding over as many walks, in each of which is a lodge. A few of theſe lodges are elegant manſions, inhabited by ſome of the keepers, who are generally men of faſhion or fortune. Prince William of Glouceſter has one, the duke of Bolton and earl Delawar the two others. In general they are but moderate buildings, inhabited by the thirteen groom or under-keepers, who feed the deer in winter and browze them in ſummer, puniſh offenders, and drive and mark the cattle. Over the woods of the foreſt the firſt officer is the woodward, who inſpects the woods, prevents waſte, fences young trees, and aſſigns timber to pay foreſt officers, amounting to about 700l. a year. Under him are 12 regarders, who aſſign to the borderers timber for fuel and repairs. The four verdurers, gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood, are elected by the freeholders, and are the only judges of the foreſts. As New Foreſt is always conſidered as the great magazine of navy timber, the verdurers were impowered, by an act of parliament in king William's time, to fine delinquents in the attachment-courts to the amount of 50l. whereas in all the other foreſts in England the fine amounts only to a few pence, which was the original amercement. The verdurers' only fee at preſent is a buck and doe annually. The purveyor is a later officer ſince timber became valuable as a material, and he is appointed by the commiſſioner of Portſmouth dock to aſſign timber for the uſe of the navy ever ſince the reign of Charles II. in whoſe time 500 oaks and 50 beeches were annually aſſigned for the king's yards by this officer: but it being found that the foreſt could ill ſupply ſo large a quantity of oaks, they were reduced to 60, which, together with 50 beeches, are ſtill annually aſſigned. The purveyor has a ſalary of 50l. a year and 6*s*. 8*d*. a day when on duty. The ſoil in general a ſandy loam is well adapted to the production of oak timber, and this tract of woody country has long been conſidered as one of the great magazines for the navy. It was formerly thought inexhauſtible; but ſo early as Queen Elizabeth's reign it began to fail, and its failure was ſeriouſly felt in Charles II's time. Timber was not eaſily brought from the interior parts of the country, and little imported from abroad. Charles, 1669, iſſued an order to Sir John Norton, woodward of New Foreſt, to incloſe 300 acres of waſte as a nurſery for young oaks, the expence to be defrayed by the ſale of decayed wood. A few years after, the ſame idea was taken up on a more enlarged ſcale. 10 William III. an act authorized commiſſioners to incloſe 200 acres here for like purpoſe; and 200 more every year for 20 years afterwards, which was ſo well executed, that at leaſt 4000 acres were incloſed and planted, and the timber thereon is now ſecure from all danger and thrown out into the foreſt. None of it has yet been felled, as it is not yet in a ſtate of perfection, though it is in a very flouriſhing condition, and at this day is the glory of the foreſt. The ſtorm of 1703 having deſtroyed 4000 of the beſt oaks, together with great quantities of growing timber, it is the more extraordinary that this idea was not purſued till the reign of George II. when three incloſures were made, but ſo injudiciouſly or diſhoneſtly managed, that the undertaker of them was fined in the foreſt court for his neglect. Little advantage has accrued from ſucceeding attempts in the preſent reign. The decay of foreſts is not owing ſolely to the legal conſumer or rapacious treſpaſſer. The oak will ſometimes naturally fail, and is ſubject to fire by the combuſtible nature of the furzy heaths in ſultry weather, ſuppoſed to be ſet on fire by the neighbouring cottagers to make paſturage more plentiful. Many of theſe fires were lighted in the dry ſummer of 1785, particularly one in the Fritham, which did great damage. In planting the foreſt, incloſure has been adopted without grubbing, and the acorns ſown at random. The late duke of Bedford, when lord warden, was very intent on raiſing timber in this fortuitous manner, but without ſucceſs [u].

New Park, the only park in the New Foreſt, is about four miles in circumference. It was firſt uſed to ſecure ſtrayed cattle forfeited to the lord warden, but in 1670 was ſtrongly fenced by Charles II. for a particular breed of red deer from France, and is now a farm [x]. If each officer were to do his duty without conſidering his private emoluments, it would tend much to the increaſe and preſervation of the timber; whereas it is certain that the intereſts of all the inferior officers ſo claſh with that of the foreſt, that it is impoſſible to expect either a preſervation of the timber now growing in the foreſt, or an increaſe from new plants, while the preſent ſyſtem remains; as it clearly appeared from the ſurvey made of this foreſt 1787 by order of the commiſ-

[s] Gilpin's Remarks on Foreſt Scenery, I. p. 8. 51.
[t] Gilpin, Ib. p. 17—22. 28—31. 33, 34. 37—39. 51.
[u] Agricultural ſurvey before quoted.
[x] Ib. p. 70.

ſioners

ſioners of the land revenue, that the principal care of the ſhrubs, and incloſures for its preſervation, depended chiefly on the under keepers, whoſe emoluments are moſtly derived from deer, ſale of browze wood, rabbits, and ſwine, all of which are inimical to the preſervation and increaſe of timber, and the evil conſequences of theſe complaints being allowed inſtead of an increaſe of ſalary are very conſpicuous. The foreſt is ſo overſtocked with deer that upwards of 300 died in one walk 1787. Among browze wood are cut away the nettles and thorns which protect the oak, and too often the oak itſelf. The warrens now occupy 835 acres, and the keepers are conſiderable dealers in ſwine. Unleſs, therefore, theſe and other abuſes are prevented, there will, in a few years, be no timber left worth mentioning. It appears that the navy have been ſupplied with about 885 loads of oak timber a year on an average from this foreſt for the laſt twenty years, which is the only produce to the public. The annual expenditure of the foreſt appears to be about £.3400. and the annual clear profit about £.1015. ſo that all the timber growing on 63,844 acres has produced only this annual profit on an average for the laſt twenty years, without allowing for the deficiency of the preſent ſtock compared with that twenty years ago, or rent for the land. The beſt remedy propoſed ſeems to be the deſtruction or parking of the deer, reduction of officers, and keeping 20,000 acres conſtantly incloſed for timber.

The office of lord warden belonged by inheritance to the lords Arundel in Leland's[y] time, was afterwards given to the earl of Portſmouth, and dukes of Bedford and Bolton, and is now held by his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, who reſides in a plain old-faſhioned brick manſion at Lindhurſt, a pleaſant village on the declivity of a hill in the heart of the foreſt.

In Henry III's time John Deſpencer, lord of the manor of Swalefield, had a bull from pope Alexander IV. to build and endow a chapel in his ſaid manor, being in a foreſt, through which it was unſafe to paſs in winter, for the flood and robbers, to go to the mother church[z].

Througham. The ſpot where Rufus was killed.

The place in the New foreſt where Rufus was killed was called in Leland's time *Thorougham*, and there ſtood yet a chapel[a]. Modern tradition ſays he was killed near *Malwood* caſtle, and that the oak near it on the north ſide, which buds on Chriſtmas day, and withers before night, and was ordered by Charles II. to be paled round, was the tree againſt which Tyrrell's arrow glanced. Neither chapel nor tree are now remaining. In the place of the latter ſtands a triangular ſtone, about five feet high, ſurmounted by a ball, and having the following inſcriptions on its three ſides:

1. "Here ſtood the oak on which an arrow "ſhot by ſir Walter Tyrrell at a ſtag glanced "and ſtruck king William the ſecond, ſur-"named Rufus, in the breaſt, of which he "inſtantly died on the ſecond of Auguſt, "A. D. 1100."

"This ſpot was viſited by king George III. "and queen Charlotte on the 27th of June, "1789."

2. "King William the ſecond (ſurnamed "Rufus) being ſlain as before related, was "laid in a cart belonging to one Purkeſs, "and drawn from hence to Wincheſter, and "was buried in the cathedral church of that "city."

3. "A. D. 1745, that the place where an "event ſo memorable had happened might not "be hereafter unknown, this ſtone was ſet up "by John lord Delawar, who has ſeen the tree "growing in this place."

"This ſtone was repaired by John-Richard "earl Delawar, anno 1789."

This ſtone is in Minſted pariſh near the pales of Malwood caſtle lodge, and about four miles from the great road. Many perſons remembered to have gathered leaves from the oak on Chriſtmas day: but there is another of the ſame kind two miles off, where ſome hundreds aſſembled and gathered leaves January 5, 1745, and many more ſuch are to be ſeen in this pariſh budding for a month before and after Chriſtmas day. There are many families of Purkeſs in this neighbourhood. Conſtant tradition aſſerts, that when the king was killed near the oak there lived in a ſmall hut a poor man and his family maintained by making charcoal, and that he lent his horſe and cart to carry off the body, and was rewarded with an acre or two round his hut. His immediate male deſcendants of the ſame name live here ſtill, and all have and do yet carry on the ſame trade without one being richer than another for it. This family is deemed the moſt antient in the county[b].

Among our hiſtorians, Gemeticenſis, the Saxon Chronicle, the Annals of Waverley, Malmſbury, Bromton, Bleſenſis continuat. Ingulphi, Huntingdon, Walſingham in Ypodigmate Neuſtriæ, Hemingford, and Wikes, ſay not a word of the tree as acceſſory to the king's death. No more does Knyghton, who gives the moſt circumſtantial account of the whole affair[c]. Eadmer only ſays he was ſhot through the heart[d]. Symeon Dunelmenſis, "Sagitta incautè "directa[e]," as cited by Leland; but in the edition of the Decem ſcriptores only "Sagitta percuſſus[f];" ſo alſo Hoveden[g]. Matthew Paris[h] is the firſt who ſays "Exiit ergo telum, et *obſtante arbore* in obliquum "reflexum faciens medium cordis regem ſauciavit;" which account is followed by Speed. Sandford[i], ſays the arrow glanced from a tree, or ſome ſay from the beam of a deer's horn[k], near a place called *Charingham*[l]. Eadmer and Sir John Hayward ſay it was

[y] Leland, It. VI. 100.
[z] Rymer, I. p. 610.
[a] It. VI. 100. This occurs three times in Domeſday by the name of *Truham*. No ſuch name appears at preſent. The monumental ſtone marks the ſpot to have been juſt on the weſt ſide of Malwood park, which is in Minſted pariſh, and about a mile from Minſted church. Minſted is not one of the two places where Domeſday puts a church, nor does it appear when the preſent church was erected. Leland ſays there was *yet* a chapel on the ſpot at Thorougham.
[b] Account communicated by Meſſ. Lock and Creſpigny to the Society of Antiquaries.
[c] Col. 2373. [d] Leland, It. II. 54. Coll. II. 222. [e] Leland, Coll. II. 201. [f] P. 225. [g] P. 268.
[h] P. 54. [i] P. 21. Gemetic. p. 296. & Geſta Duc. Norm. p. 213.
[k] Whether the arrow grazed on a deer's back or on a tree or not. Carte I. p. 109. *Super dorſum feræ ſetam radens* rapide volavit. Gemet.
[l] Q. if a corruption of Thorougham. Hayward ſpells it *Choringham*

doubted

doubted whether the arrow was ſhot at him, or, as moſt affirm, ſlew him by his falling down upon it[m], and the latter is inſinuated by Malmeſbury and Robert of Glouceſter's account that he broke off the wood of it before he fell. The name of the perſon who carried off the dead body occurs in no hiſtorian; but the tradition of the horſe and cart is confirmed by Malmſbury and Knyghton: "Pauci ruſticanorum cadaver "in rheda caballaria compoſitum Wintoniam de-"vexere;" and, "Rex ſuper redam caballariam im-"poſitus." Matthew Paris[n] calls it "biga *carbo-*"*natoris* cujuſdam fragilis." The reſt ſay only a horſe. Speed[o] ſays, it was a *Collier's* cart drawn by one ſilly lean beaſt, which broke down in a deep miry road, ſo that they were forced to leave the corpſe behind, and it was not brought to Wincheſter till ſome time after. Baxter quotes Alanus de Inſulis to prove that Tirrel was engaged by Anſelm deſignedly to ſhoot Rufus, which deed Alan, who in the reign of Henry I. was promoted to the divinity chair at Paris, extols as "pulcherrimum facinus[p]." A ſtream near Chriſtchurch bears the name of *Tyrrell's ford* from his croſſing it in his way to the coaſt[q].

Samuel Lyſons, eſq. exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, 1791, a gold croſs, found a few years ſince, in digging turf on the New Foreſt, about a mile from Bramſhire, on the north edge of the foreſt, and not far from William Rufus's monument. It is hollow, and probably intended to hold ſome relic, and ſeparates into two parts faſtened together by a pin at bottom. The croſs with the crown of thorns are engraved on one ſide, and the inſtruments of the paſſion on the other. The whole of the engraving appears to have been originally filled with enamel, part of which is ſtill viſible. It is the property of William Shelly, of Downton, the poor man who found it.

About thirty years ago a large parcel of celts were found in the New Foreſt, two varieties of which are engraved in Pl. VIII. of Archæologia, V. fig. 9 and 10.

Malwood caſtle.

*Malwood caſtle* banks are not very great. Some oaks and beeches grow on them[r]. Its area contains many acres. This is ſuppoſed to be Leland's caſtle *Marden*, with large ruins[s]. A keeper's lodge ſtands on the keep, or rather a natural mount. A large iron ſeal, coated with braſs, impreſſed with the figure of a horſe's hoof (ſhoe), was found in the ruins.

Lymington.

*Lymington* is an antient borough, corporation, and market town, and the election of repreſentatives is in the mayor and burgeſſes: but it has only a chapel ſubject to the vicarage of Boldre.

Lymington harbour is called in Domeſday *alias Balderwater*, q. d. *Boldre water*, formed by the river at the bottom of the town, which, with the ſalt-work, has raiſed the town to a flouriſhing ſtate. Great quantity of ſalt was formerly made here, perhaps the remains of a Britiſh ſalt-work[t]. Ten thouſand tons have been made in a year. There are not now above two or three ſalterns at Lymington, it being a very precarious trade on account of the unſettled ſtate of the climate. The ſuperiority of the ſalt made here to that in other parts of the kingdom, rendered it a conſiderable place for the manufactory and ſale, till of late, being underſold by the inhabitants of Droitwich, Nantwich, &c. the works are almoſt annihilated. Large quantities of medicinal ſalts are however ſtill made here[u]. Near 200 lb. weight of coins of the Lower Empire were found here in two urns 1744[v]. An urn full was dug up at Norley wood, two miles and a half due eaſt from Lymington. I have a braſs coin of Tetricus ſen. rev. LAETITIA AVGG. found hereabouts.

Pilewell.

*Pilewell* near Lymington, a handſome family manſion, beautifully ſituated, enjoying a fine view from the Needles to Spithead, and the grounds round it laid out with great ſimplicity[x]. It was the ſeat of ..... Senior, eſq. late Governor of Madraſs, who bought it of Sir Richard Worſley for 45,000*l.* and the adjoining manor of the earl of Arundel for 20,000*l.* He married to his firſt wife ..... Champion, ſiſter of Godfrey Wright, by whom he had one or two daughters; ſecondly, Walter, daughter of Abel Wright, of Buſbridge, Surrey, and grand-daughter to George lord Abergavenny, by whom he had a daughter. It belongs at preſent to Mr. Robbins.

Buckland caſtle.

About one mile from Lymington, juſt oppoſite to Vicar's hill, is *Buckland* caſtle, or the *Rings*; two camps three furlongs aſunder. One is triple-trenched on a ſteep hill, 150 yards from Lymington river, defended on three ſides by nature. The vallum on the north, ſouth, and eaſt ſides is treble, on the weſt double, 200 yards from eaſt to weſt, 800 yards in circumference. The eaſt bank is levelled. On the oppoſite ſide of the river facing its ſouth-eaſt angle, and two miles from it, is *Mount Pleaſant*, or *Windmill Nap*, probably a beacon. This camp contains ten acres, and with its outworks covered ten more. The other about ſeven, on a lower ground, defended on one ſide by the river with a ditch and vallum half round, called *Ambroſe hole*. The land between them is called *Ambroſe farm*, and an arm of the ſea running up to the latter *Ambroſe dock*. A celt was found in this camp, and two miles from the camp are ſeveral tumuli. Tradition ſays that three miles weſt of theſe camps was fought ſuch a battle between the Saxons and Danes, or between Cerdic the Saxon invader and Ambroſius, that a rivulet now called *Danes ſtream* is ſaid to have run with blood. It ſeems highly probable that theſe camps were a principal ſtation of Aurelius Ambroſius, whom Mr. Camden mentions here[y]. Theſe camps are engraved in Pl. XIV. fig. 1. Mr. Warner aſcribes the larger to Veſpaſian. He ſays Buckland rings, or Caſtlefield, is a large ſquare, rounded at the corner, 200 paces long by 170 broad, the vallum double, but on the eaſt ploughed down,

[m] Quæ ſagitta utrum, ſicut quidam aiunt, jacta ipſum percuſſerit, an, quod plures affirmant, illum pedibus offendentem ſuperque ruentem occideret diſquirere otioſum putamus. Eadmer, lib. II. p. 54.
[n] P. 54. [o] P. 443. [p] Salmon, Survey, p. 439. Baxter, Pref. ad Gloſſar. Brit.
[q] Aubrey. [r] Q. If that be not *Merdon* caſtle by Hurſley.
[s] See Warner's Topographical Remarks, I. p. 8. n. [t] Agricultural Survey.
[u] Warner, Ib. II. p. 13. [v] Gibſon. [x] Warner, ubi ſup. I. p. 299.
[y] Mr. Wright in Phil. Tranſ. p. 475. Warner, I. p. 47. 60.

on high ground near the river, the vallum twelve feet high, the ditch between twenty and thirty feet deep [z].

Mr. Gilpin [a] deſcribes Buckland ring as a ſquare 200 paces in length, its breadth not quite ſo much, defended by two ramparts about twenty feet high, and two ditches, intire, except in the front next the river, where is an extenſive view over the channel and all the environs of the river. Below the camp runs a creek from the river, where it is ſuppoſed the Romans uſed to land; and works reſembling the camp, only the area leſs, and the rampart ſingle, have been thrown up there alſo, with a view no doubt to ſecure their landing. There has been alſo, on the other ſide of the river, exactly oppoſite Lymington, another ſmall fort, of which remains only the artificial mount on which it had been erected, ſuppoſed to have been a ſpeculatory ſtation to the grand camp at Buckland, as it commands a wide view of the channel.

Buckland was the manſion of Sir Robert Smyth, which had been pulled down before 1783, and the eſtate ſold to Mr. Bond of Dorſet, who has the manor of Buckland. A little way from the houſe is a camp double-ditched in part; the principal ditch perfect round three ſides, the fourth had been lately demoliſhed to lay it to the adjoining field. It incloſed about four acres, on a ſmall hill ſloping down to the little river.

Between Shirley holmes and Sitley wood are four or five tumuli, two of them in contiguous circles, (as if the perſons to whoſe memory they were erected were nearly connected, but of unequal dignity), meaſuring 108, the other 83 paces in circumference. A little eaſt of Shirley holmes, near Peatmen pond, riſes a larger called Shirley barrow, in circumference 140 paces [b].

Walhampton. Near Lymington are *Walhampton*, the ſeat of Sir Harry Burrard, bart. and antiently of the earls of Arundel and Southampton, and *Doyley park*, in the New Foreſt, the ſeat of ſir John Doyley, bart. [c] a large and elegant manſion, commanding an extenſive view.

Doyley park.

Exbury. *Exbury*, at the mouth of Beaulieu river, is the ſeat of Col. Mitford, author of the Hiſtory of Greece.

At this point Mr. Wood carries on a great manufactory of bricks and tiles, among others a particular ſort uſed for covering the perpendicular fronts and ſides of houſes, being faſtened on by nails like ſlates, but of the thickneſs of tiles, and lapped one over another. Not only the houſes in the neighbourhood are ſo covered, but ſeveral in this neighbourhood of London, as Mr. Blackburn's, on Buſhhill, Edmonton, and General Moucher's, on Enfield chace. They are three guineas per thouſand on the ſpot, and ten or twelve ſhillings carriage, and the little veſſels on the coaſt are employed to deliver them. Mr. Holland has had great variety of paving tiles of different ſhapes and colours, and other ornaments in brick-work, manufactured here.

Tatchbury. *Tatchbury* mount, an eminence a few miles from Lymington, is ſaid to have been a royal hunting ſeat [d].

Brokenhurſt. *Brokenhurſt* church is mentioned in Domeſday (*Broceſte*), and is a Saxon building, with a zigzag ſouth arch and a deſcent into the ſouth and weſt doors, and the font large and rude [e].

Boldre. The church of *Boldre*, ſituated on an eminence, like all the churches in the foreſt, ſtanding high to be ſeen above the trees, is built in the Saxon ſtyle of architecture, and bears marks of different ages. The weſt end is the oldeſt part; the north aile added about the reign of John. In the eaſt window are the arms of Lewis the dauphin, William de Vernun, lord of the Iſle of Wight, and other barons who favoured the cauſe of Lewis, who is ſuppoſed to have retired from England at *Leap*, one of the port towns of the foreſt in the neighbourhood of Exbury, a few miles eaſt of Lymington [f]. Mr. Gilpin, the exemplary vicar of Boldre, is well known for his taſte in landſcape painting, and for his truly patriotic benevolence, as well as for his theological and other writings.

Leap.

Beaulieu abbey. "At the head of a creek was *Bewley*, an abbey of "white monkes, a tounlet, and a certen territorie "of grounde privileged with ſanctuarie [g]." King John having quarrelled with the Ciſtercians, and inſulted ſeveral of their abbots, who came to be reconciled to him, they contrived to terrify him to found an abbey at *Beaulieu* for thirty of their order 1204. Its revenues exceeded £. 300. *per annum*. The walls of the abbey, one mile and a quarter round, are ſaid to incloſe 20 acres, which they call *Cowmore*, a corrupt contraction from *Colgrimeſmore* in the foundation charter. The church was not conſecrated till 1246 [h]. Two weſt piers of the old church remain. The antient hall is the preſent pariſh church, and has been ſo probably ſince the diſſolution. The pulpit is of ſtone, of three ſides of an hexagon, the lower part terminating in a point, the compartments ornamented with carvings of flowers and leaves [i]. It is fixed to the wall, and was uſed for reading hiſtory and divinity to the monks during meals. The paſſage to it is by a flight of ſteps worked in the thickneſs of the wall, entered by an arched door way about two feet wide. Adjoining the preſent church is a garden incloſed by the old walls of the abbey, on one ſide of which are ſome beautiful arches of the cloiſters, now walled up. A round arched door leads from the church to this garden, near which is a ſmall room roughly arched with ſtone, the groins centering in a point at top, but its original uſe is not known. The kitchen is ſtill very intire, with a handſome vaulted ſtone roof and capacious chimney [k]. Under a large long building, ſuppoſed the dormitory, is an arched ſtone vault, uſed by the duke as a cellar [l]. In the farm-yard a ſtone

[z] Warner, p. 20.
[a] Ubi ſup. I. 98. I am not clear whether there is not ſome confuſion or contradiction in the different accounts of theſe camps by different writers.
[b] Gilpin, Ib. p. 103. [c] Warner, Ib. p. 220. 222. [d] Ib. p. 44.
[e] Ib. p. 90. [f] Ib. p. 81. 83. [g] Leland VII. 78. [h] Mon. Ang. I. p. 926.
[i] See Mr. Warner's account of the pulpit and its uſe, I. p. 246, 247. It is engraved in Gent. Mag. LXVI. 290, Pl. 2.
[k] Warner, p. 270
[l] Q. If the great gateway at the weſt end of the garden with rich mouldings. Warner, p. 250.

coffin and a leaden one were dug up ſome years ago (1783), but re-buried; and a ſlab now in the church[m], with others of abbots, and other perſons, was found in the fields, and ſuppoſed to be that of Iſabel, third daughter of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, wife of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and afterwards of Richard Plantagenet, king of the Romans, ſecond ſon of king John. Richard's heart was buried here in a marble vaſe[n]. Here alſo Eleanor, mother of king John. In the roof of this church are the arms of the abbey: alſo two chevrons between three roſes, a croſs ingrailed, a plain croſs[o]. The prior's lodge is a dwelling-houſe with an elegant vaulted hall, and in the front a niche under a canopy where an image lately ſtood. The town ſtands low and ſurrounded by wood; but the foreſt hereabouts is rather a heath or moor, from the flowers of which the bees gather in Auguſt fourteen pounds of coarſe honey *per* day. But the honey produced in the northern parts of the country is preferred to the foreſt honey. The ground is very ſwampy, and full of turf-pits. The town conſiſts of the ſite, circuit, and cloſe of the Monaſtery, and of an entire manor, five miles by four, exempt from the New Foreſt wherein it ſtands, the property of the earl of Southampton, and worth, if all in poſſeſſion, £. 2600. *per annum*, beſides 2 or 300*l.* worth of timber, 1648[p]. The chief trade of this place is the cannon foundery in its neighbourhood. The late duke of Montague fitted up the prior's moated houſe, and fortified it like a caſtle under the direction of an engineer. His grace being proprietor of all this part of the country, and of the iſland of St. Lucia in the Weſt Indies, and enjoying all the privileges of the river and abbey, which were very great, expected to derive much advantage from a ſugar trade, as ſugars might be imported, and from the plenty of fuel refined at a cheaper rate than any where elſe. The ſcheme had the approbation of many men of ſounder judgement than the duke's. But, at the peace of 1748, St. Lucia was declared a neutral iſland, by which the duke's property in it was loſt, and ſoon after his only ſon dying he dropped all farther intention with regard to his new town. *Buckler's head* was however taken by Mr. Adams as a commodious ſituation for ſhipbuilding, and is become a populous village. Several fine frigates and ſome ſhips of war have been built here[q]. The extraordinary privileges granted by the foundation to the abbey are retained by the lord to this day: exemption from arreſt for debt within its precincts and liberties of the Cinque-ports, and the ſame exemptions from duties, and liberty to hunt and take the king's deer which ſtray within the purlieus of the abbey manor, which is 28 miles in circumference, containing much woodland and many valuable farms, and yields annually about £. 4000.[r] His grace had projected a ſmall town on this manor to be called *Montague* town, with two ſea baths: of which a plan was drawn and engraved by W. Williams. About three miles ſouth-weſt from this abbey and one from *Sowley* or *Freſhwater* pond, formerly of 140 acres, belonging to the abbots, and abounding with excellent fiſh, are large ruins of the grange at *Park farm*, a maſſive ſtone building, with a chapel forty feet by thirteen, divided into two by a ſtone ſcreen with a Saxon door arch. Within the encloſure ſurrounding the gabel ends of a ſtone barn, 226 feet by 75, and above 60 high[s], and St. Leonard's farm-houſe, are remains of a moſt beautiful chapel[t]. North of the building, generally taken for the old church, in a warm ſouthern expoſure, are ſome fields ſtill called the *Vineyards*. In a deep wood, half a mile ſouth-eaſt of the abbey, is a cove or vault of ſmooth ſtones, ſeven feet wide, ten deep, and five high, over a copious clear ſpring of water, which was conveyed by ſtone pipes to the abbey fiſh-ponds, many of which ſtill remain full of fiſh[u]. The Ex, or Beaulieu river, is well ſtocked with fiſh and oiſters, and is navigable from its mouth to the town by ſhips of ſixty tons burthen[x]. It winds beautifully to the ſea between muddy banks covered with ſea graſs, and at the weſt ſide of its mouth is a flat tongue of land called *Needſore* point, which runs out a conſiderable way, and at low water unites with the mudland. There is one of theſe points of land at the mouth of each of the foreſt rivers and at the mouth of Southampton bay. The united force of wind and tide from the ſouth-weſt and weſt ſo much greater and more confined than from any other quarter, is the natural and obvious cauſe of theſe. The ſame thing happens at the entrance of Portſmouth harbour. Spithead is the barrier of its channel, which runs cloſe along the eaſtern ſhore under South Sea Caſtle; and Portſmouth wall much in the ſame manner as the channel of Beaulieu, or rather Exbury haven, runs cloſe under the ſhore from Leap[y]. Sowley.

"At the weſt point of Southampton harbour is a "ſtrong caſtle a late builded called *Caldſhore*, com- "monly *Cawſhot*[z]. *Hurſt* caſtle is ſet almoſt right "againſt the farther end of the land of the iſle of "Wight[a]." *Hurſt* and *Calſhot* caſtles are rather blockhouſes with garriſons, in the former of which Charles I. was confined by order of the army without conſent of Parliament three weeks till he was brought to London to his trial. Here alſo Pechal Atkinſon, a Franciſcan friar, was impriſoned thirty years till his death 1729. Theſe two caſtles with thoſe of St. Andrew (in Hamble pariſh) and Netley, both now deſerted, were a perfect ſecurity to Southampton harbour[b]. Hurſt *and* Calſhot *caſtles.*

At *Fawley* is *Cadland*, a ſeat of Mr. Drummond. Fawley.
At *Hethe*, which is the ferry-port to Southampton, Hethe.
the whole bay opens to the view.

On *Compton* heath, between Wincheſter and Southampton, the labourers employed about a new turnpike road, removing a heap of earth, found a human ſkeleton, and near it about ten ounces weight of ſilver coins of Henry II. ſome of them cut into half and quarters[c].

All antiquaries ſince our author have allowed the claim of *Old Southampton* to CLAUSENTUM. Baxter CLAUSENTUM. Southampton.

[m] Engraved in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. p. 42. Pl. xiv.
[n] Leland, Coll. IV. 241. Warner, p. 244. [o] Warner, Ib.
[p] Warner, Ib. p. 231—235. Groſe, &c. [q] Gilpin, Ib. p. 137. 139. [r] Ib. p. 145.
[s] Harleian MS. p. 892. [t] Warner, Ib. p. 234.
[u] Warner, Ib. p. 255. Mr. Groſe's account under his view of it. See Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 290. [x] Ib. p. 237.
[y] Gilpin, Ib. 160, 161. [z] Leland, Ib. 77. [a] Ib 79.
[b] Mr. Groſe's account under his view of Hurſt. [c] Ant. Soc. Minutes

and

and Salmon [d] derive it from *Clauz*, a Britiſh word for a fortreſs, q. d. the fortreſs on the Anton. The place where Roman coins have been dug up is now a dock for building men of war. A gold coin was once found there [e]. The ſtation ſeems to have been at *Bittern*, though the Roman town might have extended on both ſides the water. The ruins reached on one ſide as far as the haven, and on the other beyond the river Itchen. The trenches of a caſtle, half a mile in compaſs, ſuppoſed to have been one of the forts erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons, are ſtill viſible in St. Mary's field, and divers Roman coins have been dug up here. Such plain proofs of a ſtation and a military way leading to it ſhould not be eaſily quitted, however at firſt ſight the numbers of the Itinerary might raiſe ſome ſcruple, which profeſſor Ward ſolves by obſerving the ſhortneſs of computed miles in this county, and that the Itinerary numbers anſwer to the ſhorter ſcale in Camden's map, juſt twenty between Chicheſter and Southampton [f]. I cannot, with all due deference to biſhop Gibſon, help ſuppoſing that the Saxon names of Þantun and Þamtunrcyne, which he imagines of pure Saxon original, may have had a reference to *Antona*, eſpecially if that name is ſynonymous with *Aufona*, and that with *Avon* the general Britiſh name of rivers: and thus *Triſanton* or *Traeth Anton*, q. d. the bay or ford of the river, points out this as the principal river in this county, eſpecially if we continue it in Southampton water; and *Terſtan* in the lives of Saints mentioned by Camden may as eaſily have been contracted into *Terſt* or *Teſt*, as *Traeth* into *Tris* and *Terſt*.

Teſt *r*.

The river *Teſt* or *Teſe* riſes in the north parts of the county, paſſes by Whitchurch and Stockbridge (at the latter of which it forms ſeveral iſlands) to Romſey, and falls into an arm of the ſea called Southampton water at Redbridge.

Southampton.

"The town of *Old Hamtune*, a celebrate thing for "fiſhermen and ſome merchants, ſtood a quarter of "a mile or thereabouts from *New Hamton* by north-"eaſt, and ſtretched to the haven's ſide. The plotte "wherein it ſtood beareth now good corn and graſs, "and is named St. Maryfield by the church of St. "Mary ſtanding hard by it. Some men yet alive "have ſeen divers houſes (eſpecially up into the "land of Old Hampton) within the field itſelf now "called St. Maryfield. Some think that the great "ſuburbe without the eaſt gate of New Hampton, "and joining to St. Maryfield, was part of Old "Hampton. There is a chapel of St. Nicholas, a "poor and ſmall thing, yet ſtanding at the end of "St. Mary church in the great cemetery, where "conſtant fame is the old pariſh church of Old "Hampton ſtood. One told me there that the "littleneſs of this church was cauſe of erecting the "great church of our Lady there now ſtanding by "one Matilde queen of England, who, or ſome other "good perſones following, had thought to make this "a collegiate church, but this purpoſe ſucceeded "not fully. Yet nevertheleſs St. Mary church at "this day in token of the auncientneſs of Old "Hampton, is mother church to all churches in "New Hampton. The old town of Hampton was "burnt in time of war, ſpoyled and raſyd by "French pirates [g]. This was the cauſe that the in-"habitants there tranſlated themſelves to a more "commodious place, and began with the king's "licenſe and helpe to builde New Hampton, and "to waulle it in defence of the enemies. There be "in the fair and right ſtrong waulle of New Hamp-"ton eight gates. Over Barr gate by N. is the "*domus civica*, and under it the town priſon. There "is a great ſuburb without it, and a great double "dyke welle watered on eche hand without it. The "Eaſt gate [h] is ſtronge, not ſo large as Barre gate, "and in its ſuburb ſtands St. Mary's church. To "the South gate [h] joins a caſtelet well ordinauncid "to beat that quarter of the haven;" [now a priſon for debtors, and ſaid to have been built by Henry VIII. Near it is a platform, and on it a culverine, mounted on a curious carriage curved at the end, ſaid to have been preſented to the town by that king.] "There is another mean gate a little "more ſouth, called *God's houſe* gate, of an hoſpital "founded by two merchants joined to it, and not "far beyond it is Water gate [i], without which is a "key. Weſt gate is ſtrong, and has a key without "it. There are two more gates. The glory of the "caſtle is in the dungeon that is both large, fair, "and ſtrong, both by work and the ſite of it. "There be five pariſh churches in the town. Holy "Rood church ſtandeth in the chief ſtreet, which "is one of the faireſt ſtreets that is in any town in "England, and it is well buildid for timber build-"ing [k]. There be many fair merchants' houſes, "and in the ſouth-eaſt part was a college of Gray "Friars. Here was alſo an hoſpital called God's "houſe founded by two merchants, impropriated "ſyns to Queen's college, Oxford [l]."

Edward VI. deſcribes Southampton as a handſome town, and having, for the bigneſs of it, as fair houſes as be at London. The citizens had beſtowed for his coming great coſt in painting, repairing, and rebuilding of their walls. They made great cheer, and many of them kept coſtly tables [m]. It conſiſts of one very broad well-built ſtreet ending at a handſome key, though not yet properly opened to it, near which, to the ſouth-eaſt, is a fort with ſome guns built by Henry VIII. 1542. It has alſo a ſtrong wall; and next the ſea, which almoſt ſurrounds it, is a ſtrong bank of ſea ore.

It has five churches, and an hoſpital or *Maiſon Dieu* founded in the 13th century by two merchants of the place as before mentioned by Leland, and now maintaining eight poor men and women. In the chapel, dedicated to St. Julian, were buried Richard earl of Cambridge, lord Scroop, and ſir Thomas Grey, beheaded here for conſpiring againſt Henry V. juſt as he was ſetting out on his expedition againſt France. In Holyrood church is the monument of Miſs Stanley, immortaliſed by Thomſon's epitaph. All Saints church was rebuilt 1796 on a deſign of Reveley. Here was alſo an houſe of Fran-

[d] New Survey, p. 764. [e] Gibſon. [f] Horſley, p. 441.
[g] 1338, by Genoeſe pirates in fifty galleys: after whoſe repulſe the townſpeople walled it round and fortified it [rg] Edward III. Stowe's Annals.
[h] Engraved by Mr. Groſe. The eaſt gate is taken down, the ſouth gate is now the town priſon.
[i] Engraved by Mr. Groſe. [k] Leland It. III. 74, 75, 76. [l] Ib. 78, See Tanner, p. 167.
[m] Letters of Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitzpatric, printed by Lord Orford, p. 10.

ciſcans

diſcans or Grey Friars, founded 1240, perhaps reformed to Obſervants by Henry VII. an hoſpital of Mary Magdalen for lepers was founded before 1179[n]; St. John's hoſpital for a miniſter and ſix boys, and a third founded by alderman Taunton, 1670. Edward VI. founded a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool was opened 1713. The town was incorporated by Henry II.; and Henry VI. made it a county by itſelf. It has five markets in a week and two fairs. The corporation ſold part of their excluſive privileges for importing wine, granted by Henry II. and John to that of Briſtol, and neglect to cleanſe the river near the quay, which makes the landing hazardous and uncertain.

At Southampton was a manufacture of alum foil, worth 10,000*l.* and a valuable fur trade, both ſeized by Henry VIII.[o] The cellars for ſtowing the alum, the oil, and tin, are now occupied by wool. On the ſite of the keep is now a pleaſure houſe commanding an extenſive view of the town and country.

Southampton is at preſent a flouriſhing town. Its commerce has revived ſince biſhop Gibſon's time, being at preſent very conſiderable in wine, and with Jerſey, Guernſey, and Newfoundland. The public and private buildings in the town are elegant and commodious, and the reſort of company to bathe in the ſea here conſiderable. The proſpect of recovering by pleaſure what they had loſt in commerce allured certain adventurers to puſh the plans for amuſement and diſſipation beyond their due bounds, and to their certain defeat. A polygon of houſes was begun to be erected without the town, but ſoon came to nothing. Charles V. embarked at this town on his return, and here Philip king of Spain landed. It gave title of earl, 1 Edward VI. to *Thomas Wriotheſley*, lord chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. whoſe grandſon *Henry* was lord high treaſurer to Charles II. and dying 1667 without iſſue male, the title became extinct[p]. *Charles Fitzroy*, eldeſt ſon of the dutcheſs of Cleveland, had the title of duke of Southampton conferred on him 1675, 27 Charles II. which expired with his ſon *William* 1774. That of baron Southampton has been revived 1780 in the honourable *Charles Fitzroy* of the ſame family, and brother to the preſent duke of Grafton, who died 1797, and is ſucceeded by his ſon.

Southampton haven.

"The breadth of the mouth or entry of South-"ampton haven is by eſtimation two miles from "ſhore to ſhore. It ſhorith up ſeven miles on the "weſt ſide till it comes to Hampton town ſtanding "on the other ſide: and here by eſtimation the tra-"jectus is a mile from land to land. Thence it goes "up further three miles to Redbridge, and ebbs "and flows a mile above that, and to this ſalt arm "as the higheſt and principal head of the haven "reſort both Teſt river and Stokebridge water in "one bottom[q]."

Bevis mount.

*Bevis mount*, or *Padwell*, the ſeat of the late ſir John Mordaunt, now of Edward Horne, eſq. on the banks of the Itchen, has a conical mount, ſaid to have been thrown up by the Saxons under Bevis to oppoſe the paſſage of the Danes over the river. The late earl of Peterborough made an ice-houſe under the mount, and a ſummer-houſe on it. Not far hence on the river two miles above the town is St. Dionyſius' priory, founded by Henry I. 1124, for Black canons, valued at £. 80. *per annum*[r]. The weſt end only remains[s] in the grounds of *Portſwood* houſe, the ſeat of General Stibbert. At a farm houſe on the ſite were many ſtone coffins uſed as troughs. Priory of St. Dionyſius.

*Bellevue* is the reſidence of ſir Richard King. Bellevue.

*Bittern* or *Bythern* was a caſtle belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter, whereof ſome ruins remained in Leland's[t] time, when it was a farm of the biſhop's. Bittern.

At *Hamble*, or *Hamolriſe*, a good fiſhar town in Leland's time, now a ſmall village near Southampton, was an alien priory of Ciſtertians, cell to Tirone abbey in France as early as biſhop Blois[u]. Hamble.

At *Netley* (called alſo *Letley* and *Edwardſtow*) Henry III. 1239, founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £. 100. *per annum*[x]. "Scant a mile from the "mouth of Hamelriſe creek lyithe *Letelege* on the "ſhore upward in the mayne haven. Here a late "was a great abbay in building of White monkes[y]." After the diſſolution it ſerved as a manſion for an earl of Hertford or Huntingdon, whoſe kitchen (probably an antient crypt)[z] is ſtill ſhewn, on whoſe vaultings are ſtill remaining ſeveral coats of arms in ſtone, and the roof of the chapel was entire till 1700. Theſe moſt pictureſque ruins, celebrated in a pleaſing elegy by Mr. Keate, are now the property of Mr. Dance, formerly an eminent painter, who has ſecured them from further dilapidation. At ſome diſtance are large mounds formerly ſerving as heads to fiſh-ponds; and a few paces to the north, nearer the river, is the ſhell of a fort which ſeems to have been of later date than the abbey[a]. Netley.

A few miles from Netley, on the ſea ſhore, is *Eagle Hurſt*, the ſummer reſidence of lord Craven, built by the Hon. Temple Luttrell, and commonly called *Luttrell's Folly*: a lofty tower towards the ſea, with brick buildings behind, covered with canvas to repreſent marquees[b]. Eagle Hurſt.

*Aſh*, near Overton, was probably the manſion of the Fienes family, lords Say and Sele, who had large property in this county[c]. Aſh.

*Aſh Park*, two miles eaſt of Overton, is of later date, a pictureſque ſpot inhabited by James Holder, eſq.[d]. It was late the reſidence of the unhappy counteſs Percy. Aſh Park.

*Andover* is now a large handſome populous corporation by charter of Elizabeth, ſituated on the edge of the downs, and a great thoroughfare, carries on a conſiderable manufacture of ſhalloons and malt, and has a free-ſchool founded by John Hanſon, 1569; an hoſpital for ſix poor men, built and endowed by John Pollen[e], one of the repreſentatives Andover.

[n] Tanner, p. 164.
[o] Haſſal.
[p] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 383.
[q] Leland, III. 77.
[r] Ib. 78. Tanner, p 158.
[s] Engraved by Mr. Groſe.
[t] Leland, III. 78.
[u] Tanner, p. 163.
[x] Tanner, p. 167.
[y] Leland, 78.
[z] There is ſuch a chimney-piece, if I miſtake not, in a room at Haddon houſe, or Bolſover caſtle, which never was uſed as a kitchen.
[a] Mr. Groſe has engraved views both of the fort and abbey.
[b] Warner, p. 81.
[c] Topog. IV. p. 319.
[d] Ib.
[e] Gibſon.

of this town in the reign of William III. and a charity ſchool for thirty boys. It had an hoſpital for poor men and women as early as Henry III.[f] Its church was a cell to St. Florent of Salmur in Anjou in the Conqueror's time[g]. The weſt door has a noble round arch with Saxon ornaments. An acre of ground was given to the town by a former inhabitant for a walk, and planted with trees on each ſide, but no walk is kept up 1789. This town gives title of viſcount to the earl of Berkſhire. Dr. Stukeley[h] ſays it is the *Andaoreon* of Ravennas. Much of the ſheep down here has been incloſed and converted into arable ground, to the great deſtruction of the breed of ſheep.

The treaty between Ethelred and Anlaf was made here A. D. 994, and Anlaf kept his word never to commit hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh; ſo that the Danes who ravaged the coaſts three years after muſt have been parties over whom he had no influence[i]. Half a mile from Andover is an oblong Roman camp

Barkſbury. called *Barkſbury*[k], and half a mile from this ſouth-weſt of Andover in Upper Clatford another large

Bury hill. one called *Bury hill*, double-trenched[l], circular, ſingle-ditched, containing, as the farmer who was ploughing it ſaid, twelve acres. The rampire is perfect, in ſome part of great height. One entrance on the ſouth-eaſt, another on the north-weſt. To the weſt lies Dunbury hill. A farmer who lives between theſe two hills, a few years ago, 1789, in ploughing ſome ground near his houſe, ſtruck on a heap of ruſty iron, amongſt which was a ſpear head, large nails ſeven inches long, two or three things like forks, which were perfect, and many other broken

Dunbury hill. things. *Dunbury* hill is a long ridge, terminating in an abrupt point, on which is a perfect entrenchment nearly circular, incloſing a large piece of ground, the banks very high. The ditch on the eaſt and north is ſingle, the hill falling ſteep at the eaſt, and abruptly on the north. Towards the weſt or ſouth-weſt the ground is more level, and there is an outer work at a ſmall diſtance. The entrance is carefully guarded, and is by a winding courſe protected by great banks. This is eaſt of Stockbridge, near Grately and Wallop toward Andover[m]. Aubrey, ſpeaking of this Roman camp, ſays, one might gueſs the engagement began on the weſt ſide of the river: the great barrows ſhew the flight was weſtward.

Near *Worten*, one mile from Andover, is a

Wincleſbury. great ſquare camp called *Wincleſbury*, where Roman coins have been found[n]. But query if this be not confounded with one of the former by Mr. Aubrey.

There is a third a few miles to the north of Whitchurch, called *Egbury*, rather between St. Mary Bourn and Lichfield on the north ſide of the Roman road called the Portway, which paſſes by Silcheſter and Andover weſtward.

Egbury.

Laverſtoke. At *Laverſtoke*, not far from Whitchurch, on the road to Baſingſtoke, are Mr. Portall's mills for making paper for Bank-notes, which have been manufactured at this place ever ſince the year 1720.

In *Bullingham* pariſh, four miles eaſt of Andover, Bullingham. at *Titbury* hill, in *Cranborn* wood, ſouth of Whit- Titbury hill. church, is a ſquare field containing about ten acres, ditched about, wherein have been found ſigns of wells, and ſquare ſtones and Roman coins digged up[o].

On *Quarley* hill, by Quarley, near the road from Quarley hill. Andover to Ambreſbury, is a great camp with quadruple works on the ſouth ſide; about the middle a little work, where perhaps was a well. The north ſide 210 paces, the ſouth 240, the weſt 290, the eaſt ploughed up. The two outward trenches are very diſtant; from the ſecond to the outer is ſixty paces, from the ſecond to the third thirty-ſix paces. On the weſt ſide of the river are many barrows. It is ſuppoſed Britiſh, and anſwered by the great Roman camp at *Dunbury* before mentioned. South from this twelve barrows on Sandy down.

Near Whitchurch in *Huſband's Prior* pariſh is *Down Husbands*, the ſeat of the earl of Portſmouth. Down Huſ- It has been ſold out of the Delawar family near a bands. century, and belongs now to Mr. Iremonger[p].

In altering the courſe of the river Teſt here a large bed of petrified leaves and wood joined like thoſe at Matlock was found, and conſiderable maſſes of it arranged in the new current to form a caſcade.

*Huſband Tarrant*, north of Andover and Whit- Huſband church, ſo called from belonging to the priory of Tarrant. Tarrant in Dorſet, was, with other lands in this county, given by Edward VI. to truſtees for the maintenance of the fortreſs of *Leatley*, q. Netley[q].

*Whitchurch* adjoining is a mean market town, bo- Whitchurch. rough, and corporation.

A little weſt of Andover, on the ſkirt of the down called Saliſbury plain, ſtands the little almoſt deſolate village of *Weyhill*, where is annually held the greateſt Weyhill. fair in England for ſheep, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſuppoſed upwards of 140,000 are ſold in one day: the five following days are principally for leather. The day before is a conſiderable one at *Appleſham*, Appleſham. where it is eſtimated half the above quantity is ſold.

*Whorwell*, on a branch of the Teſt, was a Bene- Whorwell. dictine nunnery, founded by Elfrida, whoſe huſband Athelwold was ſlain in *Warewell wood*[r]. Beſides his death, and that of king Edward, ſhe had been acceſſary to that of Brithnot, firſt abbot of Ely[s]. She was buried in this houſe, to which pope Gregory IX. granted great privileges[t]. Its revenues were *£.340. per annum*[u]. Here is now the ſeat of lord Delawar, to whoſe anceſtors the ſite was granted at the diſſolution.

Lower down on the ſame river is *Stockbridge*, a Stockbridge borough by preſcription and a noted thoroughfare, with ſome good inns, but in a declining ſtate. Eaſt of Stockbridge on Sandy Down is *Woolbury* Woolbury. *ring*.

[f] Tanner, p. 168.
[g] Ib. p. 158.
[h] It. I. p. 172.
[i] Saxon Chron. p. 129.
[k] Taylor's map. Aubrey calls it *Bere hill*.
[l] Stukeley, I. p. 172.
[m] Aubrey. Taylor's map.
[n] Aubrey.
[o] Collections for Hampſhire, I. p. 109.
[p] See Britiſh Topography, I.
[q] Hampſhire Collect. I. p. 264-5.
[r] *Harewood.* Tanner, p. 157. ex Rot. Clauſ.
[s] Hiſt. Eliens. in Ang. Sac. I. p. 606.
[t] Dugdale, Mon. Ang. III. p. i. p. 9.
[u] Tanner, p. 157.

Lower

Mottesfont. Lower to the ſouth-weſt is *Mottesfont*, where William Briwere, in the reign of John, founded a priory of eleven Auſtin canons, which being reduced to three 1494, Henry VII. obtained a bull for its ſuppreſſion; but it ſubſiſted to the diſſolution, when its revenues were near £.150 *per annum*[x]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Charles Mill, bart. and all its remains are pieces of a cloiſter, and three large ſtew-ponds.

"The lord Sandys that lately died made an ex-"change with the king, and gave Chelſea, near "Weſtmiſtre, for Montesfort priory in Hampton-"ſhire, when he began to tranſlate the old build-"ing of the priory, and to make a fair maner "place, but the work is left imperfect[y]." William lord Sandys, after the Vine was ſold, ſeems to have made this his principal ſeat, as did his two brothers and ſucceſſors in the title, the laſt of whom Edwyn died about 1700, and was buried in the family vault at Holy Ghoſt chapel near Baſingſtoke. His fifth ſiſter Mary brought it in marriage to the Mill family[z].

Wallop. The river *Wallop* gives its name to three villages on it, which belonged as early as the Conqueſt to a family of the ſame name. Sir John Wallop, 1513, fitted out ſeveral ſhips, and with 800 men burnt 21 villages in Normandy, and many ſhips in ſeveral ports, in revenge for the French burning Brighthelmſton 1506. His nephew ſir Henry diſtinguiſhed himſelf in queen Elizabeth's Iriſh wars. His lineal deſcendant *John* was created by George I. baron Wallop of Farley Wallop near Baſingſtoke, where the family ſeat is, and viſcount Lymington, and 1743, 16 George II. earl of Portſmouth; which titles are now enjoyed by his grandſon *John*, third and preſent earl.

Broughton. The military way from Wincheſter to Old Sarum by *Broughton* has been traced by Mr. Gale. The numbers in the Itinerary muſt be tranſpoſed and read thus; BRIGE VIII. SORBIODUNUM XI. which ſuit the preſent diſtances with the utmoſt exactneſs[a]. Broughton is a mean but populous village. Salmon places BRIGÆ on a hill near Broughton[b]. Mr. Gale in a MS. note ſays he ſaw, 1719, very large banks, the remains of this town, in a wood near Broughton in the way to Saliſbury.

Romſey. *Romſey* abbey was founded by king Edward the elder, or Ethelwald a Saxon nobleman. King Edgar placed Benedictine nuns in it. Its annual revenues were near £.400[c]. Its church remains a fine ſpecimen of Saxon architecture, in which were buried king Edward the elder, his ſon Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. The town is large, has a corporation and market, is pleaſantly ſituated on the road between Southampton and Saliſbury, and much inhabited by clothiers. The ſhalloon manufactory is declined. Dr. Stukeley places here a ſtation called *Annium*[d]. Romſey gave birth, 1623, to ſir William Petty anceſtor to the earl of Shelburn, and he is buried in the church, but has as yet no monument[e].

*Poultons*, late the ſeat of Henry Stanley, now of his nephew Henry Sloane, eſq[f]. Poultons.

About a mile behind a neat houſe, built on the hill at *Upton*, in *Nurſling*, or *Nutſhalling* pariſh, near Nightingale hall wood, on the top of *Tutehill*, contiguous to a lone farm-houſe, burnt down 1777, is a Roman camp. From this hill is a view of a large extended valley, in which ſtands the old monaſtic church of Romſey, contraſted with the modern villa of lord Palmerſton. To the right the Horſeſhoe hills, looking down on other Hampſhire heights, the New Foreſt, on the left the white ſpire of Bramſhire, and ſtrait forward the ſummer houſe on Saliſbury down. Turning about north the magnificent woods and commodious houſe of Sir Pawlet St. John appeared on one ſide; on the other the manſion of Sir Thomas Heathcote embordered with trees below. Wincheſter and Alresford downs on the other hand cloſe the view. Nurſling. Tutehill.

About half a mile from Romſey on the Teſt, which here is a full winding ſtream is *Broadlands*, the handſome ſeat of lord Palmerſton, who has conſiderably improved it. Broadlands.

On *Flackerly* heath weſt of the town is a camp called *Dunwood* camp[f]. Dunwood.

At *South Badeſley*[g] was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of St. John of Jeruſalem, valued at £.118. *per annum*, reſtored to the Hoſpitalers by Mary. The ſite is occupied by a manſion houſe of William Chamberlayne, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of public accompts, which was burnt down about ten years ago, and rebuilt. The church is mean and has a brick tower. Henry Wells, lord of the manor, built a free chapel, ſuppoſed at the Reformation. South Badeſley.

*Redbridge*, at the head of Southampton river, is in *Eling* pariſh and principally eminent for its wharf, where timber is ſhipped. In Domeſday it gives name to a hundred. Near it is a camp called *Tachbury*. Redbridge.

The river which Mr. Camden ſuppoſes to have been antiently called *Alre*, from *Alresford*, is now commonly called the *Itchin*, from a village of that name at its head[h]. Itchen r.

"Alresford river firſt beginnith of a great number "of fair ſilver ſprings a good mile above Alresford, "and theſe reſorting to a botom make a great broad "lake, commonly called *Alsford pond*. At a village "or place called *Worthy* it breaks into arms and "thoſe again into other armlets that ſerve Win-"cheſter[i]."

*Alresford* has a market chiefly for ſheep. On May day 1690 the town was entirely deſtroyed by fire, which broke out in ſeveral parts of it at once. Before this calamity the inhabitants were in ſo flouriſhing circumſtances that there was not one almſman in the pariſh[k]; again 1710, and ſince that. A Roman road goes hence to Alton, and ſerves as a bank or head to a large pond called *Cut pound* at the head of the town[k]. At *Chilton Candover* is a houſe Alresford. Chilton Candover.

[x] Tanner, p. 165. [y] Leland, IV. 11. [z] Topographer, I. 62.
[a] Horſley, p. 459. [b] Ubi ſup. p. 777. [c] Tanner, p. 157. [d] Itin. I.
[e] Two graveſtones and monuments of prioreſſes are deſcribed Sepulchr. Mon. I. p. 94, engraved with capitals in the church and a crucifix againſt the wall without on the South ſide of the nave, in Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting I. and in the Antiquarian Repertory, N° XL. [f] Map.
[g] Mr. Warner applies what is here ſaid of South Badeſley to Badeſley near Lymington, I. p. 223. 229, but Tanner, p. 169, places the preceptory at South Badeſley.
[h] Gibſon. [i] Leland, Itin. III. 73. [k] Gibſon.

built

built by Sir Richard Wriotheſly, now belonging to the Wolſeys[l]; the *Grange*, the ſeat of the earl of Northington, (who took his title from an adjoining village) built by Inigo Jones for ſir Robert Henley, now the property of Henry Drummond, eſq. It is not a large houſe, but it is by far one of the beſt proofs of Jones's taſte. The hall which opens to a ſmall veſtibule with the cupola and ſtaircaſe adjoining are beautiful models of the pureſt and moſt claſſic antiquity[m]. To the north is *Abbotſton* another houſe built by Charles firſt duke of Bolton, now in ruins. The ducheſs of Chandos has a ſeat at *Alvington* about five miles from Alresford.

Grange.

Abbotſton.

Alvington.

*Brookwood* near Alresford is the ſeat of lord Malmſbury, late of Mr. Smith, huſband of Charlotte Smith the noveliſt.

Brookwood.

On *Chewton* downs ſouth of Alresford was fought, March 29, 1644, a battle between 800 royaliſts under lord Hopton and the parliament forces, when there fell on the king's ſide lord Stewart, brother to the duke of Rutland, and ſir John Smith, brother to lord Carrington.

Chewton downs.

At *Alton* was born 1560 John Pitts, the noted biographer, who died 1616[n]. It gave title of marquis 1694 to Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewſbury, on whoſe death, 1718, this title became extinct.

Alton.

*Farendon* three miles ſouth of Alton was granted by king John to Beaulieu abbey, and continued by his ſon Henry, who granted a fair here[o].

Farendon.

The family of *Tichborn* gave ſeveral ſheriffs to this county before the Reformation; but ſince, their religious principles have kept them in obſcurity[p].

Tichborn.

Near Tichborn is *Mallory*, long the ſeat of the family of Tichborn, whoſe repreſentative has been reduced to ſtrip it of its antient ſplendor and to ſell the pictures and library, and let the houſe. In its chapel Henry VIII. it is ſaid, was married to one of his queens; and biſhop Fox founded a chantry here[q].

At *Selborn*[r], which lies at the extreme eaſt corner of the county, and gives name to a hundred, near Alton, was a priory of Black canons founded by biſhop de Rupibus 1233, much favoured by Wyckham. The biſhops of Wincheſter appointed the priors, but it was ſuppreſſed and granted to biſhop Wainflete. Here was alſo a houſe of Knights Templars, whoſe manor houſe is a ſingular building, running in length from north to ſouth.

Selborn.

At *Colmore* near Alton was born 1602 the learned profeſſor Greaves, who died 1652.

Colmore.

Three miles ſouth-weſt from Wincheſter is *Hurſley*, where the biſhop of Wincheſter had a park, and a caſtle called *Merdon*, of which ſome ſmall ruins or tokens remained in Leland's time[s]; the ſite is now a farm houſe, ſurrounded by immenſe earthworks, in which is a deep well. Hurſley came to Oliver Cromwell's ſon Richard, who married 1643 the eldeſt daughter of Richard Major lord of that manor, and was buried in the church[t], which, as well as the houſe, was elegantly rebuilt by ſir William Heathcote, grand-father of ſir Thomas the preſent poſſeſſor. This is called Hurſley lodge. Biſhop Blois built it when he and his brother Stephen beſieged the empreſs Maud in Wincheſter county. It gave name to a manor, which was alienated from the ſee in the reign of Elizabeth.

Hurſley.

At *North Stoneham* John Fleming, eſq. has a handſome houſe and extenſive park.

Name, diſtance, and uninterrupted tradition, concur with the diſcovery of pavements and coins to fix VENTA BELGARUM at WINCHESTER, whoſe Britiſh name *Guin* Leland derives from the *white* chalk hills that ſurround it. VENTA BELGARUM. WINCHESTER.

"The ſoyle betwixt Sareſbyri and Wincheſter "of white clay and chalk. The town of Wincheſter "is by eſtimation a mile and half in cumpace withyn "the waulles. The length of it lyith from eaſt to "weſt, the bredth from north to ſouth. Ther be in "the waulles vi gates; by eaſt one, by weſt another, "the third by ſouth, the fourth by north; the fifth "is caulled the King's gate, and is between the "ſouth gate and Wolveſey the biſhop's palace, no "great thing, but as a poſtern gate named Bourn "gate. The caſtle joineth hard to the ſouth ſide of "the weſt gate. The cathedral church and the cloſe "lyeth on the ſouth ſide of the town, and is in com-"paſs with the cemitery near half a mile, and one "ſide of it hemmith in the town as the wall of it "even almoſt from the king's gate to the very wall "of Wolveſey palace. The palace is well towred "and for the moſt part watered. St. Mary's abbey, "a little by eaſt withyn, is well watered with an arm "of Alsford river that runnith through it, and after "to Wolveſey the biſhop's palace. There is a fair "chapel on the north ſide of St. Mary abbey "church, in an area thereby to which men enter "by certain ſteppes; under it is a vault that is for a "carnarie. One Inkpen was founder of it; there "be three marble tombs of prieſts cuſtodes of this "chapel. Entering into Wincheſter by the eaſt "gate there was hard within the gate on the right "hand an houſe of Grey friars," [founded by Henry III.[u]], "and hard by on the ſame hand a "little more weſt a fair hoſpital of St. John, where "poor ſick people be kept." This hoſpital was founded by William Lambe 1554, but ſeems to have been before founded by biſhop Brinſtan. The corporation now meet here[x]. "The black friars "college ſtood ſomewhat to the north within the "town. [Dominicans founded after 1221 by biſhop "Rupibus[y]]. The white friars, [founded 1278[z]]. "The Auguſtin friars, [ſettled here in the reign of "Edward I.[a]] without the ſouth gate on the left "hand in the way to Hampton. St. Swithin's, [the "cathedral] now called the Trinity, ſtandeth in the

[l] Gibſon.
[m] Walpole, Anecd. of Paint. II. p. 177.
[n] Ex capit. cart. mon. de Bello loco regis. in Cotton. lib. Nero A. XII. p. 50. Warner, II. App. p. 3—6.
[o] Mag. Brit. p. 855.
[p] Mr. Milner, Oct. 21, 1789.
[q] Tanner, p. 166.
[r] The rev. Mr. Gilbert White, who died there 1793, and whoſe father was vicar from 1681 to 1727, has done juſtice to this pariſh in a quarto volume on its Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities, 1789.
[s] Leland, Itin. III. 74. Groſe.
[t] See the letters that paſſed between the two fathers on this marriage at the end of Harris's Life of Cromwell, Append. p. 518—534. They were found at Puſey in Berkſhire the ſeat of the Dunches, of whom John, ſon of Samuel of N. Baddeſley in this county, married Major's other daughter. Richard died at Cheſhunt in a houſe of baron Pengelly near the church in the arms of the church clark, who died about 40 years ago.
[u] Speed. Tanner, p. 168.
[x] Tanner, p. 157. Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 12.
[y] Tanner, p. 166.
[z] Speed. Tanner, p. 169.
[a] Tanner, p. 169.

"ſouth

" ſouth ſide of the town. A chapel with a carnary " at the weſt end of the cathedral church. The new " college lieth without the town wall by Eaſt, hard " againſt the cloſe wall. The college of St. Eliza- " beth of Hungary made by Pontiſſera, biſhop of " Wincheſter, lieth ſtrait Eaſt upon the New college, " and there is but a little narrow cauſey between " them. The main arm and ſtream of Alsford water " divided a little above the college into two arms " runnith on each ſide of the college. Within theſe " two arms, not far from the very college church of " St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen. There " was an hoſpital for poor folks, a very little with- " out the king's gate, maintained by the monks of " St. Swithin, now ſuppreſſed. [It adjoined to the " preſent college on the Weſt [b].] The ſtable houſes for " wool lay from the weſt gate in a back way to the " north gate. There is a ſuburb at the eaſt gate, of " ſome called the *Soken*, the biggeſt of all the " ſuburbs belonging to the city. In it are two " pariſh churches, and a little without it Eaſtward " on the top of a hill in the way to London is the " chapel of St. Gyles, that ſome time as appears has " been bigger, where Waldavus, earl of North- " umberland, a noble Saxon or Dane, was beheaded " by command of William the Conqueror. There " is alſo a little ſuburb within the weſt gate, and in " it a church. In the weſt ſuburb ſtood the great " abbey of Hyde, and hath yet a pariſh church. " There is a fair ſuburb without the King's gate " called King's Street: there lieth alſo a little ſuburb " without the ſouth gate, and hereabout was a fair " church of St. Faith taken down amongſt others " by biſhop Fox, and the pariſh annexed to St. " Croſs. There was a very fair chapel of St. Catha- " rine on a hill ſcarce half a mile without Wincheſter, " endowed with land, but ſuppreſſid [by Cardinal " Wolſey] [c]."

Tradition aſcribes the caſtle to king Arthur. William Rufus was crowned in it; as were Edgar and Edward the Confeſſor in the city. In 1630 it remained a ſquare building with a tower at each corner, being the ſeat of Sir William Waller, who took it from the king in the civil war, and it was then demoliſhed, except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the aſſizes are now held as formerly in the caſtle [d]. In this hall alſo hangs Arthur's Round Table. Near the ſite of the caſtle (whoſe keep, with foundations of flint walls, ſtill remains, and a ſtone chamber at the bottom of one of its four or five towers was this year, 1797, diſcovered [e]), Charles II. 1683, laid the foundation of a palace, of which only the ſhell was finiſhed. A cupola was deſigned thirty feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The length of the whole is 328 feet; a park of ten miles circumference was intended. The beſt materials have ſince been diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon in the laſt war [f]. In the preſent war it was fitted up for the French emigrant clergy, and afterwards for barracks.

Some pretend here was a monaſtery founded by king Lucius, A. D. 196, ſucceeded by the cathedral, which was begun by Kinegils, the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt Saxons 611, and probably finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Kenwalc 646, to which the ſee of Dorcheſter was transferred 660 under biſhop Wina. Biſhop Ethelwold 963 removed the ſeculars, and ſubſtituted a convent of Benedictines. About 1079 biſhop Walkelyn began the preſent edifice, and built the tower, choir (except the low ailes at its Eaſt end, of later workmanſhip), tranſepts [g], and probably the Weſt end [h]. Biſhop Edindon undertook to repair the nave; but Wickham entirely rebuilt it 1394 [i]. The whole is 545 feet from Eaſt to Weſt [k], including Lady chapel, which is 54. The choir is 136 by 40, the tranſept 186 feet long, the centre tower 150 high, the nave above 300 feet long, and with the ailes 87 wide. The ſtalls of the choir were built by Prior Silkſtede before 1524. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I. the altar ſcreen (the nobleſt in England), ſide-walls, roof of the preſbytery, and its ailes, were built by biſhop Fox 1525: the ſcreen at the entrance of the choir was the work of Inigo Jones for biſhop Morley. Beſides thirteen Saxon kings, whoſe bones are as much diſperſed as their monuments, having been tumbled out of the cheſts in which biſhop Fox lodged many of them, and reſtored without diſtinction after the Reſtoration; here were buried the kings Lucius, Canute, Hardicanute, and William Rufus; queen Emma, and Richard, third ſon of the Conqueror. The tomb of Rufus in the choir was opened in the civil war, and a gold ring ſet with rubies found on his thumb, ſaid to be worth £.500. [l]; his bones were put into one of biſhop Fox's cheſts. Here were buried twenty biſhops, of whom have handſome monuments cardinal Beaufort [m], Edindon, Wickham, Fox [m], Wainfleet [m], Gardiner, Langton, Pontiſſara, Toclive. The font is a ſquare baſon of jet-coloured marble, adorned with very antient bas reliefs repreſenting ſome miracle of the patron or founder of the church, and probably of Saxon antiquity [n]. The dean and chapter were eſtabliſhed at the Reformation. The revenues of this houſe were £.1500. *per annum* [o].

All that remains of the monaſtic buildings is the prior's hall now made into different apartments for the deanry and prebendal houſes. The cloiſters and chapter houſe are gone [p]. The walls at the weſt end of the cathedral, which Mr. Camden took for part of the old college where Conſtans was monk, are

[b] Tanner, p. 170. Deſc. p. 13.
[c] Leland, Itin. III. f. 70. 72.
[d] A wretched legendary Chronicle of the city fixed up in it is criticiſed in Gent. Mag. LVIII. p. 669.
[e] Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 397. 545, and a key found there, p. 830.
[f] Gibſon's Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 7—11.
[g] Some antient paintings on the walls of the north tranſept, the oldeſt in the church, are engraved by Mr. Schnebbelie. Antiquaries Muſeum, N° I. Mr. Carter engraved others in a chapel at the eaſt end.
[h] Gibſon. Deſcription of Wincheſter. p. 169, 170.
[i] Lowth's Life of Wickham, p. 216—221.
[k] Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 83.
[l] Ibid. p. 90. Frequent diſcoveries in ſucceeding times have proved that no rings of great value were buried with bodies.
[m] Engraved in the Vetuſta Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries, III. Pl. XLV—L.
[n] Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 97. Engraved in the Vetuſta Monumenta, III. Pl. xxxix. xl.
[o] Tanner, p. 152.
[p] Deſcr. p. 75—77.

Wolveſey. rather part of the Saxon foundation[q], perhaps of Leland's chapel and carnary. Wolveſey palace, built by Henry de Blois 1137, with many of the prebendal houſes, was deſtroyed in the civil wars 1646, except the chapel, which was a later building than the reſt. Biſhop Morley built a new plain palace 1684. A ſmall piece of Wolveſey remains. The cloſe is ſurrounded on the South and Weſt by a lofty flint wall originally belonging to the convent.

Newminſter. "In thee ſuburb ſtoode the great abbay of Hide, "and hath yet a paroche chirch. This abbey was "ſince called *Newanminſtre*, and ſtood in the cloſe "hard by St. Swithin's, otherwiſe then called "*Ealdenminſtre*. But when it was tranſlated thence "to Hide it bare the name of Hyde. The bones "of Alfred king of the Weſt Saxons, and of Edward "his ſon and king, were tranſlated from Newan-"minſtre, and laid in a tomb before the high altar "at Hyde; in the which tomb were of late found "two little tables of lead inſcribed with their "names, and there alſo lay the bones of St. Grim-"bald and Judoce. On the ſouth ſide of Hyde "abbey betwixt it and the wall is a meadow called "*Denmark*, where the fame is that Guido earl of "Warwick killed great Colebrand the Dane *ſingulari* "*certamine*. There is yet a pariſh church in Hyde "ſuburb[r]."

Newminſter was at firſt only a houſe and chapel for the learned monk Grimbald; but Alfred afterwards projected, and by his will ordered a noble monaſtery to be built on the north ſide of the cathedral in the ſame cloſe. His ſon Edward erected it A. D. 901 for ſecular prieſts, whom biſhop Ethelwold expelled, and brought in Benedictine monks A. D. 963.

Hide *abbey.* It was removed by Henry I. 1100 to *Hide*[s], and was a mitred abbey with a revenue of £.865 *per annum*. In this church was buried the illuſtrious *Alfred*[t], with many more Saxon kings and biſhops[u]. At preſent the bare ſite remains, deformed with heaps of ruins daily dug up to burn into lime. The church now called Hyde church originally ſtood within its precinct[x], part of the wall of which remains and the gateway, and on each ſide of the arch the head of a king; alſo on a wall towards the South.

The Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary, founded by Alfwitha wife of Alfred A. D. 900, and valued at £.179. *per annum*, is now reduced to a ſingle heap of ſtones[y]. The four houſes of friers mentioned by Leland have not even theſe remains. The college of St. Elizabeth was founded by biſhop Pontiſara about 1300, and endowed with £.112 *per annum*[z].

The college of St. Mary was founded 1387 by biſhop Wickham, for a warden, 10 fellows, one ſchoolmaſter, one uſher, three chaplains, 70 ſcholars, three clerks, and 16 choriſters; and conſiſts of two quadrangles, with a noble chapel, hall, library, and cloiſter[a], beſides a ſpacious quadrangle, with a hall contiguous to the college, where the commoners or ſcholars not on the foundation live in a collegiate manner under the ſecond maſter[b]. Over the entrance of the ſchool is a ſtatue of the founder in lead. In the quadrangle againſt the wall is one of the fineſt and perhaps the oldeſt pomegranate in the kingdom. The different parts of the warden's lodgings were erected by wardens 1597 and 1692. The ſecond quadrangle is 96 feet over, entered by a gate, over which, as at New college, Oxford, are the ſtatues of the Virgin Mary and the founder, and an angel kneeling to her on each ſide. The ſide of this court is formed by the chapel and hall, the former 102 feet by 33; the ſcreen, ſtalls, and altar-piece, executed in the wardenſhip of Dr. Nicolas; the Salutation by Le Moigne, given by Dr. Burton. The Eaſt window contains the genealogy of Chriſt, celebrated in a poem by Dr. Lowth; the others have portraits of ſaints. In the antechapel is the bell tower ſuppoſed to be erected by biſhop Wainfleet. The cloiſters are 132 feet ſquare, and in the centre is a chapel erected by John Framond in the reign of Henry VI. for a chantry, and converted into a library 1629. Weſt of the cloiſters is the ſchool 90 feet by 36, inſtituted 1687, and over it a ſtatue of the founder. In the college meadow is an infirmary for the uſe of the ſcholars, built by warden Harris in the reign of Charles I. In this college were educated the poets ſir Henry Wotton, Otway, Philips, Somervile, Pitt, Young, Collins, the Wartons, and Hayley. On the weſt ſide of the cloſe is a commodious hoſpital for ſix old men, one woman, and four boys, founded by William Symonds 1607. On the north ſide of the cathedral a decent college for ten clergymen's widows, founded by biſhop Morley 1672; and three charity ſchools[c]. Here is alſo a county hoſpital, the firſt of the kind in England, opened 1759[d]. In biſhop Pontiſara's regiſter 1281 are enumerated, within and without the walls of this city, 47 churches and chapels: 15 more might be added from Wickham's[e]. Biſhop Andrew's regiſter mentions only 32. Theſe are now reduced to eight[f].

A mile Eaſt from the city is the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded for lepers ſoon after the Conqueſt, ſubject to the biſhop of Winchester, who put in both the maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, who are now eight in number; the preſent income £.88. 19ſ. The building was ſo ruined in the Dutch war 1665, by lodging the priſoners, that the then maſter purchaſed ſome houſes within the city, which are inhabited or let for the benefit of the poor people[g]. In 1788 upon view of the hoſpital by a commiſſion it was found ſo ruinous that the biſhop ordered it to be all taken down, and nothing remains but the arches of the chapel. Fortunately views of the whole were taken by Mr. Schnebbelie juſt before, and engraved by the Society of Antiquaries for their Vetuſta Monumenta III. Pl. I.—III. A great fair is now kept on the ſite of this hoſpital.

In digging in 1789 the foundation of certain houſes for the poor of Magdalen hoſpital under the ridge of chalk hill, beyond St. Giles' hill, they

[q] Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 77.
[r] Leland, III. 72.
[s] Tanner, p. 156.
[t] Q. If removed from Newminſter?
[u] Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 13.
[x] Ib.
[y] Ib. p. 14. Tanner, p. 155.
[z] Tanner, p. 170.
[a] Ib.
[b] Deſc. p. 67.
[c] Ib. p. 12.
[d] Ib.
[e] Hiſt. and Ant. of Wincheſter, II. p. 237.
[f] Gibſon. Deſc. p. 11.
[g] Hiſt. and Ant. of Wincheſter, II. p. 155—211.

found

found in the ſolid chalk nine graves, each containing a ſkeleton with an urn under its left ſide; one of the urns wrought with ſome rude work, the reſt plain, and a coin of Auguſtus: alſo a breaſt fibula, which had an elaſtic wire ſpring, and the *buckle of a belt*, and a ſpur: the urns were ſold for 1*s*. apiece, and bones covered up.

St. Croſs's hoſpital.

Half a mile ſouth of the city ſtands St. Croſs's hoſpital, founded by biſhop Blois 1136, for 13 poor men to be fed and lodged, and 100 others to dine here daily in hundredmen's hall, and on the founder's anniverſary 300 more. Biſhop Tocleve the founder's ſucceſſor added 100 more 1185, which laſt part of the inſtitution was ſoon abrogated and replaced with four prieſts, 13 ſeculars, and four choriſters. In 1370 the revenues were valued at £.400 *per annum*, after Wyckham had re-eſtabliſhed them. In 1444 Cardinal Beaufort made addition for two prieſts, 35 brethren, and three ſiſters, calling his conſtitution *the almſhouſe of noble poverty*, with an endowment of £.500 *per annum* by Henry VI. [h], and lodgings built for them 1444. This well-endowed houſe now maintains only a maſter and nine poor brethren, and four out penſioners [i]; and the reſt of the revenue, which by the double foundation amounts to £.900 *per annum* [k], goes to the maſter. John de *Camden* was appointed maſter by Wickham [l]. The church is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, in form of a croſs with ailes and tranſepts: the nave 150 feet long, the tranſepts 120 [m]. The lodgings of the poor people join to the church, and form the weſt ſide of the quadrangle. The north ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe, which is ſpacious and elegant, the refectory, and gateway, over which laſt is a figure of the founder Beaufort kneeling to a figure now gone, probably the Virgin, and in the other niche perhaps an angel kneeling as at the college. The eaſt ſide conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which are ruined apartments, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the poor on Henry de Blois's foundation [n].

St. John's hoſpital near the eaſt gate is uſed for the city entertainments.

Out of a nunnery at Wincheſter Henry I. took his wife Maud. Henry II. held a parliament here 1172, and was crowned with his wife Margaret the French king's daughter, by Rotred archbiſhop of Rouen: and here his daughter, the ducheſs of Saxony, was delivered of a daughter. Richard I. at his return from the Holy wars, was crowned here again. John kept his court here while the Dauphin poſſeſſed himſelf of the eaſtern parts of the kingdom. Here his ſon Henry III. was born 1207, and kept his Chriſtmas 1239. Simon Montfort took the city and caſtle; but, being ſoon after ſlain, the king recovered it, and held a parliament here. At the caſtle gate Edmund Plantagenet, uncle to Edward III. was beheaded, at the inſtigation of the queen-mother. Here Mortimer earl of March was beheaded 1330. Richard II. held a parliament here, 1393, and here Henry IV. was married to his ſecond wife, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; and here Mary was married to Philip of Spain, 1544, and the chair ſhe ſat in remains near the altar of the Lady chapel. Sir William Waller ſeized the city for the parliament; the royaliſts recovered it for a ſhort time, and reſigned it to Cromwell. Charles II. and James II. viſited it while the palace was building; as did afterwards Anne and George I. It is walled round, and has ſix gates with ſuburbs. The buildings are defended by the hills from the cold air, and the Itchen ſkirts it. The buildings of the city are not magnificent, but bear marks of antiquity. Biſhop Wickham procured from Edward III. 1353, a charter, making this city a ſtaple for wool, and for its biſhops the privilege of being prelates of the moſt noble order of the garter; but 10 years after the king transferred the woolſtaple to Calais [o]. Several parliaments were held here. Its charter of incorporation was granted by Elizabeth, for a mayor and aldermen. The guildhall has in front a bronze ſtatue of queen Anne. The market croſs in the middle of the high ſtreet is a handſome Gothic ſtructure 43 feet high, erected in the reign of Henry VI. which narrowly eſcaped being pulled down 1770 [p], and is ſtill in high preſervation, but not of the beſt workmanſhip. It has a ſtatue of a female ſaint holding a palm branch. Here are two weekly markets and three fairs, and on the downs round the city a horſe courſe. The city at preſent has but little trade, but is inhabited and reſorted to by many wealthy families [q]. See in Archæologia, I. p. 91. [r] a curious record of its decline in the reign of Henry VI. who granted them the profits of certain goods, ſold among them for their relief.

During the war between Stephen and Maud the whole city, with Hyde abbey, and 20, or ſome ſay 40 churches, was burnt 1141 by the partiſans of biſhop Blois, who firſt deſerted his own brother Stephen, and then took his part againſt the empreſs, and involved the whole kingdom in a civil war [s]. The account of the burning of Hyde abbey by biſhop Blois is not explicitly ſtated in Camden's or Dugdale's authorities. The latter only ſays [t], that after holding it five years and a half, he cauſed the church to be burnt, which did great miſchief to it *in officiis & ornamentis*; and the monks gave him next year out of the aſhes 510lb. of ſilver, and 15lb. of gold, beſides jewels and other ornaments, and the plate which he embezzled. Perhaps he wanted the pretence of a fire to get the wealth of this church, or to humble this abbey, which was becoming a rival to his cathedral, which he wanted to erect into an archbiſhoprick, and this into a biſhoprick ſubject to it [u].

[h] Deſc. p. 17. Hiſt. II. p. 227.
[i] Decayed tradeſmen put in by the maſter.
[k] Tanner, p. 161. ſays an addition to the amount of £.158. *per annum* was made in the reign of Henry VI. by Beaufort or his executors, yet the whole antient income was returned 26 Henry VIII. only £.84. In archbiſhop Sancroft's MS Valor it is £.281. which, deducting the ſeveral payments, reduces it to that.
[l] Hiſt. and Ant. of Wincheſter, II. p. 226.
[m] On a deſk on the north ſide of the chancel are carved the names of all the officers of the hoſpital about 1575, among whom are thoſe of a choriſter or precentor of ſinging men; but at preſent there is no proviſion for a choir.
[n] Hiſt. II. p. 211. 230.
[o] Deſc. p. 86, 87.
[p] Ib. p. 13. It is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vet. Mon. I. Pl. LXI.
[q] Deſc. p. 96.
[r] Hiſt. II. p. 248.
[s] Godwin.
[t] Mon. Ang. I. p. 210.
[u] Willis, Mit. Ab. I. p. 123.

The

The ſtory of Guy's combat can be no more than a monkiſh legend.

Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, had married the Conqueror's niece Judith, and, though he was acquitted of any ſhare in the conſpiracy againſt William, was ſoon afterwards, by the intrigues of his wife, who Ingulphus ſays wanted another huſband, brought to the block here 1075, and buried on the ſpot. His corpſe was taken up a fortnight after quite freſh and bleeding, and depoſited in the chapter-houſe at Croyland, to which abbey he had been a great benefactor, though his gifts were reſumed by the king. Ingulphus adds, that when his widow laid a ſilk pall on his tomb it was puſhed off as by hands, of which himſelf and the whole convent were witneſſes[x]. He gives a pleaſant account of his tranſlation after the fire which burnt the whole abbey 1091[y].

Wincheſter gave birth to John Ruſſel, biſhop of Lincoln.

The title of marquis of Wincheſter, on the death, 1794, of *Harry Powlet* duke of Bolton, 6th in ſucceſſion from William the firſt marquis, came to George Powlet, a diſtant relation; but the eſtate, above £.17,000. *per annum*, devolved to Thomas Orde, who married a near relation of his grace, and aſſumed the name of Powlet, and has ſince been created Lord Bolton.

On St. Catharine's hill is a Daniſh fortification, in the area of which was the chapel mentioned by Leland. It is ſingle-trenched, neither exactly round or ſquare, but according to the hill[z]. On the downs hereabouts are three or four barrows and other earthworks.

Norbury. Another camp near Wincheſter called *Norbury*.

Oweſbury. At *Oweſbury*, between Wincheſter and Biſhop's Waltham, is buried George lord Carpenter, governor of Minorca, who ſerved 59 years in the army with great honour and reputation for prudence, integrity, and courage, and died 1731, aged 74.

Upham. At *Upham*, near Biſhop's Waltham, was born in 1684, Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, who died 1765.

Hamelhook. "Three miles from *Hamelebook* that lyeth as at "the eaſt point of [Southampton] haven, goeth a "creke by north-eaſt up into the land, called com-
Hamel *creek*. "monly *Hamelle* creek, and by ſome *Hamelle* haven, "wherein is a very fair road for great ſhips. It
Hamelriſe. "takes name of a good fiſher town called *Hamelriſe*, "that lieth about a mile inward from the creek "mouth on the left by Weſt. The town now "longeth to the New college in Wincheſter. It "longid afore to a priory of religious men in the "ſame town[a]." This was a Ciſtertian priory, cell to Tirone in France[b].

"Three miles above Hamelriſe, at the very head "of the creke, is a good village called *Budley*, or
Botley. "*Botley*, and to this creek by my eſtimation re-
Biſhop's Waltham. "ſorteth the water coming from *Biſhop's Waltham*, a "praty tounlet three miles off[c]. Here the biſhop "of Wincheſter hath a right ample and goodly "maner place motid about, and a praty brooke "running hard by it. The maner place hath been "of many biſhops building: moſt part of the three "parts of the baſe court was buildid of brik and "timber by biſhop Langton; the reſidew of the "inner part is all of ſtone[d]." It was "a fair old "houſe, in times paſt the biſhop of Wincheſter's, "and now my lord treaſurer's[e]." It ſtood in the middle of a large foreſt of its own name, and was the favourite reſidence of Wickham, who repaired it, and died here 1404. It was demoliſhed in the civil war, and though it conſiſted of two courts, there now remain only the ivy grown walls of the great hall, 66 by 27 or 25 feet high, and a broken tower 17 feet ſquare. The park is now a farm[f].

Waltham chace belongs to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and contains 200 acres. It adjoins to the foreſt of *Bere*, eight miles from Portſmouth, divided into two walks, and ſixteen purlieus, containing 16000 acres, of which one-third is incloſed, the reſt open foreſt land fit for oak timber, and has about 200 herd of deer[g].

The little village of *Wickham*, which Leland calls Wickham.
"a praty townlet[h]," gave birth 1324 to the munificent prelate and ſkilful architect William of Wickham, who died biſhop of Wincheſter 1404. His parents were poor, and are ſaid to have borne the name of Long, nor had he an academical education; but abilities, very different from what were attained at that time in the Univerſity, were diſtinguiſhed by Edward III. who, 1356, when he was of the age of 36, appointed him clerk of all the king's works in his manſions of Henle and Yeſhampſted, and the ſame year ſurveyor of the works at the caſtle and in the park of Windſor, and in 1359 of other caſtles and manors belonging to the king. He is called *Clericus* 1352, and his firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk 1357, and afterwards prebends in various churches; in 1363 warden and juſtice of the foreſts on this ſide of Trent, 1364 keeper of the privy ſeal, and 1366 biſhop of Wincheſter, in which ſee he died 1404[i].

At *Tichfield* Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Win- Tichfield.
cheſter, 1231, founded an abbey for Premonſtratenſian canons, endowed with £.249. *per annum*, and granted at the diſſolution to Sir Thomas Wriotheſley[k], ſecretary to Henry VIII. who built here "a right ſtatelie houſe embattelid, and having a "goodely gate and a conducte caſtelid in the "middle of the court of it, in the very ſame place "where the monaſtery ſtood[l]." This gate and fountain, with a fine neglected hall, and ſeveral rooms, are ſtill remaining: the other apartments are pulled down, and what was the antient baſe court and offices ſerves for a houſe for ——— Delmè, eſq. its preſent owner. Adjoining to it is a noble antient pile of ſtabling, and the remains of the chapel are converted into a pigeon-houſe. Here was a park, and a grammar ſchool by the river[m]. Mr. Wriotheſley abovementioned, ſon of Thomas Wriotheſley, York herald, was ſecretary to Henry VIII.

[x] P. 72. [y] P. 102. [z] Aubrey.
[a] Leland, III. 77. [b] Tanner, p. 163. [c] Leland, III. 78. [d] Ib. 83.
[e] Letters of Edward VI. before quoted.
[f] Account by Mr. Groſe, who has engraved a view of it.
[g] Agricultural Report. [h] Leland, III. 81. [i] Lowth's Life of him. [k] Tanner, p. 166.
[l] Leland, III. 79. [m] Ib. p. 79.

and, after various other preferments, was advanced to the office of Lord High Chancellor, and knighted 36 Henry VIII. and 1 Edward VI. created earl of Southampton. He died 1581, and was buried with his wife, ſon, and other deſcendants, in this church, where he has a handſome monument with effigies. The title ended with his great grandſon *Thomas* 1667 [e]. On his death this eſtate came to Edmund firſt earl of Gainſborough by marriage with Elizabeth daughter and coheir of the ſaid earl, whoſe ſon dying without iſſue male, it deſcended to two daughters coheirs [f]. *Rachel* marrying the ſecond duke of *Beaufort* carried it into that family, and the laſt duke ſold it to Mr. Delmè, father of the preſent proprietor. Here Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court 1647, and from hence he was conducted by Col. Hammond to the Iſle of Wight. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Portland 1716. It has a bridge over the river Alre, and a good road below, called Titchfield bay near the mouth of Southampton bay, where it receives the Humble.

Southwick.

Henry I. founded at Portcheſter a priory of Auſtin canons, removed to *Southwick*, valued at £. 257. [g] "Southwike is a good bigge thorough fare, but no "celebrate market. The fame of it ſtood by the "priory of blake chanons ther, and a pilgrimage "to our Lady [h]." Margaret of Anjou [i] was married to Henry VI. at this abbey. The prior's chair is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory [k]. The ſite was granted at the diſſolution to J. White, but the king exchanged it with Thomas Wriotheſley, lord chancellor [l]. It was afterwards the ſeat of the Nortons, of whom Sir Thomas repreſented the county 14 Edward III.; and in the Sheriff Rolls John occurs 6 Edward II. and there is ſcarce any family before them. Colonel Norton ſignalized himſelf in Parliament till the king's death. Richard, the laſt of the family, left his real eſtate of £. 6000. *per annum*, and a perſonal eſtate of £. 60,000. to the poor hungry thirſty naked ſtrangers, ſick, wounded, and priſoners, to the end of the world, appointing the Parliament his executors, and in caſe of their refuſal the biſhops, and left his pictures and valuables to the king. Truſtees were ſoon appointed to take care of the premiſes, but the will carried ſo many marks of inſanity that it was ſhortly after ſet aſide. He was a great admirer of theatrical entertainments, and fitted up a theatre in his houſe, where himſelf and ſome of the beſt London actors performed. The ſituation of the houſe is low and wet. It belongs now to the Thiſtlethwaites. The park riſes above it to the higheſt point of Portſdown, where are two clumps of Scotch firs, ſeen twenty miles at ſea, and there is from thence a moſt extenſive view of Portſmouth town, harbour, and docks, the Iſle of Wight, and the ſea to the ſouth. Hither Charles I. accompanied the duke of Buckingham on his way to Portſmouth, and here received the news of his being ſtabbed by Felton. Humphrey, grandſon of Humphrey lord Stafford, ſlain by Cade, was 4 Edward IV. created lord Stafford of Southwick [m], and five years after earl of Devon, taken and beheaded at Banbury the ſame year, and buried at Glaſtenbury.

Portcheſter.

"The caſtelle of *Porcheſter* ſtandith three miles "by water from Porteſmouth toune [n]."

Portcheſter caſtle is a ſquare of 400 feet, the area above four acres; the walls ſix feet thick, and in many places 16 feet high, having 13 towers, beſides the keep, which has four. The pariſh church in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the area has great marks of antiquity: a curious font and a monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, groom porter to Elizabeth and James I. The caſtle belongs to Mr. Thiſtlethwaite, who leaſes it to the crown for French priſoners [o].

Portſmouth.

"The towne of Porteſmuth is murid from the "eaſt tour a forough lenght, with a mudde waulle "armed with tymbre, whereon be great peaces "both of yren and braſen ordinauns, and this "peace of the waulle having a ditch without it "renneth ſo far flat ſouth-eaſt, and is the place "moſt apte to defende the town ther open on the "haven. There runneth a ditch almoſt flat eaſt for "a ſpace, and within it is a wall of mud like to "the other; and ſo then goeth downward about the "towne to the circuit of a mile. There is a gate "of tymbre at the northeſt end of the town, and by "it is caſt up an hille of erth dichid, wherein be "gunnes to defend the enterance into the toun by "land. There is one fair ſtrete in the toun from "weſt to north-eaſt; there is but one paroche "chirche in the town. There is alſo in the weſt "ſouth-weſt part of the toun a fair hoſpitale, ſum-"tyme erected by P. de Rupibus biſhop of Win-"cheſter [p], wherein were a late XII poore men, and "yet VI be in it. I learnid in the toun that the "two towers in the haven mouth were begun by "king Edward IV. and ſette forward in building "by Richard III. Henry VII. ended them at the "procuration of Fox biſhop of Wincheſter. King "Henry VII. at his firſt warres into France, erected "in the ſouth part of the toun 3 great bruing "houſes to ſerve his ſhippes. The toun is bare and "little occupied in time of peace. The ground is "made an iſle by this means; there brekith out an "arme of the mayne haven, about a three mile "above Porteſmuth, and goith up a two miles or "more by mariſch ground to a place caullid *Portes-bridge* two miles from Porteſmuth. Then brekith "thereout another creek out of the mayn ſea or "*Avant* haven and goith up alſo to Portebridge [q]."

Edward VI. who viſited this place 1551, thus deſcribes it in his letter to his favourite Barnaby Fitz-Patrick: "We went to Portſmouth toune, and "there viewed not only the toune itſelf, and the "haven, but alſo divers bulwarkes as *Chatertone*, "*Haſelford*, with other. In viewing of wich we "find the bulwarkes chargeable, maſſie, wel ram-"pared, but il fauored, il flanked, and ſet in un-"mete places, the toune weake in compariſon of "that it ought to be, to houge great (for within "the walles are faire and large cloſes, and much

[e] Dugdale Bar. II. p. 383.
[f] Gibſon.
[g] Tanner, p. 162. Groſe has engraved its gate.
[h] Leland, III. 82.
[i] Hall, Holinſhed. Stowe ſays it was at Tichfield.
[k] IV. p. 181.
[l] Magna Britannia, p. 892.
[m] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 173.
[n] Leland, III. 80.
[o] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[p] Tanner, p. 165.
[q] Leland, III. 81, 82.

" vacant rome), the haven notable, great, and " ſtanding by nature eaſie to be fortefied. And for " the more ſtrenght thereof we have deviſed two " ſtrong caſtles on either ſide of the haven at the " mouth thereof. For at the mouth the haven is " not paſt tenſcore over, but in the middel almoſt a " mile over, and in lenght a mile and a hauf, " hable to beare the greateſt ſhip in Chriſten- " dome[r]."

In the reign of Richard II. the French burnt this town, but ſix years after the inhabitants fitted out a fleet which beat the French at ſea, and went up the Seine. In that of Henry VIII. Francis I. ſent a fleet to ſurprize it, and engaged the Engliſh fleet lying there, but could only land on the Iſle of Wight. Our admiral's ſhip was ſunk by the over-weight of her own metal, and the French king cauſed his ambaſſadors to notify to his allies that he had made himſelf maſter of Portſmouth. A view of the town with the above event, painted on the wall at Cowdry, was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, and deſcribed by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe[s]. The duke of Buckingham was ſtabbed here by Felton 1628; and Charles II. was here married to Catharine of Portugal. As it early declared for the Reſtoration, ſo did it againſt admitting the Iriſh Papiſts into the garriſon under James II.

Portſmouth has received great improvements ſince our author's time as to the extent, ſtrength, and magnificence of the fortifications and dock. Charles II. enlarged the works, which have been continually extending to the preſent time. The preſent works are ſo extenſive that £. 20,000. has been already expended, and though begun 1770 they are ſcarcely yet completed; ſo it may be impregnable by land and ſea. The uſual garriſon in the town is 200 men.

South Sea *caſtle.*

Henry VIII. built *Southſea* caſtle to defend the entrance of the harbour, which was ſurrounded by a kind of Star fort by Charles II. 1683, and it was accidentally blown up 1759. The harbour is ſafe from every wind, and deep enough for a firſt-rate man of war. It is one of the principal ſtations for the royal navy of England, and is furniſhed with docks wet and dry, ſtorehouſes, ropewalks, and all the conveniences for fitting out a powerful fleet, as well as with houſes and accommodation for a commiſſioner, and all the ſubordinate officers and artiſans. The ropehouſe and all its connections were deſtroyed by fire 1760, again 1770, and again 1776, the perpetrator of which laſt was hanged March 10, 1777[t].

Portſmouth gave title of ducheſs to Louiſe de Querouaille, ſo created by Charles II. 1673, and counteſs of Fareham; and of earl to *John Wallop*, 1743, whoſe grandfather was created baron Wallop, of Farley Wallop, and viſcount Lymington, 1720, 6 Geo. I. and earl of Portſmouth 1742, 16 Geo. II. and died 1762, ſucceeded by his grandſon John. It is a corporation, a borough, and market town. A kind of ſuburb has been built without the walls to the north on the Common, larger and more populous than the town, and having its own chapel ſubject to the pariſh church of *Kingſton*. The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, has water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips, and is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham, ſix miles north of the mouth. A ſecond goes up to Portcheſter, and a third to Portſea bridge. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral channels where ſmall men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by the ſurrounding lands, and from the ſea by the entrance of it lying before the mouth ſix miles off. His preſent majeſty had grand naval reviews here 1773, 1777, 1784. On Portſea down is an annual fair. " Ther is a round ſtone towr " with ordinaunce at the ſouth-eaſt point of the " mouth of Portſmuth haven almoſt double in " ſtrength and quantity to that on the weſt ſide of " the haven right again it, and there is a mighty " chain of iron to draw from towr to towr. About " a quarter of a mile above this towr is a great dock " for ſhips, and in it lyith part of the ribs of the " Henry Grace of Dieu, one of the largeſt ſhips " that hath been made *in hominum memoria*[u]." The Spithead. ſafe and ſpacious road of *Spithead* between Hampſhire and the Iſle of Wight is 20 miles long, and in ſome places three broad.

Goſport. On the oppoſite ſide of the harbour is *Goſport*, a little village of fiſhermen in Leland's time[x], now a different pariſh, yet conſidered as part of Portſmouth. It is a market town of great extent and conſiderable trade in time of war, has a freeſchool, and a noble hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen in the ſervice of the navy, erected on a ſpot antiently called *Haſlar* Farm; and was firſt fortified 1746. The mouth of the harbour is ſecured by four forts and a platform of about twenty cannon level with the water.

Langton harbour. *Langton* harbour, four miles from Portſmouth, is capable of containing the whole navy of England, but for a bar of ſand acroſs its mouth, which however never ſhifts. Veſſels of conſiderable burden go up to Bedhamton mills, ſix miles from the mouth. One of the branches comes to Portſea bridge, where it meets a branch of Portſmouth harbour, and boats paſs from one harbour to the other, carrying timber. Another branch goes to Langſtone, where it is joined by an arm of Chicheſter haven, and there is a connection between the two harbours without paſſing by the mouth of either[y].

Havant. *Havant* was formerly a market town, and has ſtill two fairs.

Warblington. *Warblington*, half a mile eaſt from Havant, ſhews remains of an antient manſion, whether of the family of its name, ſheriffs, and knights of the ſhire in the reigns of the three Edwards, or of the earl of Saliſbury in later times; moſt probably, from the ſtyle and materials, brick faced with ſtone, the latter. In Elizabeth's reign, it was a faire houſe of Sir Richard Cotton's[z]. It is nearly ſquare, ſurrounded by a deep foſſe. All that remains is a tower and gateway. The north-eaſt and north-weſt ſides are covered by a field of about five acres, ſurrounded by a mound and foſſe as deep as that of the caſtle. A ſurvey of it, 1633, reports it as 200 feet

[r] Letters before cited, p. 11.
[s] Archæologia, III. p. 261 & ſeq.
[t] See Gent. Mag. XXVII. p. 121.
[u] Leland, III. 80.
[x] Ib.
[y] Collections for Hampſhire, II. p. 4.
[z] Edw. VI. letters, ib.

feet ſquare, with a fair green court within, and buildings round the ſaid court, with a fair gallery, and divers chambers of great count, and two towers covered with lead, a very great and ſpacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, with a chapel and all other offices, a fair green court of two acres before the gate, and a ſpacious garden with pleaſant walks adjoining, containing two acres, two orchards, and two little meadows, containing three acres, and near the ſaid place a fair fiſh-pond, with a gate for wood, and two barns, ſtables, and other outhouſes [a].

Bere foreſt. The foreſt of *Bere*, in the ſouth part of the county, on the north ſide of Portſdown, and within eight miles of Portſmouth, contains 16,000 acres, and is divided into two walks, and about one-third incloſed, the reſt open foreſt ground. No care is taken of the timber, which between 1608 and 1783 was reduced to one twenty-eighth part [b].

Fareham. *Fareham*, three miles north-weſt of Portcheſter, is a ſmall market town; in Leland's time it was "a fiſchar village [c]." The ducheſs of Portſmouth, miſtreſs of Charles II. was created by him counteſs of Fareham.

Haling. At *Haling*, or *Haringeye*, was a Benedictine priory, cell to Jumieges in Normandy [d].

Iceni. In theſe parts Dr. Gale [e] places about the river Itchen a people of the Iceni diſtinct from thoſe commonly known by that name. Cæſar [f] ſpeaks of the *Icenimagni* or *Cenimagni*, deſcended probably from the Cenimanni in Gaul, as neighbours to the *Segontiaci*; and Dr. Gale ſuppoſes the names of *Meanſtoke*, *Meanborough*, and *Mean*, to be the remains of the antient name of Cenimagni [g]. He adds that Ptolemy places *Portus Magnus* among the Icenimagni, which is not true; for Ptolemy never mentions them. Mr. Horſley reads *Iceni*, *Cangi*, or *Iceni Regni* [h].

Warnford. At *Warnford* remains a ſhell 52 by 48, and near 30 feet high, with four well-proportioned columns with their baſes and capitals entire, and four half columns let into the eaſt and weſt walls, and the doors and windows round arched. It is divided into two unequal rooms, the largeſt or eaſternmoſt 46 feet by 48, the other 18 long. In Norden's Map of Hants, 1610, it is marked as a ruined place. It is called *King John's Houſe* and the *Old Houſe*, and ſtands in lord Clanricard's garden, about twenty yards Weſt from the preſent church, whoſe walls run nearly parallel with it. It is eighty feet from North to South, fifty-four from Eaſt to Weſt, without the walls, four feet thick, of flint, ſet in grout work. Mr. Wyndham, in his account of it, accompanied with elevations and a plan [i], ſuppoſes it the original church of this place, built by Wilfrid archbiſhop of York, when he retired to theſe parts A. D. 679, from the reſentment of Egfrid king of Northumberland, and that Port rebuilt it on a new plan.

The original inſcriptions, in ſix lines over the ſouth porch, in deep cut capitals, partly Saxon, partly Roman, copied by the rev. Mr. Grffin, rector of Warnford, for Mr. Groſe, ſhew Wilfrid to have been the original builder of this church:

*Fratres Orate*
*Preces veſtra ſanctificate,*
*Templi Factores*
*Seniores et Juniores*
*Wilfrid fundavit,*
*Bonus Adam ſic renovavit* [k].

Brethren both young and old, pray, and with your prayers hallow,
The builders of this church, which Wilfrid founded, and good Adam thus renovated.

On the north ſide of the preſent pariſh church is this inſcription:

*Adæ hic de portu ſolis benedicat ab ortu,*
*Gens cruce ſignata, per quem ſic ſum renovata.*

May all chriſtian people, even from the riſing of the ſun,
Bleſs Adam de Port, by whom I am thus renovated.

Adam de Port, baron of Baſing, lived in the reigns of Henry II. and John. His grandfather Hugh held 55 manors in this county at the ſurvey [l], and his ſon took the name of St. John from his wife's family. This was the hall of his houſe. But that this never was a church is inferred from the tower of the preſent church in a ſtyle ſo much older than the church itſelf.

The churches of *Weſt Meon* and *Droxford* are curious ſpecimens of Saxon architecture. Weſt Meon. Droxford.

*Petersfield* is a populous market and borough town, a great thoroughfare to Portſmouth, and has good inns. It gave title of baroneſs to Charles the Second's dutcheſs of Portſmouth. At *Butſer* hill, two miles ſouth of this place, Aubrey places a great camp. Petersfield.

Mr. Camden, as well as later antiquaries, entirely miſtake the words of Alfred's will; the real words running thus: ȝ ic eom ƿyƿmbiȝ to þam hiƿum æt ceoſƿe þ hy hine ceoƿan on þa ȝeƿaþ þe ƿe æƿ ȝecƿeden hæfdon, miþ þam landе æt ciƿtun ȝ þam þe þæƿ to hyƿaȝ, ȝ ic him an þæȝ landeȝ æt cantuctune ȝ æt beðeƿinðan ȝ æt peƿeƿiȝȝe ȝ hyȝȝebuƿnan ȝ æt ȝuttune ȝ æt leoðƿiðan ȝ æt apeltune. The hiƿaȝ (families) of Chedder, like thoſe of Domerham, were the ceoƿle who occupied the tenemental lands there, and might relinquiſh them when they pleaſed. They are therefore entreated in this inſtance to chooſe Edward for their lord, *i. e.* to continue to occupy thoſe lands under him as they had done under Alfred. "And I am a "petitioner to the families at Ceodre [Chedder], "that they him would elect on the conditions that "we formerly agreed upon with the land at Kiwton "[Chuton], and that which thereto belongeth; and "I to him give the land at Cantuctune, [Quan-"tock], Bedewinde, [Bedwin], Peſsegge [Pewſey], "Hyſeburne [Huſſeburn], Suttune [Sutton], Leo-"dride [Letherhead, Surrey], Awelton, [Aulton, "Wilts] [m]."

[a] Groſe. Collections for Hampſhire, II. p. 218.
[b] Agricultural ſurvey.
[c] III. p. 80.
[d] Tanner, p. 159.
[e] Anton. It. p. 109.
[f] Archæol. V. p. 357.
[g] Gibſon.
[h] See Camden, art. *Iceni*.
[i] B. G. V. p. 19.
[k] It muſt be confeſſed *reno*, part of *renovavit*, is got out of its place, and repeated in line 5. The words *ſeniores* and *juniores* I underſtand of the firſt and ſecond *founders*.
[l] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 463.
[m] See Will of king Alfred, p. 14, 15.

*Baſing*

Baſing. *Baſing* is famous for a bloody battle A.D. 871 between the Saxons under king Ethered and his brother Elfred, and the Danes, who got the victory[n]. *William Paulet* earl of Wincheſter died 1572 aged 97, having ſeen 103 perſons deſcended from him[o]. He was created treaſurer by Mary, and held the office thirty years; and being aſked how he preſerved himſelf in that place through ſo many changes of government replied, "By being a willow, and not "an oak[p]." He entertained Elizabeth here in her progreſs 1601 thirteen days, with the duke de Biron, ambaſſador from France[q]. He was buried in the church here, as were his deſcendents[r]. His great grandſon *John*, marquis of Wincheſter, made his noble houſe here (the largeſt of any ſubject's) a garriſon for Charles I. It endured a two years ſiege under its lord, and being at length ſtormed 1645 was plundered, and burned to the ground. All that now remains is the ſite, which is circular like a keep with an area in the middle, and the garden walls. The marquis died 1674, and was buried at Engleſield, in Berks, adjoining, where his family had another magnificent houſe, ſo much moderniſed by a deſcendant of his by his ſecond wife as ſcarce to be known for what it once was. His ſon *Charles* was created *duke of Bolton*, and, dying 1765, was ſucceeded by his brother *Harry*, who, dying 1794, the title became extinct, but that of marquis of Wincheſter devolved on George Powlet, who now enjoys it.

Baſingſtoke. *Baſingſtoke* adjoining is a good market town and great thoroughfare, inhabited by cornfactors and malſters. It has a handſome church, on the ſpandrils of whoſe north chancel door is the inſcription engraved in pl. XI. fig. 2. In St. Stephen's chapel is a library. Sir George Wheeler the traveller was vicar here.

Henry III. at the deſire of Walter de Merton, whoſe father and mother were buried in St. Michael's church here, and who intended to have been buried there himſelf if he had lived in the county, founded an hoſpital at Baſingſtoke for poor prieſts, particularly from his college at Oxford after its foundation[s]. Here was born John de Baſing, a learned Grecian, archdeacon of Leiceſter, and intimate friend of Matthew Paris, who is ſaid to have firſt introduced the Greek numerals into England, and died 1252[t]; and Richard White, profeſſor at Douay, who wrote the early Britiſh Hiſtory in 11 books, ſeven of them printed at Arras 1597, 12mo.[u]

A canal from Baſingſtoke was firſt propoſed 1772, but altered 179..., as now carried into execution, to begin from the little river Lodden at a place called Newman ſprings by Baſing, thence round and acroſs the road at Newham, and, taking a ſharp turn round Tilney hall and park, down almoſt back again to near Odiham into the little river Deepford, whence it will proceed round Dogmersfield park to near Crookham Strait by Alderſhot over Deadbrook, which divides the county, and thence runs up to Colingley moor, and returns by Penbright and Oak farm into the river Way near the village of Weſtley. Its length will be near 44 miles. The canal is nearly completed, and will be of great ſervice to the county in general.

Weſt of this town, and North of the road, Aubrey[w] puts a Roman camp. It is probably what Taylor's map calls *Winclerſbarrow*; and the ſame map puts a camp on the hills over Chilton Candover.

Hackwood. *Hackwood*, near this town, is the ſeat of the duke of Bolton. On the death of the laſt duke, it became the property of Thomas Ord, eſq. who married his daughter, and has taken the name of Powlet, and was, 1797, created lord Bolton.

The Vine. "*The Vine* by Baſingſtoke was alſo of the aun- "cient landes of the Sandes, but it was given out "in marriage to one of the Brokeſſes, and ſo re- "mained ontil the late lord Sandes, afore he was "made baron, recovered it into his poſſeſſion, at "the which tyme ther was no very great or ſump- "tuous manor place, and was only conteined within "the mote. But he aftir ſo tranſlatid and aug- "mented yt, and beſide builded a fair baſe court "that at thys time it is one of the principal "houſes in goodly building of all Hampton, "ſhire[x]."

The Vine was poſſeſſed by the Cowdrays and by the family of Brocas. The latter had it but for one generation, when one of that family married the heireſs of a lord Sandes, but having no iſſue by her, it went away immediately from the Brocaſes to another branch of the Sandes. The Brocaſes were from the Conqueſt (as tradition is) ſeated at Beaurepaire, within half a mile of the Vine, where they remained till 1777, when the late Mr. Brocas died without iſſue, being the laſt of the family[y]. *William* firſt lord *Sandes* recovered it, and built the houſe here, and the chapel of the Holy Ghoſt hereafter mentioned, where he was buried 1542. Though none of this family arrived to the dignity of peerage until Henry the Eighth's time, yet were they perſons of ſuperior rank among the gentry in Hampſhire long before[z]. Sir William, for his ſervices to Henry VII. and VIII. was created lord Sandes 15 Henry VIII. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, grandſon Henry, great-grandſon William, whoſe only daughter and heir married Col. Edwyn Sandys, of Latymers, in the county of Bucks, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who died 1629 without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother Henry's ſon William, whoſe father was a colonel, and loſt his life in the king's cauſe at Bramdean, 1644. His brother Henry ſucceeded to the title, and dying without iſſue, as alſo his brother Edwyn, and the title being extinct, it has been claimed by the family of Mill, of Tachbury and Mottisfont, of whom ſir John married Margaret daughter of col. Henry abovementioned and ſiſter of Edwin laſt lord Sandys of the Vine, who left him his whole eſtate. Of his heirs it was bought about 1654 by Chaloner Chute, eſquire,

[n] Saxon Chronicle. [o] Camden's Hiſtory of Elizabeth. [p] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 376.
[q] Nichols's Progreſſes of Elizabeth, vol. II. [r] See Sepulchral Monuments, II. Introd. p. cclv. Pl. xxv.
[s] Tanner, p. 168. [t] Mathew Paris, 1684. p. 721. Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 430.
[u] Pits, p. 806. [w] Monum. Britan. [x] Leland, IV. 10, 11.
[y] Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. pp. 832, 834. [z] Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 303.

one of the moſt eminent lawyers of that time, and in the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, ſpeaker of his Parliament, in which office he died, 1659. He almoſt rebuilt the manſion houſe, Inigo Jones being his architect, who rendered it one of the beſt houſes in Hampſhire. His ſon and name-ſake married into the Dacre family, as his father had done before him, by diſputes with whom, and by conteſted elections in the preſent century, the eſtate has been much injured, but repaired by a ſubſequent marriage by the late owner [a]. It is now the property of William Chute, eſq. repreſentative of the county.

This noble ſeat ſtands in a deep clay abounding with wood: a long range of brick buildings, with two wings erected by the firſt lord Sandes, but altered and flated, and a portico added to the back front by Speaker Chute, under the direction of Webb [b]. The late John Chute, eſq. the friend of Walpole and Gray, conſtructed a Grecian theatric ſtaircaſe [c]. The curious chapel, of great antiquity, was repaired by the Lord Sandes in the reign of Henry VIII. who erected rich Gothic ſtalls of wainſcot on each ſide, and added moſt beautiful windows of painted glaſs, all which now remain. The ſtalls or ſeats are richly carved, and on a moulding above a running vine, with the arms of Bray, &c. At the eaſt end are three windows filled with painted glaſs, the figures executed in a moſt maſterly manner. Each window is divided into two compartments, the upper parts contain three ſubjects from the New Teſtament, and under, the following figures, in the middle window, Francis the Firſt, with his tutelar Saint: in the dexter window his wife Claude; in the other his ſiſter Margaret, with each her tutelar Saint. The pavement is very curious, being compoſed of tiles from Bologne of various ſizes, and each has either a figure, motto, or ſome device on it. The moſt ſtriking are ſome heads with a roſe on one ſide, and a Lion the other, and ſome with a roſe and Y, in alluſion to the houſes of Lancaſter and York; on ſome are whole, on others half ſaints, ſome have mottos on labels and other flowers, &c. Theſe tiles are glazed as the Dutch tiles, and nearly the ſame ſize.

In a little ſide chapel, built for that purpoſe by the ſaid John Chute, eſq. is a noble tomb of his anceſtor Chaloner Chute, with his figure at full length taken from his picture by Vandyck [d].

Here are two windows of modern painted glaſs, one of them by Jarvis. In one of the windows are ſome ſtones with Greek and Latin inſcriptions on them, brought from abroad. In the windows of another apartment adjoining the chapel, are four ſhields of arms; in one is the arms of Bray. The gallery is long and wainſcoted, with a great number of arms, cyphers, and devices carved thereon. Among them are the arms of England, Caſtile, &c. Bray, Powlett, Foſter, Hungerford, Canterbury, Wincheſter, with mitres, circles, roſes, pomegranates, cardinals' caps, &c. There are alſo a few good whole-length portraits, and ſome three-quarters, particularly a three-quarter nun of the Cufaud family. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and has a fine piece of water.

Sir William Sandes, knight, (chamberlain and privy counſellor to Henry VIII who created him lord Sandes), and biſhop Fox, obtained the king's leave to found a free chapel and guild of the Holy Ghoſt, with a prieſt to officiate in the chapel and teach in the ſchool. It was diſſolved in the 37th of the ſame reign. Mary reſtored its eſtates, and they were again ſeized in the civil war, but reſtored 1670 by the care of biſhop Morley. The chapel has been in ruins ever ſince the civil war; only part of the eaſt and ſouth wall remain, with a handſome hexangular tower and ſtaircaſe at the ſouth-weſt corner, where are the arms of the founder and his wife, heireſs of Bray. Here are no remains of a tomb for its founder, and both the ſchool and chapel have been neglected ever ſince 1673 [e]. The late erection of this chapel ſeems to have made Mr. Camden take notice of the paintings, which otherwiſe were not uncommon on older chapel roofs. It was moſt elegantly finiſhed in the ſtyle of the florid Gothic degenerating into Greek. Holy Ghoſt Chapel.

At *Weſt Shirburn*, near Baſingſtoke, was a priory of Benedictines, cell to St. Vigor's abbey at Ceraſy, Normandy, to which it was given by Adam de Port, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Henry I. [f] Edward III. gave it to the hoſpital of St. Julian, Southampton, and it is now held by the provoſt and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford, as maſters of that hoſpital. Weſt Shirburn.

At *Malſanger*, in *Oakley* pariſh, between Baſingſtoke and Overton, was ſeated the family of Warham, of which was William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the friend of Eraſmus, promoted to that ſee from London, 1504. He died 1532 [g]. His nephew was archdeacon of Canterbury, and provoſt of Wingham college, Kent. The Warham arms and creſt are over the ſpandrils of *Church Oakley* door. The eſtate belongs now to Capt. Brickendon, who has built a manſion houſe, but fragments of the antient manſion are ſaid to remain [h]. I have a braſs Veſpaſian, rev. S. C. found at Oakley lodge, the ſeat of —— Bramſton, eſq. A ſilver coin found with it was illegible, and brittle with ruſt. Malſanger. Oakley. Church Oakley.

*Kempſhot*, part in Baſingſtoke, part in Wynſlade pariſh, was the ſeat of the Pinks, of whom was Robert, warden of New College, Oxford, who died 1647 [i]. The laſt of them ſold it about 1769, with the appurtenances, of about £. 400. *per annum*, to Philip Dehaney, eſq. then reſident at Farley Wallop, one of the ſeats of the earl of Portſmouth, who pulled down the old houſe, and built a new one on higher ground, which he ſold to Mr. Morley, an Eaſt Indian, and he, 1788, to Mr. Croke, of whom it was lately rented by the Prince of Wales [j]. It is a ſmall houſe in an extenſive park. Kempſhot.

*Alice Holt* and *Wolmer* foreſt, containing about 15,493 acres, of which about 6799 are private property, the reſt, 8694, belong to the crown [k], are rather two diviſions of one, ſeven miles by two and a half. The firſt containing 2744 acres of Alice Holt *and* Wolmer *foreſt.*

[a] Topographer, I. p. 56—58. [b] Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, III. p. 93, 4to. 159, 12mo.
[c] Ib. IV. p. 151, 4to. p. 315, 12mo. [d] Topogr. Ib. 58—61.
[e] See Loggan's Hiſtory of it, 1742. 8vo. View by Mr. Schnebbelie, Antiq. Muſ. No. XII.
[f] Tanner, p. 160. [g] Godwin. [h] Topog. Ib. p. 323. [i] Ath. Ox. II. p. 110.
[j] Topog. I. p. 29. [k] Agricultural Survey.

crown land, on which grows 60,000*l.* worth of timber, is on the borders of Surrey and Suſſex. The latter contains 5950 acres, and no timber worth mentioning, being in great meaſure a heath interrupted by ſwamps. The royal foreſt of Wolmer, in queen Anne's time, abounded with red deer, which her majeſty viewed driven together to the amount of 500, and which the late duke of Cumberland had conveyed to Windſor[l]. In the dry ſummer of 1741 ſeveral heaps of copper coins of the lower empire from M. Aurelius and Fauſtina downward were found in Wolmer pond, a lake of 66 acres, a mile and a half in circumference[m].

Overton. *Overton*, eight miles weſt by ſouth from Baſingſtoke, has three fairs, and a ſilk and a paper mill.

Beaurepair. *Beaurepair*, near Baſingſtoke, was the ſeat of the Brocas family from the Conqueſt, and now belongs to the widow of the late Mr. Bernard Brocas, who ſet up a marble tablet over the monument of his anceſtor in Weſtminſter abbey[n]. Only a fragment of a manſion ſufficient for reſidence remains.

Dogmersfield. *Dogmersfield*, near Odiham, is a manor, with a houſe and park, purchaſed by the crown, and by Edward VI. given to Thomas Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton. Afterwards it came to the St. Johns, and is now the property of their repreſentative Henry Powlet St. John Mildmay, bart. nephew of the late Mr. Tucker, of Betchworth caſtle, Surrey, which he alſo poſſeſſes, and has added to his own the name of Mildmay from his lady who poſſeſſes the great eſtates of that family in this county (at Twyford) in Somerſet, Dorſet, and Eſſex. He has another ſeat in this county at Farley, near Winchester.

Dummer. *Dummer*, three miles ſouth-weſt of Baſingſtoke, on the edge of the downs lately encloſed, that almoſt ſurrounded that ſmall town, belonged to the Dummers in the beginning of the 16th century by marriage with the Atmores, and is now occupied by Mr. Terry[o]. Alfred, by his will, demiſed his heirs to leave his tenants here their choice of holding or quitting theſe lands.

Farley. At *Farley*, near Baſingſtoke, Sir Stephen Fox founded an hoſpital for twelve aged perſons of both ſexes, with a freeſchool, and rebuilt the church.

Odiham. *Odiham* has a market and a charity ſchool, and gave birth to William Lilly the grammarian, firſt maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and author of the Latin grammar.

Popham. *Popham*, between Baſingſtoke and Odſtoke, gave name to a knightly family, who ſpread hence into Somerſet and Wilts. It now belongs to Mr. Hunt[p].

Preve park. *Preve park*, near Baſingſtoke, is the ſeat of ſir Naſh Groſe, knt. one of the judges of the King's Bench, and has a fine view of Portſmouth and Spithead[q].

Rotherwick. In *Rotherwick*, north of Odiham, is *Tilney* hall, the ſeat of a family probably connected with that of Norfolk and Lincoln. They were here from 1684 to 1725, when the eſtate came to Richard Child, viſcount Caſtlemaine, of Ireland, who aſſumed the name, and in 1732 was created earl Tilney. From John the laſt earl it came with his other eſtates to Sir James Tilney Long, bart. and is now leaſed out[r].

*Se* ſeems to have been affixed to *Onion* the antient name of *Silcheſter* for euphony, and ſo it was called Silcheſter. *Segont*; or the name of the river might be *Seiont*: as in Caernarvonſhire, and both cities are aſcribed to Conſtantine; or it may have been called *Se Went*, *Se Wont*, *Se Gont*; for that word ſeems to have begun with a W. and ſo Winander in Lancaſhire will be the "Lake of the Segontii[s]." Dr. Gale on Antoninus, p. 135, ſays the MSS. read *Vindini* from *Vindinum* in Gaul, the chief city of the *Aulerci Cenimagni*, who ſettled here, and that the firſt ſyllable of this name is retained in many places hereabouts beginning with *Win*. He thinks Conſtantine jun. might have been proclaimed emperor here from the number of his coins found here, and that this may be Ravennas's ANDAOREON[t], q. d. ARDAONEON, from *Oneon*, and *Arduenna*, Celtic for a foreſt; whence *Sylcheſter*, q. d. *Sylvecheſter*. This is poor etymology blending Roman and Saxon. Better is that which derives it from *Sel*, great, q. d. the Great city or fortification. Horſley, in his eſſay on the Itinerary[u], transfers VINDONIS to *Farnham*, and gives *Silcheſter* the name of CALLEVA. Whatever was its Roman name, here are great Roman remains. Leland[x] ſays the wall is about two miles in compaſs, with four gates, and contained 3 fields or 80 acres within, with the manor place itſelf, and the church; the houſes ſtand without the wall: "the corn in "theſe fields is marvellous fair to the eye, and ready "to ſhew perfecture it decayeth, owing to the "foundation on which it grows. On the wall grow "ſome oaks of ten cart load the piece: the ground "within almoſt level with the wall: the wall with-"out is in ſome places ſix or ſeven feet high." Mr. Ward, who ſurveyed it 1748, and whoſe plan we have copied Pl. XI. fig. 3. makes the circumference near one mile and a half, and the area above 100 acres[y].

Dr. Stukeley[z] ſays, it is a parallelogram 2600 by 2000 feet, facing the cardinal points; the north wall moſt entire. The wall conſiſts of eight unequal ſides built of rows of ſtones and flints alternately, and ſome in the herring-bone faſhion; its greateſt height is about 18 feet, and its thickneſs 15 feet. The ditch in ſome places 10 or 12 yards over. It has 4 gates, and 2 openings lately made for waggons on the north-eaſt ſide. The ſtreets are traceable, of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each ſide: one area which they incloſed, probably the forum, was 27 feet by 16, and in it foundations of freeſtone three feet thick, as of a larger ſtructure, in or near which were foundations of an altar about three feet by four and three high, ſurrounded with wood-aſhes and coals; other rooms 33 by 28. Mr. Ward mentions traces of a fountain and an arch of a ſewer or ſally port called *Onion hole*. A ſtone was found here with this imperfect inſcription:

DEO HER
SAEGON
T. TAMMON
SAEN. TAMMON
VITALIS
OB HONO.

[l] White's Hiſt. of Selborne, p. 17, 18.
[m] Ib. p. 310.
[n] See Sepulchral Monuments, I. p. 160, 161.
[o] Topogr. I. p. 27.
[p] Hampſhire Collect. II. p. 85.
[q] Hampſhire Collections.
[r] Topog. I. p. 89.
[s] Gale MS. n.
[t] Which Stukeley, It. I. 172. places at *Andover*.
[u] P. 58.
[x] It. VI. p. 54.
[y] There is a later plan in Taylor's map of the county. The irregular figure was copied in Verulam among us, and in Aventicum (*Avanches*) in Switzerland. See the plan of it in Ritter's "Antiquitez de la Suiſſe. Berne, 1788," 4to.
[z] It. I. p 170.

thus

Fig.4.p.205

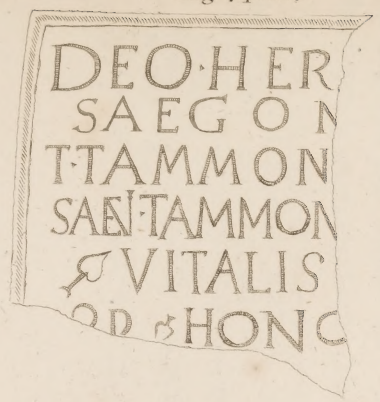
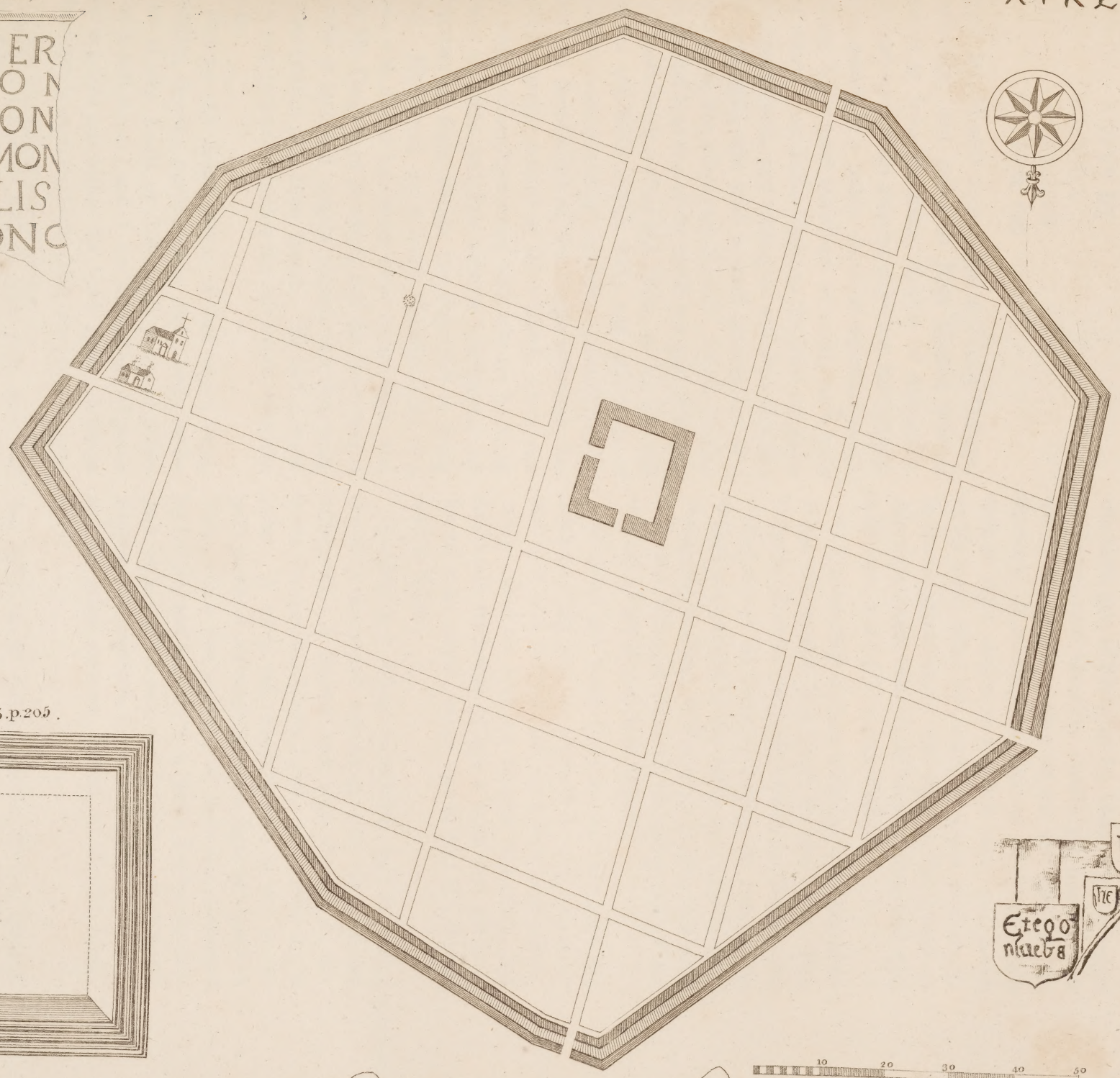



Fig.3.p.204.



XI·KL: MRTII: OBᵀ: ILGINGᵉ·PRESBIᵀ
Fig.8.p.238.

Fig.1.p.187.

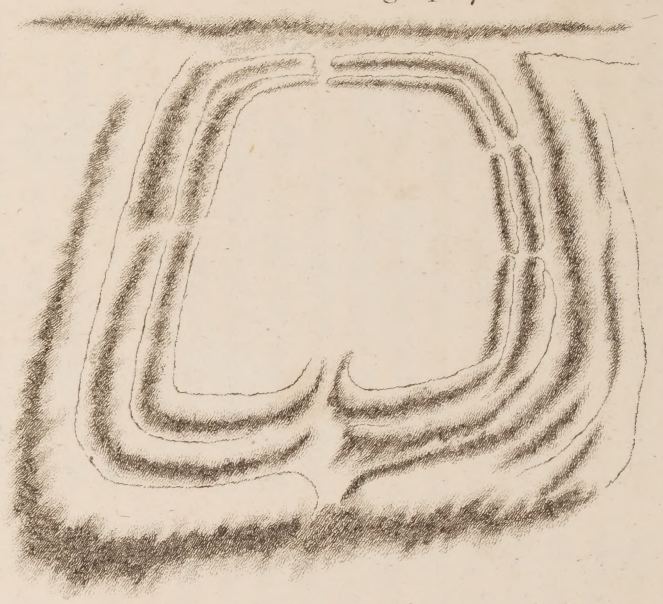
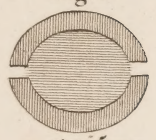


Fig.6.



p.205.

Fig.5.p.205.

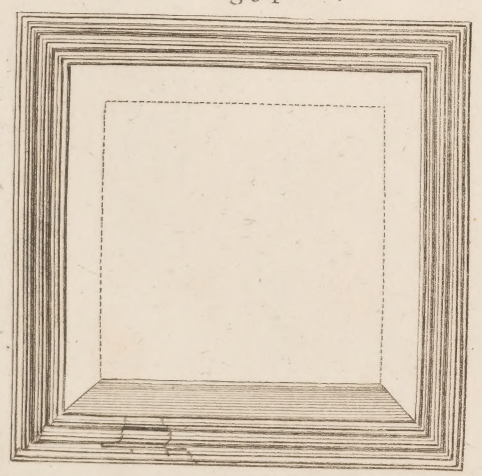


Fig.7.p.211.

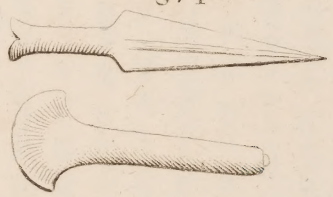


Fig.2.p.202

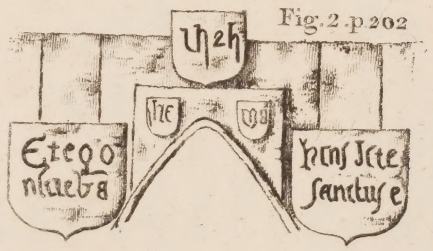
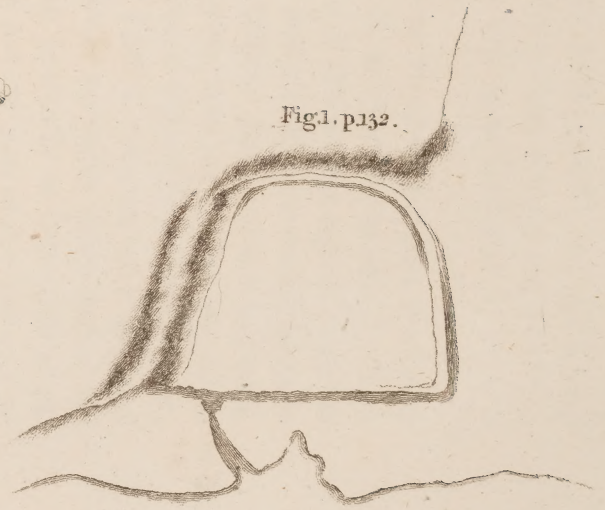
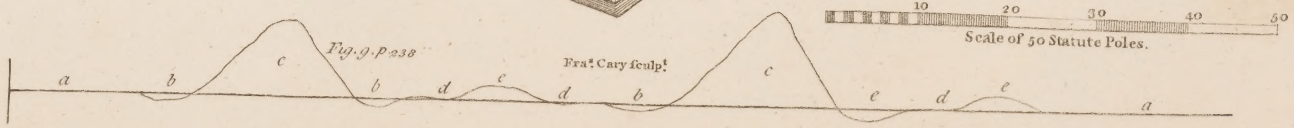



Fig.1.p.132.





thus ſupplied by Mr. Ward:

"Deo Herculi Segontiacorum Titus Tammonius "Sænius Tammonius Vitalis cornicularius honoris "cauſa dedicarunt," or rather Sænii Tammonii "Vitalis filius ob honorem," &c. which not only fixes *Vindonum* the city of the Segontiaci at this place, but ſhews that Tammonius was a name of conſideration in this town. This ſtone was incloſed in a braſs frame and border, which were found afterwards, and all together ſeem to have been fixed in the temple whoſe foundations are above deſcribed. Mr. Foote rector of Yoxal by Litchfield had both out of Dr. Mead's collection for about four years, and they were in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Duane. See Pl. XI. fig. 4 and 5. The inſcription given by Camden was afterwards at Conington, according to Horſley [a], but it is not with the remaining ones from that place at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1732, as they were grubbing up a crabtree on the top of the wall, they found this imperfect inſcription:

IVLIAE AVG
VST. MAT. SE
NATVS ET
CASTRO.
M'SABINVS
VICTOR OB

which Mr. Ward [b] ſays is now at Trinity College, Cambridge, and refers to Julia Domna wife of Severus or Julia Mammea, mother of Alexander, who both have theſe titles on coins and inſcriptions. Stair, who kept a public houſe at Aldermaſton adjoining, had a great collection of coins, both braſs and ſilver, from Julius Cæſar to the lateſt emperors found hereabouts, and ſome gold and ſilver Britiſh: two onyx ſeals, one with a cock picking out of a cornucopia, the other only ZACP. Of the Roman coins found here one of the rareſt is a gold Allectus, rev. Apollo with a whip and globe, at his feet two captives ORIENS AVG. ML. and gold ones of Valentinian and Arcadius [c]. One ſpot called *Silver hill*, where are foundations of ſome large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of ſilver coins. In or near the temple above-mentioned Stair told me he found twelve or more pedeſtals without inſcriptions and fragments of ſtone ſtatues too imperfect to bring away. He ſhewed me a ſmall alabaſter head of a man, with curled hair about three inches high, and ſaid Mr. Gregory of Newbury had the lower part of another of lead and copper mixed, and that many copper penates had been found. He had a ſword with two ſerpents encircling the hilt found within the walls.

Here are alſo found pieces of lead pipes, keys, thimbles, ſwords, maſons' tools, ſaws, bells, necklaces of blue beads or links, and pieces of pillars uſed as mill-ſtones; and I ſaw ſeveral bits of gutter tiles in a field juſt within the ſouth gate. A fibula found here is engraved Gent. Mag. xliv, p. 512. 553.

A gold ring with a rude head of Venus circumſcribed *Seniciane vivas inde*, was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by lord Arden 1786 [d]; and the biſhop of Carliſle exhibited a curious Roman eagle in ſteel, ſuppoſed a ſtandard, dug up at Silcheſter by the rev. Mr. Powis, rector [e].

"The houſe juſt by the caſtle is called the Caſtle "farm; the caſtle is in *Mortimer* pariſh [f]." Near the farm houſe door I ſaw a large capital; another ſtood by the barn, and a mill-ſtone which ſeems to have been part of a pillar. Juſt without the wall, at the north-eaſt corner, and 100 yards [g] off, is an amphitheatre, like that at Dorcheſter, now a pond; both the wall and ſeats a mixture of a clay and gravel; the wall about 20 yards thick below the ſeats, and decreaſing gradually to four yards at the top. There are five rows of ſeats above one another at the diſtance of ſix feet on the ſlope: it has two entrances, one towards the town, the other oppoſite, and the area is about 50 yards by 40. A military road called *Lonkbank* and *Grimſdike* [h], pitched with flints, runs from the ſouth gate of the town to Winchester [i]. Another called the *Portway* leads from the ſouth gate of Silcheſter by Andover by the camps at Egbury and Quarley, croſſes the river at Port town, and goes in a line to the eaſt gate of Old Sarum [k]. A conſiderable one on Mortimer heath runs at right angles to the Bath road, and points to the town, ſided by tumuli, of which numbers are in the neighbourhood. On digging for gravel on Mortimer heath were found horns of ſtags and elks, a flint ax, and ſubterraneous timber. Pl. XI. fig. 6.

"The lordſhip yn hole with that that lyith with-"out the waulles is a £.37. by the yere. This "lande, after the conqueſt, cam to one Blueth, and "then one of the Bluethes levying on ſunnes, the "land not entaylid to the heyre male cam by mar-"riage to one Peter de Cuſance, knight, and after "to one Edmund Baynard, comying out of the "houſe of the Baynards of Eſſex [l]."

At about 300 yards from the walls is a bank and ditch covering near two thirds of the city, and about one mile and half to the north-weſt near a ſmal village called *the Soak* are remains of a camp, and half a mile from that village a bank and ditch of ſeveral miles extent, which may be part of a Roman road to Spinæ.

*Lichfield* is a village remarkable only for having the ſame name and etymology with the city and biſhoprick. A Roman road runs through it, between Pamber and Chute foreſt, very viſible in the latter. A camp and ſeven barrows in this or the next pariſh of *Burrough Clere* are ſigns of a battle [m]. This camp is that probably on Ladle hill mentioned by Gibſon and Stukeley [n], a ſquare Roman one in a park within half a mile of Sidmonton, where grows *Polygonum Germanicum*, German knotgraſs or Knawel, and *Hieracium murorum*, French or Golden Lungwort [o]. Lichfield.

[a] P. 332, who miſread Tam. *Tamphiolus*.
[b] MS addit. to Horſley. Vaillant, Num. præſt. Spon, Rech. Cur. diſſ. 12. p. 182. Gruter, CCLXXI. 6. Horſley, Cumb. li. Occo. Gruter, CCLXIX. 5. CCLXV. 2.
[c] One of Arcadius, rev. *Victoria Augg.* M. D. exergue CONOB, engraved in Gent. Mag. LXII. 529.
[d] Archæolog VIII. p. 449. [e] Archæol. IX. p. 370.
Hearne from Mr. Loveday. Leland, Itin. VI. 54; where by the *caſtle* he means the ſtation or Roman town.
[g] 500 feet. Stukeley. [h] Stukeley. [i] Ward, Phil. Tranſ. p. 474.
[k] Lethieullier in Archæol. I. p. 57. [l] Leland, It. VI. 54. [m] Taylor's Map.
[n] Itin. I. 171. [o] Ray's Synopſis, p. 45. Aubrey Mon. Brit.

The late Dr. Jeremiah Milles, dean of Exeter and preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, who died February 13, 1784, was grandſon of Iſaac Milles,
High Clere. miniſter of *High Clere*, whoſe only daughter married Mr. Richard Pococke, ſequeſtrator of All Saints, Southampton, and maſter of the free-ſchool there, by whom ſhe had Dr. Richard Pococke, who travelled into Greece and Egypt, and was appointed biſhop of Oſſory and Meath, and died 1765.

At High Clere is the ſeat of the earl of Carnarvon, late lord Porcheſter, and before of Mr. Herbert.

Soberton. *Soberton* gave title of baron 1747 to admiral Anſon, who died 1768.

Stratford Say. *Stratford Say*, the ſeat of lord Rivers, came from the Says about the reign of Richard II. to the Dabridgecourts, who ſeem to have ſold it before 1636 to Sir William Pitt, knight, comptroller of the houſehold and a principal officer in the Exchequer, whoſe lineal deſcendant George was created lord Rivers 1776. The preſent houſe has been much altered and ſeveral good rooms added by the preſent poſſeſſor [p].

King's Clere. Within a mile of the market town of *King's Clere* is an antient ſquare camp, and ſome remains of a large building, ſaid to have been a caſtle [q], and to have belonged to the Weſt Saxon and Daniſh kings.
Fremantle. By it *Fremantle* in a park where king John much
East Woodhay. hunted [r]. Near *Eaſt Woodhay*, north-weſt from hence, on the edge of Berks, four miles from Newbury is a ſquare camp called *Wallborough*, or *bury*, by Aubrey *Corn hill*. The other ſingle-trenched camp at Burgh Clere he places on Beacon hill near *High Clere*, and juſtly puts both theſe laſt on one line of the hill. From the laſt of theſe is a very clear proſpect north to Cuckhamſley hill, where was another beacon, eaſt to Reading, and ſouth to Hampſhire and Wight [s]. Dr. Stukeley [t] ſays, juſt before he deſcended the great ridge of hills overlooking Andover he croſſed a ditch like Wanſdike extending as far as he could ſee with a ſmall foſs and great bank on its ſouth ſide, which he ſuppoſed ſome diviſion among the antient Britans. Of this ſort might be the Silcheſter or Soak ditch beforementioned.

Sidmanton. *Sidmanton*, near King's Clere, was the ſeat of the family of Kingſmill.

Winteney. In the north-eaſt corner of the county at *Winteney*, near *Hertford bridge*, was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded in the Conqueror's reign, valued at £.43. *per annum* [u].

Bramſhill. *Bramſhill* houſe adjoining, built by the laſt lord Zouch in a bleak and barren plain, and part deſtroyed by fire in Fuller's time, is a manſion of the ſame age belonging now to ſir Richard Cope, bart. D. D.

Yatley. The manor houſe of *Yatley*, near Bramſhill was the reſidence of Hillier Wadham Wyndham, on whoſe deceaſe, 1789, it came to his ſiſter's huſband the honourable James Edward Armſdell, and is now let to a farmer. Two houſes in this pariſh are ſaid by tradeſmen to have been occupied by lord Monteagle and the famous Blood [v].

At *Andewell*, or *Enedwell*, between Baſingſtoke Andewell.
and Hartford bridge, was an alien priory, cell to Tyrone in Normandy, as early as John or Henry III [x].

At *Elvetham* adjoining was the ſeat of the earl of Elvetham.
Hertford, where queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained in her progreſs 1591, of which an account was printed that year. Over the chimney of one of the rooms were, in 1792, in three lozenges ſurmounted by coronets, the arms of the earl of Hertford with impalements. The earl died 1621, aged 83, and was buried with his counteſs in the ſouth aile of Saliſbury cathedral. His grandſon William marquis and earl of Hertford, ſold this eſtate to Robert Reynolds, eſq. whoſe daughter and heireſs Priſcilla had for ſecond huſband Reynolds Calthorpe, eſq. who remarried Barbara eldeſt daughter of Henry Yelverton lord viſcount Longueville, by whom he had Henry, who was created K. B. 1744, and died 1788; and Barbara ſecond wife to the late ſir Henry Gough, bart. of Edgebaſton, in the county of Warwick, whoſe eldeſt ſon Henry became heir of his uncle, and aſſumed his name, and was, in 1796, created baron Calthorpe, and died 1798 ſeized of this houſe, which is let to Mr. Emes, land ſurveyor, and was conſiderably reduced by the late ſir Henry Calthorpe [y]. The parliamentarian general the earl of Eſſex here firſt ſaw Elizabeth daughter of ſir William Paulet, of Eddington, Wilts, whoſe mother was a Seymour, whom he married within eight months after, and after living with her four years accuſed her of an intrigue with Mr. Udall, who paid his addreſſes to her ſiſter at Eſſex houſe. The earl ſeparated from her, but acknowledged the ſon ſhe had by him, on condition ſhe was delivered of him to a day. She married to her ſecond huſband Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Higgins, by which ſhe had ſeveral daughters. His oration over her grave at her interment in Wincheſter cathedral, 1656, expreſſes her innocence and her ſenſibility [z].

*Ewhurſt*, near King's Clear, is the ſeat of Mr. Ewhurſt.
Mackreath, who purchaſed it from the Plowdens [a].

The ſecond road from Sile wood, mentioned by Roman ro
Mr. Camden, goes by *Tadley* to *Baghurſt*, leaves *Wolverton* a quarter of a mile north from Freemantle park, and to the ſouth of Lichfield; thence it paſſes *Egbury* caſtle, a very large entrenchment, probably a caſtellum or manſion on the road, goes next to *St. Mary Bourne* to *Finchley*, a houſe built on it by *Eaſton* town farm between Andover and Charleton. Leaving the former a little to the north it goes next to a place called the *Hundred Acres common* by *Gallows hill*, through Monkton, Tharſton, and Amport, three villages upon it; then between *Grateley* and *Quarley* to the ſouth of Quarley hill, on the top of which is a large entrenchment; and here having run too much to the weſt for the ſake of keeping the bottoms and avoiding the ſudden ſteep hills frequent in this part of the downs, it makes a turn to the ſouth about one point of the compaſs, and there croſſing the road at *Porton* or *Portown* goes in a line to the eaſt gate of Old Sarum [b].

[p] Topographer, I. p. 191—194. [q] Gibſon. [r] Holland. [s] Gibſon.
[t] Itin. I. 171. [u] Tanner, 159. [v] Gent. Mag. LXIV. p. 984. [x] Tanner, p. 169.
[y] A view and plan of this houſe are in the Antiquaries Muſeum, No. IV. [z] Granger, II. 378.
[a] Topogr. I. p. 39. [b] Letter in Archæologia, I. p. 57.

The

The Roman road from Marlborough to Winchester leaving the great chalky way which is the turnpike road, and running up the green hill to the corner of a hedge a little above *Midenhall* church, croſſes the field within that hedge diagonally, croſſes two more, then through the corner of *Leavy* coppice croſs an arable ground into *Savernak* foreſt, runs directly down a hill through *Aſhlet* coppice acroſs the valley about three furlongs on the ſouth-weſt of *Manor Beachey* lodge through *Biſhey* grove to *Totenham* park, through lord *Bruce's* garden down the hill to *Croaton* mill, leaving *Great Bedwin* about one mile and a half to the north-eaſt, goes along the ſide of a hill to the north-eaſt ſide of *Wilton* to the Nag's head, through *Marton* ſtreet to *Oxenwood* gate; having hitherto kept a ſtrait courſe to ſouth-eaſt, but here to avoid a deep and almoſt impaſſable valley called *Hippens court* bottom it takes a compaſs to the ſouth-weſt and ſouth up *Titcomb* hill by *Scots Poor* over *Chute* heath to ſome brick-kilns and then to ſir Sidney Meadow's park, at the entrance of which it reaſſumes the ſouth-eaſt direction, and for ſome way makes a delightful walk planted on both ſides, and being uncovered appears to have been made of fine gravel, though none ſuch appears near the ſpot. From this park it deſcends to a bottom, then up a hill, leaving *Tangley* church a furlong to the ſouth-weſt, near which it paſſes an entrenchment of about two acres and a half, conveniently ſituated about midway fourteen miles from each ſtation; thence it goes through *Hetherden* directly out into *Charleton* common, lately incloſed, along by *Eaſton* town farm, where a little beyond the gate that turns to the houſe it croſſes the road before deſcribed between Sile wood and Old Sarum. From thence through a common field it goes three quarters of a mile north eaſt of Andover out into the downs; then into Wherewell woods, through which it is a bridle way; afterwards half a mile to a ford croſs the Tees or Teſt called *Cold Harbour*, and thence ſeven miles ſtrait croſs the downs to Wincheſter, entering it at the north gate. This road is in ſome places ſeven feet above the ſurface, and of a good breadth [c].

Mr. Willis traced Dr. Plott's Ikenild-ſtreet croſs the Kennet eaſt of Marlborough dividing into a vicinal way from Badbury camp near Wanborough; thence by Mr. Wiſe's account it paſſes on by White horſe hill and Wantage to Goreing, thence to Royſton and Barley. But the great ſtreet of that name one of the four baſilical ways he affirms from his own inſpection runs into Warwickſhire [d].

In the reign of Ethelbert 860 *Oſric* is ſuppoſed to have been earl of Southampton [e], though the Saxon Chronicle and Simeon Dunelmenſis only call him ealdorman Hamtunſcire and *dux Hantunienſium*, when he defeated the Danes. *Earls of South Hampton.*

*Thomas Wriotheſley*, whoſe father and uncle were both heralds as himſelf was Falcon herald, being created earl of Southampton 35 Henry VIII. roſe through ſeveral high poſts to the office of chancellor on the death of lord Audley 36 Henry VIII. which was taken from him 4 Edward VI. in which year he died, and was buried firſt at St. Andrew's, Holborn, but removed by his ſon *Henry* to Titchfield, where both he and his ſon who died 1581, 23 Elizabeth, have fair monuments. His grandſon *Henry* figured in the Low country wars, and died at Bergenopzoom 1624, 22 James I. His ſon *Thomas* was lord high treaſurer of England 12 Charles II. and died 1667, leaving no iſſue male though thrice married [f]. *Barbara Grandiſon* ducheſs of Cleveland, who died 1709, being created counteſs of Southampton 27 Charles II. the title of duke Southampton with thoſe of baron of Newbury and earl of Chicheſter, was conferred by the king on *Charles Fitzroy* her ſon [g], who died 1730, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon *William*. He died 1774, and the title is extinct.

[c] Letter in Arch. I. p. 58.
[d] Ib. p. 60.
[e] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 16. who adds *Elfege* in the reign of Edgar, who died 981, and Alfelm, whoſe daughter married Canute, and was mother to Harold who ſucceeded him.
[f] Ib. II. p. 383—5.
[g] Ib. II. p. 484.

# W I G H T.

CAMDEN'S etymology of the name of this iſland is not univerſally agreed to. For though Ninnius a Britain calls it *Guith*, it was after the coming in of the people whom our hiſtorians call *Jutæ*, and the Saxons Jotaſ and Jutna cynn: and at the ſame time all agree that this iſland fell to their ſhare on the expulſion of the Britans. Bede expreſsly names them *Vitæ*, which the Saxon idiom would make ƿitæ: and Bede's tranſlator calls the Jutes who came over Eeataſ, which points out their original from the Getæ, or Goths of Germany. In Edward the Confeſſor's laws[a] they are called *Guti*, which Spelman[b] (as we have already ſeen) obſerves by the cuſtom of changing *Gu* into *Wy* or *Wi* becomes *Wyti* or *Witi*, and with the Saxon aſpiration ƿiht and ƿihtland. If the names may be thus reconciled without ſtraining, we may naturally imagine that this people would call their *Diviſion* after their own name: as the Saxons and Angles, the two other ſharers, conferred their names on their reſpective allotments[c]. Cedwalla, king of the Weſt Saxons, ravaged the iſland A. D. 686.

That Diodorus ſpoke of this iſland under the name of *Ictis* can hardly be doubted, ſince the tin ſtaple was certainly removed before his time from the Caſſiterides or Scilly iſlands to the Roman Vectis or Wight. The Phœnicians, the firſt traders to our country, moſt probably directed their courſe immediately to the weſtern extremity of Britain, the ſpot which produced the object of their traffic; but when the Greeks of Marſeilles began to ſhare this commerce with them, and afterwards to monopolize it, they removed the ſtaple from the diſtant and tempeſtuous ſeas of the Belerian coaſt to the Iſle of Wight, a ſpot much more convenient for trade, as nearer Gaul. In proof that the intervening ſtrait was formerly paſſable for men and carriages, it is to be obſerved that at each extremity of the channel between the iſland and Hampſhire the tide ruſhes in and out with ſuch impetuoſity as to render thoſe parts deepeſt and moſt dangerous, whereas near the midway, where the tides meet, there is no rapidity of current to carry away the ſoil and deepen the bottom, and there is ſeen a hard gravelly beach extending a great way acroſs the channel, a circumſtance not to be found in any other part of it. With this correſponds on the Hampſhire ſide a place called *Leap*, perhaps from the narrowneſs of the paſſage, and on the Iſle of Wight, oppoſite to this, is a ſtrait open road, two miles and a half in length, called *Rew Street*, perhaps *Rue*, with the later addition of *ſtreet*, which, after croſſing the foreſt, may be traced from St. Auſtin's gate to the weſt of Cariſbrook caſtle, over North Field, by Sheal, and ſo on. It paſſes through Boſſington village, in the ſouth of Hampſhire, through a river, in which was lately taken up a large maſs like tin[d].

The point of Cary's Sconce is the neareſt projection of the iſland to the neck of land whereon Hurſt caſtle ſtands, and between them has therefore been ſuppoſed the communication for carrying the Corniſh tin to the iſland to be ſhipped for France. But againſt this it is to be obſerved that the tide always begins to flow at the Needles before it is low water in Portſmouth harbour, conſequently there muſt always be a conſiderable depth of water here. Not to mention that Southampton was one of the firſt ſea ports on the weſtern coaſt, and the mart for foreign ſhips, nor are there any broken rocks or marks of ſeparation from the main land[e].

Mr. Horſley[f] doubts if Veſpaſian really atchieved all that has been aſcribed to him in this iſland, as it muſt from the progreſs of the Roman arms have been done after Claudius quitted Britain, or by a detachment, which indeed is no more than Suetonius' words imply[g].

The air of this iſland is pleaſant and healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The ſoil is remarkably fruitful; the north part affording excellent paſture, and the ſouth being a fine corn country. A ridge of downs runs through the middle from eaſt to weſt, which feeds great numbers of ſheep remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool. Among the natural productions is here found the milk-white tobacco-pipe clay, of which large quantities are annually exported, and a fine white ſand for drinking glaſſes; and in Alum bay on the north ſide of the Needles conſiderable quantities of native alum. Here are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings. This iſland is obſerved to bear more corn in one year than the inhabitants can conſume in eight, ſo that they annually export great quantities of it. Here are two parks well ſtocked with deer, and one river between the two Cowes; but only one foreſt of Parkhurſt or Cariſbrook, called in Domeſday the King's park, of 3000 acres, the timber of which has been carried to the dock-yard at Portſmouth; which obliges them to import wood. Wight is twenty-three miles by thirteen. The river *Mede*, which empties itſelf into the ſea between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes, whoſe two caſtles (the former now entirely demoliſhed) defended its harbour[h], divides it into two hundreds[i]. It contains three market towns, thirty pariſhes, and about 18000 inhabitants. The government of

[a] c. 35.
[b] Gloſſar. in voce. In ſupport of the opinion that this iſland was the *Ictis*, to which Diodorus Siculus ſays the Britans carried the tin, ſee ſir Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of Wight, p. 14—17.
[c] Gibſon. [d] Warner's Topographical Letters, II. p. 4—6. [e] Haſſel. II. p. 150—1.
[f] P. 31. [g] Veſp. c. 4. [h] Worſley, p. 47.
[i] In Domeſday ſurvey there were three, *Hommerſwell*, or Eaſt Medina, *Bowcomb*, or Weſt Medina, and *Canborn*.

the iſland is conſidered as a poſt of great truſt and honour, and moſt commonly veſted in a perſon of the firſt military rank as general or admiral, and at leaſt a regiment is kept in garriſon in different parts. In Parkhurſt foreſt is a houſe of induſtry for the whole iſland, erected 1770.

The greater part of the ſouth coaſt of the iſland is defended by lofty and inacceſſible cliffs, terminating at the weſtern extremity in the lofty white rocks disjoined from the weſtern point of the iſland by the waſhing of the ſea. They were formerly three in number; but in the year 1764 the talleſt of them called *Lot's Wife*, which roſe 120 feet above low water mark, and in ſhape reſembled a needle, and gave the name of *the Needles* for ages to the reſt, being undermined by the conſtant efforts of the waves, overſet and totally diſappeared [k] in a ſtormy night. The others are ſhaped at preſent more like a broad wedge ſet up on its baſe. From St. Chriſtopher's cliff is a perpendicular view of near four hundred feet.

The principal poſſeſſors of lands in this iſland at the making of Domeſday ſurvey were the king, the biſhop of Wincheſter, the church of St. Nicholas, the abbies of Lyra and Wilton, William Fitz Stur, William and Goſceline Fitz Azor, &c.

Newport. *Newport*, the metropolis of the iſland, and ſituate near its centre, is a large populous market, corporation, and borough town, well ſituated on Cowes river, conſiſting of about 600 houſes, and five long paralleled ſtreets, croſſed by three others, though only a chapelry to Cariſbrook. It has a free grammar ſchool, built by public ſubſcription, two aſſembly rooms, and a neat theatre. Two markets are held in each week. In the charters granted to it by Iſabella de Fortibus, confirmed by our king to Elizabeth, it is ſtyled *Medina*, but was firſt incorporated by James I. In the church is a monument for Edward Horſey, governor of the iſland, who died 1582, and in the chancel was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. who died a priſoner in Cariſbrook caſtle 1650 [l]. It is famous for the treaty between Charles I. and the parliament commiſſioners 1648, held in the free-ſchool, and ſoon followed by his trial. It gave title of earl to *Mountjoy Blount*, natural ſon of Charles Blount, earl of Devon. He was ſo created 4 Charles I. having been made lord Mountjoy of Ireland by James I. and 3 Charles I. lord Mountjoy of Thurveſton in the county of Derby. *Mountjoy* Blount, his ſon, ſucceeded him 1664; and his ſon *Charles* ſucceeded him, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*. The laſt died unmarried 1679, and the title became extinct [m]. *Thomas Windſor Hickman*, ſon of Thomas earl of Plymouth by a ſecond wife, was, by William III. created viſcount Windſor in Ireland, and by Anne lord *Mountjoy* in the Iſle of Wight. He died 1738, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Herbert*, with whom the title became extinct 1758.

At *Merewell*, near Newport, was a college of four prieſts, founded by biſhop Blois and augmented by his ſucceſſors; and in the church in the park here was a chantry [n]. Merewell.

Near Newport was a priory or hoſpital of *St. Croſs* ſubject to the abbey of Tirone in France [o], now the ſeat of Mr. Kirkpatrick, in which ſome of the old walls are viſible. St. Croſs.

*Cariſbrook* caſtle is ſeated on an eminence overlooking its village, whoſe market and fair are diſuſed, and whoſe church is the handſomeſt in the iſland. If we believe Dr. Stukeley, it was built by and called after Carauſius. Lluyd, in his Fragment, ſays there was a city there formerly called *Caerbro*, i. e. *Caſſium tractus*. Others derive it from the Celtic *Caerbroc*, the city of Yew [p]. Mr. Warner has ſeveral Roman coins of Agrippa, Tiberius, Germanicus, Antonia, Veſpaſian, and Maximian, found here. We have hiſtorical evidence however that it was built by Richard de Rivers, whoſe ſon held it out againſt Stephen. The French beſieged it in vain 1377, on which occaſion and other alarms orders were iſſued for arming the clergy. It was the burial-place of Witgar 534 [q], and the ſcene of Charles I's impriſonment 13 months [r], inſtead of his retreat as he intended it in his eſcape from Hampton court, conceiving himſelf ſafe with colonel Hammond, the governor, nephew of his favourite chaplain. Among the ruins of ſeveral buildings within they ſhew the window whence Charles attempted to eſcape. The area is about one acre and a half; the old door and wicket opening into the yard ſtill remain. In the reign of Edward IV. the great gate of the caſtle and its towers were built by lord Woodville, who ſold it to that king. His arms and the York roſes are over it. The governor's houſe, a large modern-built ſtone building, with the arms of ſeveral of the antient lords and governors remaining on the mouldings and walls, has ſeveral handſome apartments, was, in 1763, converted into an hoſpital for ſoldiers, but now reſtored to the original uſe [s]. The keep is aſcended to by 72 ſteps, and affords a moſt extenſive proſpect, except to the Weſt. The well, ſaid to be 300 feet deep, is now filled with rubbiſh. In the ſouth-eaſt angle are remains of another tower called *Mountjoy's*, whoſe walls in ſome places are eighteen feet thick. Theſe towers appear much older than the reſt of the caſtle: the ramparts between them are about twenty feet high and eight thick. Here is another well 300 feet deep; a ſtone thrown into it is near four ſeconds in falling, and ſends up a ſurpriſing loud ſound when it ſtrikes the water [t]. The old caſtle is included in a more modern fortification probably built by queen Elizabeth, ſaid to be a mile and half in circumference; an Cariſbrook.

[k] Worſley, p. 274.
[l] Tomkins' Wight, p. 165, 166. Hume ſays it was the intention of the governor to have apprenticed her to a button-maker. In the ſame idea the French Revolutioniſts put the laſt lineal heir of the crown to a cobler, and then poiſoned him.
[m] Gibſon. Le Neve's MS. n. on Dugdale's Bar. I. p. 521. pen. Editor. Worſley, p. 15.
[n] Tanner, p. 163.
[o] Ib. Worſley, p. 181. Tomkins I. p. 153, 154.
[p] Warner's Wight.
[q] Saxon Chronicle.
[r] The ſpurs laſt worn by this prince, and taken off by the under-keeper of this caſtle when he was removed to Hurſt, were ſhewn by Mr. Brereton to the Society of Antiquaries 1775. Spurs were worn in thoſe days as the appendages to the dreſs of a gentleman. Theſe were of braſs, and had been gilt, but plain and unornamented. The bow was of very narrow dimenſions, which ſhews the king's foot was ſlender; the rowels large, but very blunt and of braſs, as were alſo the buckles and ſwivels.---James Worſley, eſq. of Stenbury, has the watch which the king gave him as the army were carrying him to Hurſt caſtle.
[s] Tomkins, II. p. 15, 16.
[t] Ib. p. 11.

irregular

irregular pentagon with five baſtions and a deep ditch [u]. Some great repairs were done to the caſtle by queen Elizabeth, as the date "1598, E. R. 40," ſhews over the outer or weſtern gate. She erected a platform at the back of the caſtle, and rebuilt the gate and bridge. Here is ſtill a governour and a garriſon. Here is a diſuſed chapel, rebuilt 1738, and burial ground: the revenues of this chapel ariſe from a farm in the iſland, whoſe tythes are £.12. *per annum* [v]. The caſtle itſelf makes the pariſh of St. Nicholas. The pariſh church was reduced to the nave by Sir Francis Walſingham. Here was a convent of Black monks, cell to Lyra, afterwards to Montgrace in Yorkſhire, and to Sheen in Surry [x].

Swainſton. *Swainſton*, in *Calbourn*, is the ſeat of Sir John Barrington, bart. of an antient family at Hatfield Broadoak in Eſſex. The antient chapel is the ſteward's houſe [y]. In Calbourne church is a braſs figure of a man in armour. Fitz Williams Barrington, eſq. has a ſeat at Fox hill [z].

Burton. At *Burton*, near Weſt Cowes, was a priory of Auſtin canons as early as Edward I. But in the year 1275, this houſe was made a college, or *oratory*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a ſociety of chaplains, or prieſts, under the government of an arch-prieſt. Mr. Warton has a copy of the ſtatutes of this latter foundation, dated 1275; which are long and curious. They gave their lands to St. Mary's college, Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry VI. [a]

Newtown. *Newtown*, antiently *Franchville*, is a mean market, corporation, and borough town, with a good haven [b].

Shalfleet. *Shalfleet* church is very antient and of ſingular conſtruction: the ſouth aile ſeparated from the nave by four arches ſupported by cluſtered columns

Thorley. of porphyry [c]. *Thorley* church has no tower, but the bells are placed over the porch [d].

Yarmouth. *Yarmouth*, a well built and populous market, corporation, and borough town, with two good inns, is beautifully ſituated on the river *Yar*, almoſt oppoſite to Lymington, with which it has a conſtant daily communication by packet boats. The caſtle, built in the reign of Henry VIII. has a platform with eight guns and a garriſon. On Norton common, on the north-weſt ſhore of the iſland, oppoſite Hurſt caſtle, are remains of Worſley's tower, built by Henry VIII. and ſtill kept up; and of Cary's Sconce, built by Sir George Cary when governor, in the room of Worſley's tower, about a mile weſt of Yarmouth [e].

Freſhwater. *Freſhwater* village gave birth, 1635, to Robert Hooke the mathematical mechanic, Greſham profeſſor of geometry, author of "Micrographia," and other philoſophical tracts, publiſhed with his life in his "Poſthumous Works, 1705, fol. by Mr. Waller." He died 1702 [f]. The tower of the church has a lofty arch with a window that lights the weſt end [g]. In a cliff at the entrance of Freſhwater gate is a cave 34 feet wide, 21 high, and 120 deep [h], and the arch of another [i].

Meadend. At *Meadend*, near *Brook*, are found foſſil trees, and nuts [k].

Mottiſdon. At *Motteſton* was born Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI. [l]

Shorwell. In *Shorwell* is *North Court* houſe, the ſeat of the Leigh family, begun in the reign of James I. by Sir James Leigh, knt. and finiſhed by his ſon Barnaby, much repaired and improved by Barnaby Eveleigh Leigh, eſq. and ſince by Richard Bull, eſq. preſent poſſeſſor. It is one of the beſt houſes in the iſland, the gardens well laid out, commanding an extenſive view of the ſea. In the church are monuments of the Leighs [m].

St. Catharine's hill and tower. On *St. Catharine's* hill, above *Chale* bay, 750 feet above high water mark, at the back of the iſland, is St. Catharine's tower, an octagon building, ſquare within, thirty-five feet and a half high, the ſides four feet wide, which ſerved the purpoſe of chapel tower and beacon, and here had been an hermitage before 1312, and a chantry 1323 [n].

Appledrecomb. At *Appledrecomb*, in *Godſhill* pariſh, was a cell of Benedictine monks, founded by Iſabella de Fortibus about the end of Henry III.'s reign, ſubjected to Monteſburgh abbey in Normandy, and diſſolved among the alien priories by Henry V. [o] It is now the ſuperb ſeat of Sir Richard Worſley, bart. ſituate in a pleaſant well-wooded park.

Stenbury. In digging down the bank to fill up the moat round *Stenbury* manor houſe, near Appledercombe, belonging to the Worſleys, were found, 1747, ten urns, of various compoſition and ſizes, containing bones and pieces of charcoal [p].

Godſhill. *Godſhill* is mentioned in Domeſday. The church, ſituate on a hill, has ſeveral monuments of the Worſleys, an antient Lancaſhire family, who ſettled here in the reign of Henry VIII. [q]

Niton. The church of *Niton* was given by Charles I. with others in Hampſhire to Queen's college, Oxford, in exchange for the college plate [r]. It is one of the oldeſt churches in the iſland, and has a very antient font [s]. In the regiſter is recorded the landing of Charles II. 1675 at Southampton after a dangerous ſtorm [t]. Near it are ruins of *Wolverton* chapel, built by Ralph de Wolverton, 1370 [u].

Wolverton

Shanklin. *Shanklin* is a chapelry to Brading. In the church is a carved oak cheſt inſcribed *dompnus Thomas Silkſted, Anno Domini* 1512, ℣ S, and the arms of the ſee, being the gift of this prior of Wincheſter, who has a chapel in his cathedral [x]. The ſituation of the *Chine*, as it is called, at a ſmall diſtance from the village, is exceedingly romantic; a prodigious fiſſure in the rock on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland, running a conſiderable way into the land, overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, and forming a beautiful and pictureſque ſcene. The path down to the ſea is very ſteep, and half way down is a fiſherman's cottage, in a beautiful but ſecluded ſpot.

[u] Mr. Groſe's account annexed to his views of this caſtle. Tomkins, II. p. 19—32.
[v] Tomkins, Ib. 7—9.
[x] Gibſon. Tanner, p. 159. In the eaſt part of the church is the monument of a prior. Tomkins, Ib. p. 43.
[y] Tomkins, Ib. p. 52.
[z] Ib. p. 55.
[a] Tanner, p. 169. Worſley, p. 177.
[b] Tomkins, II. p. 56—59.
[c] Ib. p. 60.
[d] Ib. p. 61.
[e] Ib. 67.
[f] Biogr. Brit. in his article.
[g] Tomkins, Ib. p. 67, 68.
[h] Ib. 69, 70.
[i] Ib. 71.
[k] Ib. 74.
[l] Ib. 75.
[m] Ib. 77, 78.
[n] Tanner, p. 170. Worſley, p. 246. Gent. Mag. XXVII. p. 176. Tomkins, II. p. 112.
[o] Tanner, p 168. Worſley, p. 218.
[p] Worſley, p. 181. 220. Tomkins, II. p. 13.
[q] Worſley, p. 212. Tomkins, II. p. 131.
[r] Worſley, p. 211.
[s] Tomkins, II. p. 113.
[t] Ib. p. 116.
[u] Ib.
[x] Ib. II. p. 128.

At

Quarrer. At *Quarrer*, or *Arreton*, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, founded 1132 a houſe of Ciſtertians, value £. 134. *per annum*[y].

Arreton. We have engraved in Pl. XIV. f. 7. two braſs weapons found 1735–6, with ſeveral others of different ſhapes near a marle pit about the middle of the iſland in Arreton down in *Arreton* pariſh, and Haſeley manor belonging to Richard Fleming, eſq. They lay in regular order, the axes on the ſpear heads, about a foot deep on the brow of a hill about 200 yards from the front of an intrenchment ſuppoſed Roman; and at ſome diſtance on the ſame hill are two large barrows, which may be preſumed to contain the remains of the owners of theſe arms, which may be Gauliſh, and have belonged to the Roman auxiliaries[z]. Mr. Cay, comparing theſe with ſuch inſtruments on Roman altars in the North, found them agree, and thence inferred they were Roman.

In 1759 were found juſt under ground at Newport two Roman coins, one inſcribed TIBERIVS CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI FIL. AVGVSTVS. Rev. PONTIFEX MAXIMVS. The other had on one ſide a galley with a croſs at the ſtern, and on the reverſe a cippus ſurmounted by a globe and croſs; a coin of the Lower Empire.

[y] Tanner, p. 161.

[z] Letter from Bery Cook, eſq. to Mr. Collinſon of Newport.

## Rare Plants found in Hampſhire.

Agaricus *fimetarius*. Egg Agaric; between *Rood-lane* and *Somerſet-bridge*, *Portſmouth*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in a bog near *Lindhurſt*, in the *New Foreſt*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail Graſs; in the moiſt paſtures of this county, near the ſalt-works, and an antient houſe called *Drayton*, about two miles from *Portſmouth*, over againſt the *Iſle of Wight*.

Aſplenium *ſcolopendrium*. Hart's Tongue; a variety with divided leaves, in a lane near *Swaneling*.

Aſperula *cynanchica*. Squinancy Wort; in chalky places.

Aſplenium *adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden Hair; in hedges about *Lymington*.

——— *ſcolopendrium*. Hart's Tongue; in hedges in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Atriplex *littoralis* β. A variety of Graſs-leaved Orach; at *Portſmouth*, and on the ſhore near *Netley* abbey.

Atropa *belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; in *Up Park*.

Bromus *erectus* β *arvenſis*. Corn Brome Graſs; at *Southampton*, amongſt corn.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolley-headed Thiſtle; by the road-ſide near *Overton*.

——— *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle; on a boggy ſoil near *Setley* in the *New Foreſt*.

Caucalis *latifolia*. Purple-flowered Great Baſtard Parſley; about *Crux Eaſton*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centory; by the road-ſide between *St. Lawrence* and *Shanklin*, in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Rag-wort; near *Baſing-ſtoke* and *Andover*.

Conferva *pellucida*. Tranſparent Conferva; ——— *multifida*. Tufted Conferva; } on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in the woods near *Bramdean* and *Popham lane*.

Daphne *mezerium*. Spurge Olive; in the woods near *Andover*, plentifully.

Droſera *Anglica*. Great Sun-dew; on boggy ground.

——— *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sun-dew; ——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sun-dew; } on bogs in the *New Foreſt*.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea Heath; near *Portſmouth*.

Fucus *abrotanifolius*. Jointed Fucus; ——— *albidus*. White Fucus; ——— *bifidus*. Bifid Fucus; ——— *caniliculatus*. Furrowed Fucus; ——— *confervoides*. Rough Fucus; } on the Coaſt.

Fucus *tenuiſſimus*; *(Withering)*; on the coaſt near *Chriſt Church*. ——— *criſpatus*. Branched Laver; ——— *fibroſus*. Fennel-leaved Fucus; ——— *multifidus*. Multifid Fucus; ——— *ovalis*. Ovate Fucus; } on the Coaſt.

Galium *ſpurium*. Gooſe Graſs with ſmoother Seeds; at *Liphook*.

Gentiana *amarella*. Autumnal Gentian; on a hill between *Carisbrook* and *Yarmouth*.

——— *filiformis*. Marſh Centaury; in marſhes.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture Wort; near *Portſmouth*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's Tail; in a brook near *Baſingſtoke*.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's Wort; on bogs in the *New Foreſt*.

Inula *chrithmoides*. Golden Sampire; in a marſh near *Hurſt* Caſtle.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladwin; near the ſhore between *St. Lawrence* and *Steephill*, in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; at *Hurſt* Caſtle.

Lichen *plicatus*. Common Hairy Liverwort; in *Woodcot* Wood.

——— *uncialis*. Perforated Lichen; on the heath between *Liphook* and *Petersfield*.

Lycoperdon *tuber*. Solid Puff-balls, or Truffles; on the Downs.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernell of the woods; in the foreſt between *Otterborne* and *Southampton*.

Melittis *melliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm; in the *New Foreſt*.

Mentha *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Mint; by the wood-ſide near *Alton*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; at *Wincheſter*, alſo on the beach near *Ryde* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Myrica *gale*. Goule or Sweet Willow; in moiſt places in the *New Foreſt* between *Blackwater* and *Bagſhot* near the 29th mile ſtone.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in bogs near *Setley*, and on *Stoney croſs* in the *New Foreſt*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Orchis *abortiva*. Purple Birds-neſt; found in the border of a field called *Marborn* near *Habridge* in *Haliborn*, a mile from *Alton*.

——— *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; on *Stoney Croſs* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

——— *conopſea*. Red-handed Orchis; on the banks of *Cariſbrook* caſtle, and elſewhere in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Orchis *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis; by the road-ſide between *St. Lawrence* and *Shankl'n* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom-rape; in corn fields and dry paſtures.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Oſmund Royal; in a bog in the *New Foreſt* near *Setley*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers; in the incloſed chalky hilly grounds by *Maplidurham* near *Petersfield*, and on the *Downs*.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Cornwall Butter-wort; in marſhes.

Poa *loliacea*. Spiked Meadow-graſs; on a wall on the ſea ſhore at *Yarmouth* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Polypodium *thelypteris*. Marſh Fern; in a very wet bog called *White-row-moor*, where peat is dug up a mile from *Petersfield*.

Pulmonaria *officinalis*. Bugloſs Cowſlips, or Sage of Jeruſalem; in a wood by *Holbury-houſe* in the *New Foreſt*.

Reſeda *lutea*. Baſe Rocket; between *Alton* and *Cheriton*.

Sambucus *ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Dane-wort; near *Cariſbrook* caſtle in the *Iſle of Wight* and near *Houſborn*.

Schœnus *albus*. White flowered Ruſh-graſs; in marſhes.

Scirpus *holoſchoenus*. Round-headed Bulruſh.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Sedum; on a bank by the road ſide between *Southampton* and *Redbridge*, near the water.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; about *Itchen Ferry* near *Southampton*.

Symphytum *patens* (Sipthorp) in *Netley abbey*.

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toad-flax; at *Baſingſtoke*.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. A variety of Hare's-foot Trefoil; at *South-ſea caſtle*.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy-tower Muſtard; in a chalk pit near *Popham-lane*.

Ulva *capillaris*. Capillary Laver; near *Chriſt Church*.

—— *filiformis*. Filiform Laver; near *Chriſt Church*.

—— *purpuraſcens*. Purpliſh Laver; near *Chriſt Church*.

—— *rubra*. Red Laver; near *Chriſt Church*.

Vaccinium *myrtillus*. Bil-berry; on *Stoney-croſs*, near *Rufus's ſtone* in the *New Foreſt*.

Viola *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; on bogs on the heath near *Blackwater*.

Zanthium *ſtrumarium*. Leſſer Burdock; three miles from *Portſmouth* in the road to *London*.

OXFORD
Wolvercot
Whitehan
Port Head
Wood End
Botley
Hinkey
Cumnor
Eaton
Gunnor Hurst
South Hinkey
Great Bradley
Lit. Bradley
Bows Hill
Wootton
Kennington
Appleton
Dry Sandford
Summingwell
Radley
ABINGDON
Shippon
Sheepstead
Kingston
Bagpuze
Frilford
Marcham
Culham
Drayton
Sutton Courtney
Appleton
Milton
Steventon
Didcot
Harwell
East Hendred
Ardington
East Charlow
West Charlow
Childrey
Kingston Lisle
Sparsholt
Woolston
Uffington
Farnham
Balking
Denchworth
Garford
Charney Basset
Hartford
Shellingford
Farringdon
Littleworth
Pusey
Cherbury Camp
Hinton Waldridge
Buckland
Longworth
Fyfield
Tubney
Oakley
Radcot
Isis River
Thames River
LEECHLADE
Eaton
Bascot Wick
Bufcot
Mud House
Eaton Wood
Englesham
Badburrow Hill
Colehill
Great Coxwell
Little Coxwell
HIGHWORTH
East Thorpe
Whites Croft
Lit. Newbury
Longcot
Watchfield
Becket House
Shrivenham
Hackron Bridge
Bourton
Stainswick
Compton
White Horse Castle
Kingston
Ashbury
Edston Rough
Thorn Farm
Idstone Park
Hardwell Farm
Westcot
Obelisk
Vale of White Horse
WANTAGE
Letcomb Regis
West Locking
Ginge
East Locking
Chilton
Upton
Blewbury
Cuckamsley Hills
The Ridge Way
Hackpen Hill
Letcomb Basset
Letcomb Castle
Red House
Letcomb Downs
Combe Farm
Farnborough
West Ilsley
EAST ILSLEY
Odcot Farm
Old Ickleton Way
Seven Barrows
Lambourn Downs
Upper Lambourn
Great Fawley
Little Fawley
Woolley
Catmore
Lambourn
Bockington
Eastbury
East Garston
Maiden Court
Great Shefford
Little Shefford
Woodlands
Lambourn River
Kings Heath
Inholmes Beacons
Lower Pangley
County Cross
Haywood Farm
New Town
Chilton Lodge
Liverton
Chilton
Bath & Bristol Road
High Dorsford
HUNGERFORD
Avington
Hall Place
Way House
Hungerford Park
Kintbury
Cold Harbour
Englewood
Pibbles Hill
Hemstead
Titcom
Walington Folly
Marshal
Enborn
Hemstead Park
Isle Mill
Pudnor Farm
Chamber House
Greenham Heath
Newbury Wash
Kennet River
Newtown
Knights Bridge
Brick kilns
Basshot
Inkpen Common
Inkpin
West Wood
Hay Gr.
Watch House
Shallborne
Ham
Newton
Buttermeer
Oxenwood
Beasons Farm
Salisbury Road
from Marlborough
to Chichester 37½ Miles
Henley Farm
Chaddleworth
Brightwalton
Waltham
Stanmore
Beeden
Peatmore
Beedon
Hill Green
Common
Langley
Oak House
Bottompstead Green
Chivelly
Welford
Wickham Chapel
Boxford
Winterborn
Westbrook
The Sole
Copyhold
Grange
Wickham Heath
The Grove
Hoe Benham
Donington Castle
Donington Speen
Shaw
Hamwick
Ashmore Green
Cold Ash
Thatcham
NEWBURY
Benham Park
Spinham Land
Sandleford House & Thorn
Greenham Heath
Crookham
Auborn
Knights Bridge
Nortown
Kennet River
Red Hill
The Street
Watch House
Inkpen
Woodlands
Lambourn River
Kings Heath
Inholmes Beacons
Lower Pangley
Haywood Farm
New Town
Chilton Lodge
Liverton
Bath & Bristol Road
High Dorsford

# A MAP of Berkshire from the best AUTHORITIES.

*Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 25th March 1803*

Engraved by J. Cary.

*REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Farringdon | 11 Morton |
| 2 Shrivenham | 12 Theal |
| 3 Lamborn | 13 Reading |
| 4 Kintbury | 14 Charlton |
| 5 Ganfield | 15 Sunning |
| 6 Oke | 16 Wargrave |
| 7 Horner | 17 Cookham |
| 8 Wanting | 18 Bernersh |
| 9 Compton | 19 Bray |
| 10 Faircrofs | 20 Ripplesmore |

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1° Longitude West 55 from London

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

# ATTREBATII.

THE *Belgæ* had for neighbours both in Gaul and Britain the ATTREBATII, which name being now diſuſed, the place of their reſidence is commonly called *Berkſhire*. For it is agreed that, as Cæſar ſays the nations from Belgic Gaul poſſeſſed themſelves of our ſea coaſt, and retained their own country names, theſe our *Attrebatii* were a colony of the *Attrebates* of Gaul, who occupied, according to Ptolemy, the maritime parts of Gaul on the Seine, which in ſome ſort lies oppoſite to our Attrebatii. It was not, therefore, without grounds that Cæſar writes that Comius the Attrebatian had great influence in theſe parts, as well as among his own countrymen, and that after his defeat by Cæſar he fled hither, having, as Frontinus[a] relates, ordered his ſails to be unfurled while his ſhips were aground, and diſappointed Cæſar's purſuit, who, ſeeing at a diſtance the ſails ſpreading, concluded he had borne away before the wind, and declined the purſuit. Whence theſe Attrebatii derive their name is diſputed; for I very much miſtruſt the etymology of thoſe who deduce it from *Attrech*, which, in the antient Gauliſh language, ſignifies the *Land of Bread*. It is enough for me to have ſhewn how they came hither. Let others find out the origin of their name.

[a] Stratag. II. c. 13.

# BARKSHIRE.

THE county which we call *Barkſhire* was antiently named by the Latin writers *Bercheria*, by the Saxons Beꝛꝛoc-ꝛcyꝛe, which name Aſſer Menevenſis derives from *Berroc*, a certain wood where grew plenty of box; others from an oak diſbarked (which the word *Beroke* means), at which, in critical times, the inhabitants uſed to meet to conſult about their affairs. The north ſide of this county is watered by the winding but pleaſant and gentle ſtream of the *Iſis* (afterwards called *Tamiſis*), which divides it from Oxfordſhire, and afterwards from Bucks. The ſouth ſide towards Hampſhire is watered by the river Kennet till it falls into the Thames. On the weſt ſide, where it adjoins to Wilts, and is broadeſt, as alſo in the middle, it is laviſh of its wealth and produce; yielding plenty of corn, eſpecially in the valley called *the Vale of White Horſe*, from a figure of a white horſe ſuppoſed to be cut on a whitiſh hill. The eaſt part bordering on Surrey is abſolutely barren, or being of a poorer ſoil is covered far and wide with foreſts and woods.

*Berroc.*

*Vale of White Horſe.*

On the weſtern edge not far from the Iſis on high ground ſtands *Farendon*, now remarkable for its market, formerly for a caſtle built by Robert earl of Glouceſter againſt Stephen[a], who took it, however, after a bloody aſſault, and razed it ſo completely that not the leaſt traces of it now appear. The ſite of it, as I find in the Chronicle of Waverley abbey[b], king John in 1202 "by divine admonition granted with all its appurtenances to "build an abbey of the Ciſtercian order."

*Farendon.*

Hence the Iſis, taking a great wind to the north, paſſes by ſeveral inconſiderable villages, till returning and meandering with a divided ſtream, it reaches *Abendon*, a beautiful and populous town, called by the Saxons firſt Sheoueꝛham[c], afterwards *Abbandune*, doubtleſs from the abbey rather than from one *Abben*, an unknown Iriſh hermit, as ſome write. "It was," as the old book of Abbendon deſcribes it, "a place moſt charmingly ſituated on the level "ſummit of a hill, a little beyond the village now "called Suniggwelle, between two very pleaſant "ſtreams, which incloſing the place as it were in "their boſom, make it moſt delightfull to behold, "and moſt convenient for its inhabitants. Sheove-"ſham, as it was formerly called, is a famous city, "charmingly ſituated, wealthy, ſurrounded with "rich fields, verdant meads, extenſive plains, and "milky herds. Here was the royal reſidence, and "hither the people reſorted to aſſiſt at the debates "on the great and weighty concerns of the realm." As ſoon as Ciſſa, king of the Weſt Saxons, founded the monaſtery or abbey here, it gradually dropt its older name, and began to aſſume that of *Abbandun* and *Abbington*, q. d. the town of the abbey. But this abbey had not flouriſhed long before it was ſuddenly deſtroyed by the Danes. It recovered itſelf, however, preſently by the liberality of king Edgar, and afterwards by the aſſiſtance of its Norman abbots attained gradually to that degree of ſplendor as to have ſcarce an equal in Britain for wealth or extent, as its ruins now teſtify. The

*Abendon.*

[a] W. Neubrig. I. 13.
[b] P. 167. ed. Gale.
[c] Hiſt. Ab. *Seovechesham*, or *Seuſham*, not *Seukeſham*, as Leland.

town,

town, though long ſupported by the abbey, yet ever ſince the year 1416, when Henry V. built a bridge over the Iſis (as appears by ſome lines * in a window of St. Helen's church there) and turned the road hither by a ſhorter way, became ſo much reſorted to, that it is ranked among the principal towns of the county, has a mayor, drives a great trade in malt, which the Greeks called [Βυνη] *Byne*, and has in the middle of the market place a croſs of uncommon elegance ſaid to have been built in the reign of Henry VI. by the Brotherhood of Holy Croſs inſtituted by that prince.

As Ciſſa founded this monaſtery, ſo I find in an antient MS.[d], "that Cilla, ſiſter[e] of king Ceadwalla, *Helneſtow.* "built an houſe for nuns at *Helneſtow* near the Thames, "where ſhe herſelf preſided, and which was after- *Witham.* "wards removed to *Witham*. In the heat of the war "between Offa and Kinulph, upon a caſtle being "built there, the nuns retired. For on the defeat of "Kinulph, Offa made himſelf maſter of all his "dominions from the town of Walingford ſouth "from Ichenelde ſtreet to Eſſebury †, and north to "the Thames."

*Lee.* Near this town to the north-weſt lies *Lee*, which came by a daughter of the knightly family that took from it the name of *De Lee* to the family of *Beſiles*, *Beſiles Lee.* whence it came to be called *Beſiles Lee*, and from them by marriage to Richard *Fetiplace*, whoſe anceſtor Thomas conveyed honour to his poſterity by his marriage with Beatrix natural daughter of John I. king of Portugal, from whom they are deſcended. *Ock* river. But to go back—Near Abendon the little river *Ock*, which waſhes the ſouth ſide of the town, and had formerly a bridge over it built by ſir John de *St. Helen* knight of the garter, falls gently into the Iſis. It riſes in the vale of White Horſe ſcarce a mile or *Kingſton Liſle.* two from *Kingſton Liſle*, formerly the eſtate of Warin *de Inſula* or *de l'Iſle*, a famous baron. From him John *Talbot* younger ſon of John the brave earl of Shrewſbury deſcending by the mother's ſide, was created firſt baron *L'Iſle* or *de Inſula* "as *Warin de* "*Inſula* was before," (on account of his holding this eſtate to which the dignity was in a manner Viſcount *Liſle.* annexed) and afterwards viſcount L'Iſle. By the favour of ſucceeding kings his poſterity in almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſſion have enjoyed the title. For to give a ſhort view of them; on the death of *Thomas Talbot*, ſon of John before-mentioned, without children, from a wound he received in the mouth with an arrow as he was defending his eſtates againſt lord Berkeley, *Edward Grey*, who had married his ſiſter, had the title beſtowed on him by Richard III. He had a ſon named *John*, whoſe daughter being betrothed by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon conveyed the title to him. Henry VIII. afterwards gave it to *Arthur Plantagenet*, natural ſon of Edward IV. who married Elizabeth, ſiſter of John Grey, viſcount L'Iſle and widow of Edmund *Dudley*. He dying without iſſue male, the ſame king gave it to *John Dudley*, ſon of Edmund Dudley by the ſaid Elizabeth Grey. He being attainted, queen Elizabeth reſtored in blood his ſon *Ambroſe* before ſhe created him earl of Warwick, creating him the ſame day baron L'iſle. His ſiſter's ſon *Robert Sidney*, illuſtrious for his noble deſcent and diſtinguiſhed by his own virtues, was by king James created baron *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt*, and appointed chamberlain to his beloved conſort Anne; he having before in 1605 conferred on him the additional title and ſtyle of viſcount *L'iſle*.

The Ocke beforementioned runs between *Puſey*, *Puſey.* which the family of that name ſtill hold by a horn given to their anceſtors by king Canute the Dane; and by both the *Denchworths*, where two noble an- *Denchworth* tient families have long flouriſhed, that of *Hide* at *South*, and that of *Fetiplace* at *North Denchworth*, which ſeem deſcended from the ſame common anceſtor, both uſing the ſame arms. The Ock afterwards receives a ſmall nameleſs river riſing in the ſame vale at *Wantage*. This place, called by the *Wantage.* Saxons Wanatinȝ, was antiently a royal vill, and gave birth to the illuſtrious king Alfred, who, at his death, left it to Alfrith. Long after it became a market town by the means of Fulco *Fitz Warin* the great warrior, to whom Roger *Bigod*, earl marſhal of England, gave it for his valour. The Bourchiers earls of Bath, deſcendents of the *Fitz Warins*, are now lords of it, and ſeveral of the family are buried here.

The Iſis, leaving Abendon, receives the Tame (of which elſewhere) from Oxfordſhire, and under the compound name of *Tamiſis*, firſt viſits *Sinodun*, *Sinodun.* a high hill, defended by a ſtout ditch, where certainly was an antient Roman camp: the plough in breaking up the ground within frequently diſcovers Roman coins in proof of its antiquity. At the bottom of this hill at *Bretwell*, if not on the hill itſelf, *Bretwell.* was a caſtle taken by Henry II. a little before his *[Brightwe* peace with Stephen. Hence the Thames makes for the chief town of the antient Attrebatii, called by Antoninus GALLEVA ATTREBATUM, by Ptolemy GALEVA, but erroneouſly by both, from the negligence of tranſcribers for GALLENA, inſtead of *GALLEN* which we have from the ſame negligence in ſome Greek MSS. Ναλινα by tranſpoſition of letters. I ſuppoſe it to have been antiently called *Gallena*, from the Britiſh *Guall hen*, q. d. the *old fortification*, which name it retains with the additional termination *Forde*, from the ford acroſs the river being called by the Saxons Ƚuallenȝaford and Ƒallenȝaford, and now by contraction *Wallingford*. It was accounted a *Wallingf* borough in the Confeſſor's time, and "had, ac- "cording to Domeſday book[f]," 276 *hagæ* or houſes, yielding £. 11. tax [*de gablo*], and the inhabitants did ſervice to the king, with horſes or by water[g]. Eight of the *hagæ* were deſtroyed for the caſtle. It was formerly ſurrounded with walls, which, as appears by the track of them, were a mile in com-

* *Henricus quintus quarto fundaverat anno*
*Rex pontem Burford ſuper undas atque Culhamford.*

Theſe may be the lines mentioned by Hearne, Leland, Itin. VII. p. 79, 3d Ed. only quoted *memoriter*.

† Now Aſhbury near White Horſe hill.

[d] Biſhop Tanner, p. 12. The Hiſtory of Abingdon in the Monaſticon makes her ſiſter to Heane and niece to Ciſſa.

[e] See Chron. Abbend. in Mon. Ang. I. 97, 99, but Camden did not copy this.

[f] P. 56.

[g] The record adds, "as far as Blidbery, Redding, Sutton, Beſington, and to thoſe who did this the *prepoſitus* or ſheriff paid "wages, not at the king's expence, but his own."

paſs

paſs. The caſtle ſtands on the river ſide, ſpacious, and formerly ſo ſtrong as to encourage the defenders by its impregnable appearance. Accordingly we find that in the univerſal confuſion that then reigned in the kingdom Stephen beſieged it in vain. Its ſize and magnificence uſed to ſtrike me with aſtoniſhment when I came hither a lad from Oxford, it being a retreat for the ſtudents of Chriſt Church. It is environed with a double wall and double ditch, and in the middle on a high artificial hill ſtands the citadel, in the aſcent to which by ſteps I have ſeen a well of immenſe depth. The inhabitants believe it was built by the Danes: I rather think it was begun by the Romans, afterwards deſtroyed by the Saxons and Danes, when Suene ravaged the country hereabouts; and that it afterwards revived under William I. is clear from Domeſday book, which mentions eight *hagæ* or houſes demoliſhed to make way for the caſtle, as was before obſerved. William Gemeticenſis, indeed, ſays nothing of this caſtle, when he writes that William the Norman, after defeating Harold, marched immediately to this *city*, as he calls it, and fording the Thames, encamped here before he proceeded to London, at which time Wallingford owned for its lord Wigod an Engliſhman, who had an only daughter married to Robert *D'oyley*, by whom he had Matilda, his ſole heir, who was firſt married to Milo Criſpin, and on his death given by Henry I. to Brient *Fitz Count*. This nobleman trained to the field, and following the intereſts of the Empreſs Matilda, bravely defended this caſtle againſt Stephen, who had raiſed a fort oppoſite to it at *Craumeſh*, till the peace ſo much deſired by the whole kingdom was concluded here, and that deſtructive diſpute for the crown between Stephen and Henry II. was terminated. Brient and his wife found themſelves ſo inſpired with the love of God, that, renouncing all frail and ſublunary purſuits, they devoted themſelves to Chriſt, and this *honour* of Wallingford fell to the crown. This appears from an old inquiſition in the Exchequer to this effect; "The Conſtable of Wallingford to his "well-beloved lords the Juſtices of our Lord the "king and the barons of the Exchequer, greeting. "Know ye, that I have made diligent enquiry by "the knights of my balliwic, purſuant to the king's "precept tranſmitted to me by the ſheriff, and this "is the reſult of the inquiſition: Wigod de Wal-"lingford held the honour of Wallingford in the "time of king Harold, and afterwards, in the time "of William I. and had by his wife a daughter "whom he gave in marriage to Robert D'Oyly. "The ſaid Robert had by her a daughter named "Matilda, who was his heir. Milo Criſpin mar-"ried her, and had with her the aforeſaid honour "of Wallingford. On Milo's death our lord king "Henry I. gave the aforeſaid Matilda to Brientius "Fitz Count, &c. *" Afterwards, however, it belonged, in the reign of Henry III. to the earls of Cheſter, and then to Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, who repaired it, and to his ſon Edmund, who founded a collegiate chapel in the inner court; but he dying without iſſue, it reverted to the crown, and was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, from which time it has fallen to decay. About the time of the dreadful plague which followed the conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Capricorn, and raged all over Europe, A. D. 1348, ſo many perſons died here, that from being a populous town, and having 12 churches, it has now but one or two. The inhabitants, indeed, refer this deſertion to the bridges built at Abingdon and Dorcheſter, over which the road was turned.

Lords of *Wallingford*.

Dreadful Plague.

From hence the Thames flows gently ſouth among pleaſant grounds on both ſides through *Moulesford*, which Henry I. gave to Giraldus Fitz Walter, from whom is deſcended the noble family of Carew, who derive much honour from their marriage with the noble family of Mohun, Dinham, and others, both in Ireland and England. Not far off is *Aldworth*, where are tombs and figures lying on them larger than life, which the ignorant vulgar ſtare at as giants, whereas they repreſent ſome of the knightly family of *De la Beche*, who had a caſtle here, and whoſe male line is ſuppoſed to have ended in the reign of Edward III. The Thames at length meets the *Kennet*, which watering, as was before obſerved, the ſouthern edge of the county, on its firſt approach, after leaving Wilts, paſſes below *Hungerford*, antiently *Ingleford Charman ſtreet*, a ſmall town in a marſhy ſituation, yet giving name and title to the illuſtrious family of the barons *Hungerford*, firſt raiſed by *Walter* Hungerford, who being ſteward of the houſehold to Henry V. had by that prince for his valor conferred on him the caſtle and barony of *Homet* in Normandy, "to hold to him and his heirs "male by the homage and ſervice of furniſhing to "the king and his heirs at the caſtle of Rouen one "lance with a fox's bruſh hanging to it †:" which jocular tenure I thought not undeſerving a place among more ſerious matters. The ſame perſon, in the reign of Henry VI. being made high treaſurer of England and baron *Hungerford*, encreaſed his eſtate by his ſingular prudence and his marriage with Catharine *Peverell*, a deſcendant of the *Moels* and *Courtenays*. His ſon Robert [h], who married the daughter and heireſs of lord *Botereaux*, and died 1459, made a conſiderable addition to it; and his ſon Robert, who married Eleanor daughter and heireſs of William *Molines* (whence he was diſtinguiſhed among our nobility by the title of lord *Molines*) made another great addition to it, and loſt his head at Newcaſtle in the civil wars of York and Lancaſter [i]. His ſon *Thomas*, ſlain [k] at Saliſbury in his father's life time, left an only daughter *Mary*, whom *Edward* lord *Haſtings* married, and ſo became poſſeſſed of the fine eſtate. *Walter*, brother [l] to Thomas, had *Edward* Hungerford, father of that

*Moulesford*.

*Carew* family.

*Aldworth*.

*Kennet* river.

*Hungerford*.

Lords *Hungerford*.

* Teſta de Nevil in the Exchequer concerning the honor of Wallingford.

† 1 Pars dupl. Pat. Norm. 6 Hen. V.

[h] This Robert and his wife Margaret founded Hungerford chapel on the north ſide of the choir at Saliſbury, now taken down, of which ſee before, p. 105.

[i] 3 Edward IV.

[k] *Tried* and *beheaded* at Saliſbury 8 Edward IV. Dugdale, Bar. II. p. 211. ex MSo penes com. Huntingd.

[l] By his father's ſecond wife. Ib. p. 212.

Walter whom Henry VIII. created baron *Hungerford of Heyteſbury*, and afterwards condemned for an heinous[m] crime. Queen Mary, however, reſtored his children to all but the barony. Not far from

*Widehay.* hence to the ſouth is *Widehay*[n], long the reſidence

Barons *St. Amand.* of the barons of *St. Amand*[o], whoſe eſtate paſſed by marriage to *Gerard Braybrook*, whoſe ſon *Gerard's* eldeſt daughter *Elizabeth* conveyed it by marriage to *William Beauchamp*, who had ſummons to par-

*Beauchamp de St. Amand.* liament by the ſtyle of *William Beauchamp de St. Amand*, and bore a conſiderable rank among the barons, as does his ſon *Richard*, who has no lawful iſſue.

*Hemſted Marſhall.* Thence the Kennet runs between *Hempſted Marſhall*, formerly held by the Rod of the Marſhal, and belonging to the Marſhals of England, where Thomas *Parry*, treaſurer of the houſehold to queen

*Benham Valence.* Elizabeth, built a fine houſe; and *Benham Valence*, ſo called from its having belonged to William de

SPINÆ. *Valence*, earl of Pembrook. It comes next to SPINÆ, an old town mentioned by Antoninus, which ſtill

*Spene.* retains its name, and is called *Spene*; but inſtead of a town is reduced to a very ſmall village ſcarce

*Newbury.* a mile from *Newbury*, a famous town, which has ariſen out of its ruins. Newbury ſignifies in Engliſh *the New Town*, with reſpect to that older place *Spinæ* now ruined, whoſe name remains in a part

*Spinham lands.* of Newbury ſtill called *Spinham lands*. This, if nothing elſe, proves that Newbury roſe out of *Spinæ*, that the inhabitants of the former acknowledge the little village of Spene for their mother town, though Newbury is far more conſiderable than Spene for buildings and populouſneſs[p], for its wealthy woollen manufacture, and its convenient ſituation in a plain, through which the river Kennet ſpreads itſelf. This town, at the Norman Conqueſt, fell to the lot of Ernulph de *Heſdin* * earl of Perche, whoſe great grandſon Thomas earl of Perche being killed at the ſiege of Lincoln, the biſhop of Chalons his heir ſold it to William Marſhal earl of Pembrook, who alſo held the neighbouring *maner of Hempſted* before-mentioned, as did his ſucceſſors marſhals of England, till Roger *Bigod* by his obſtinacy loſt both the honor and eſtates of the earl marſhal, though he afterwards recovered them for life by ſtrong interceſſion.

Hence the Kennet proceeds, and receives the

*Lambourn.* little rivulet *Lambourn*, which gives name to a little market town at its riſe that antiently belonged by king Alfred's will to his kinſman Alfrith, afterwards to the *Fitz Warins*, who obtained for it a market of Henry III. It now belongs to the knightly family of Eſſex, deſcended from William *de Eſſex* deputy treaſurer of England in the reign of Edward IV.[q] and from thoſe who bore the ſame ſurname and formerly made a conſiderable figure in the

*Denington caſtle.* county of Eſſex. Thence it paſſes under *Dennington*, called by others *Dunnington*, a ſmall but elegant caſtle on the top of a woody hill, commanding a pleaſant proſpect, and lighted by windows on every ſide. It is ſaid to have been built by Richard de *Abberbury*, knight, who founded below it a Maiſon Dieu for certain poor. It was afterwards the reſidence of Chaucer, then of the *De la Poles*, and, in the laſt age, of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk.

The Kennet having now made a long courſe by *Aldermarſton*, which Henry I. gave to Robert *Achard*, *Aldermarſton.* from whoſe poſterity it came by marriage by the *De la Mares* to the knightly family of the *Foſters*, falls at length into the Thames, after having encompaſſed with its divided ſtreams the greateſt part of *Reading*. This little city or town, called by *Reading.* the Saxons Rheadyge from *Rhea* a river, or the Britiſh word *Redin*, fern, which grows here in plenty, may vie at preſent with the other towns of the county for the beauty of the ſtreets and buildings, its wealth and woollen manufacture, though it has loſt its greateſt ornaments, a beautiful church and a very antient caſtle. Aſſer ſays the Danes were maſters of this when they threw up a fortification between the Kennet and Thames, and retreated to it after king[r] Ethelwulf had defeated them at *Ingle-* *Inglefield.* *field*, a little neighbouring village which gave name to a noble and antient family. But Henry II. deſtroyed it ſo completely for ſheltering Stephen's ſoldiers that nothing now remains of it but its name in the adjoining ſtreet. A ſmall nunnery founded in its neighbourhood by queen Elfritha to atone for her crimes was pulled down by Henry II. who built a moſt magnificent abbey for monks, endowing it with ample revenues. This prince, in the words of his charter, "becauſe three abbies had been de-
"ſtroyed in England for their ſins, Reading,
"Chelſea, and Leominſter, which had long been
"in lay hands, by the advice of the clergy built a
"new monaſtery at Reading, and gave to it Read-
"ing, Chelſea, and Leominſter." Here was buried the founder himſelf, Henry, with his daughter Matilda, according to the hiſtory of the houſe, though ſome will have her to be buried at Bec[s] in Normandy. She, like Lampido the Lacedemonian lady mentioned by Pliny[t], was daughter, wife, and mother of a king; daughter to this Henry I. king of England, wife to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and mother of Henry II. king of England. On this circumſtance take the verſes inſcribed on her tomb, in my opinion conceived in no unpoetical ſtrain.

*Magna ortu, majorque viro, ſed maxima partu,*
*Hic jacet Henrici filia, ſponſa, parens.*

Noble by birth, by marriage greater ſhe,
But moſt ennobled by her only child,
Daughter, wife, mother unto Henries three,
Here to relentleſs Death is forc'd to yield.

She derived indeed moſt eminence as well as moſt happineſs from her ſon Henry II. he being, according to Johannes Sariſburienſis †, a contem-

* Lib. Inquiſition. † De nug. curial. VI. p. 18.

[m] *Infandum crimen.* He was charged with practiſing Sorcery about the king's life. Dugdale, Ib. 212.

[n] *Wodhay*, Aſhm. [o] Dugd. II. 19—22.

[p] *Cultu*, furniture, Holland; neatneſs, biſhop Gibſon; but certainly *populouſneſs*, from *colere* to inhabit.

[q] He died 1508. Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 252. [r] *Earl.* Sax. Chron.

[s] Others at Rouen, where he died. See the authors cited by Sandford, Genealogical Hiſtory, p. 36. See alſo the Hiſtory of Bec abbey, 1779, 12mo.

[t] Nat. Hiſt. VII. p. 40.

porary

porary writer, "the beſt king in Britain, the moſt "ſucceſsful duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and "ſuperior to all for extent of dominion and eminent "virtues. His bravery, his magnificence, his "prudence, and his moderation from his very in-"fancy, as I may ſay, envy can neither conceal "nor diſguiſe, his exploits being recent and noto-"rious, and the fame of his valour extending from "the extremity of Britain to that of Spain." And in another place he writes thus of the ſame prince: "Henry II. the greateſt king of Britain, thundered "about the Garonne, beleaguering Toulouſe in a "moſt ſucceſsful manner, ſtriking terror not only "into the natives as far as the Rhone and Alps, "but razing their fortifications, reducing the na-"tions, and, as if he had aimed at univerſal con-"queſt, he made the kings of France and Spain "tremble." I ſhall add, with the reader's leave, a paſſage or two from Giraldus Cambrenſis[u] concerning the ſame prince. "This our Weſtern "Alexander ſtretched out his arm from the Pyre-"nean mountains to the Weſtern and extremeſt "bounds of the Northern Ocean. He carried his "conqueſts as far as Nature has extended the land "in our parts of the world. If we ſeek the limits "of his career, we ſhould ſooner find the end of "the world. Countries may be wanting as objects "of his gallant ambition, but his victories can "never fail, and ſubjects of triumph will ſooner "ceaſe than his triumphs. What an acceſſion to "his titles and triumphs is the new world of Ire-"land! With what a laudable valor has he ranſacked "the depths and receſſes of the ocean!" But the following old line on his death comprehends in brief all theſe particulars and the glories of his ſon Richard I.

*Mira cano, ſol occubuit, nox nulla ſecuta eſt.*

Wondrous to tell our ſun is ſet;
Nor night his ſetting has ſucceeded yet.

For Richard was ſo far from bringing on night that he enlightened this country with his victories in Cyprus and Syria. But this by the bye. To return from perſons to places. This monaſtery in which Henry I. was buried is now turned into a palace with a fine range of ſtables adjoining, furniſhed with excellent horſes for the king's uſe. But of this place hear the poet's deſcription of the Thames as it paſſes by here:

*Hinc videt exiguum* Chawſey, *properatque videre*
Redingum *nitidum, texendis nobile pannis.*
*Hoc docet Ælfredi noſtri victricia ſigna,*
*Begſcegi cædem, calcata cadavera Dani:*
*Utque ſuperfuſo maduerunt ſanguine campi.*
*Principis hic Zephiro Cauroque parentibus orti*
*Cornipedes crebris implent hinnitibus auras,*
*Et gyros ducunt, greſſus glomerantque ſuperbos,*
*Dum cupiunt noſtri Martis ſervire lupatis.*
*Hæccine ſed pietas? heu dira piacula, primus*
*Neuſtrius Henricus ſitus hic, inglorius urnâ*
*Nunc jacet ejectus; tumulum novus advena quærit*
*Fruſtra; nam regi tenues invidit arenas*
*Auri ſacra fames, regum metuenda ſepulchris.*

Now little *Chawſey* left, it haſtes to crown
Fair *Reading*, famous manufact'ring town;
Where Alfred's vict'ries, in our annals fam'd,
With banners waving in the wind proclaim'd
The death of Begſcey and the ſlaughter'd Danes,
Whoſe richeſt blood the fields adjoining ſtains.
Here the fleet courſers, offspring of the wind,
With their loud neighings leave the field behind;
They wheel, and pacing in the lofty prance,
Proud of the royal hero's curb, advance.
Is this devotion? or has ſome curſt hand
Hurl'd from his tomb the lord of Norman land?
Great Henry's aſhes ſcatter'd from their urn
In vain the ſtranger ſeeks who comes to mourn.
Curſt love of gain, (the greateſt monarchs' dread)
Can rend the ſlighteſt covering from the dead.

Scarce half a mile from Reading in beautiful meads the Kennet unites with the Thames, which now ſpreads itſelf in a wider channel through the little village of *Sunning*, which you would be ſurprized to think, though aſſerted in hiſtory, was once the ſeat of eight biſhops, who preſided over this county and Wilts. It was afterwards removed by Herman to Sherburn, and at laſt to Saliſbury, to which this place ſtill belongs. Not far from hence is *Laurence Waltham*, where are to be ſeen foundations of an old caſtle, and Roman coins are frequently dug up. Then the Thames paſſes by *Biſtleham*, now by contraction *Biſham*, firſt the property of the knights Templars, then of the *Montacutes*, who built a little abbey here, and afterwards of Sir Edward *Hoby* an illuſtrious knight, and my worthy friend, whoſe many and great favours I often recollect with pleaſure, and can never forget.

*Sunning.*

*Laurence Waltham.*

*Biſtleham* or *Biſham.*

The Thames leaving Biſham retreats to a ſmall town called in the laſt age *Southealington*, now *Maidenhead*, from the veneration paid here to the head of I know not what Britiſh virgin, one of thoſe 11,000 who returning home with Urſula from Rome were martyred at Cologne in Germany by Attila that Scourge of God. This place is of very antient date; for about two centuries ago the paſſage over the river was higher up at *Babham's end*; but after a wooden bridge was built here it began to have ſeveral inns, and to outvie its neighbour and mother-town *Bray*, which is much older, and gives name to the whole hundred. This I formerly ſuppoſed to have been occupied by the Bibroci, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, and I have good grounds for ſuch a ſuppoſition. The remains of the name are very eminent. *Bibractè* in France is now contracted into *Bray*; and not far from this place Cæſar croſſed the Thames with his army (as ſhall be ſhewn in a proper place) when theſe people ſubmitted to him. I believe the moſt diligent ſearcher after the Bibroci elſewhere would be diſappointed.

*Southealington.*
*Maidenhead.*

*Bray.*

Bibroci.

Among theſe Bibroci ſtands *Windſor*, called by the Saxons, perhaps from the windings of the bank, Pynblepha, as it is in the charters of Edward the Confeſſor, who gave it to Weſtminſter in theſe words: "To the honor of Almighty God I have "given for a portion and perpetual inheritance for "the uſe of the ſervants of God *Windleſhora* with

*Windſor.*

[u] Hibernia expugn. I. c. 46.

"its

" its appurtenances." This is the oldeſt account I find of Windſor. The monks did not hold it long; William the Norman recovering it by exchange. So ſays the charter. " By the conſtitution and fa-
" vour of the venerable abbot of Weſtminſter, I
" have agreed for *Windleſora* for the king's uſe, the
" place appearing proper and convenient for a royal
" retirement on account of the river and its nearneſs
" to the foreſt for hunting, and many other royal
" conveniencies; in exchange for which I have given
" Wokendune and Feringes." A pleaſanter ſituation a palace can hardly have. It ſtands on the gentle ſlope of a high hill, and commands a beautiful proſpect all round. In front it overlooks a ſpacious valley chequered with corn fields, meadows, and woods, and watered by the gentle Thames. Behind it riſe ſeveral hills, not rugged or ſteep, but covered with woods, and deſigned as it were by Nature for hunting. Our princes, allured by the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, frequently retired hither; and here was born that conqueror of France, that potent monarch Edward III. who built this caſtle from the ground like a city, ſtrongly fortified with ditches and battlements of hewn ſtone: and ſoon after, on the reduction of France and Scotland, kept two kings, John of France and David of Scotland, confined here at the ſame time. This caſtle conſiſts of two courts; the inner facing the eaſt is the royal palace, the apartments of which exceed deſcription. On the north ſide next the river queen Elizabeth added a very pleaſant terrace. The outer court at its entrance has a noble church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. George of Cappadocia by Edward III. but advanced to its preſent magnificence by Edward IV. The firſt of theſe princes, to confer a ſuitable reward and luſtre on military valor, formed the moſt noble ſociety of knights, whom from his own garter, which as ſome ſay he gave for the ſignal in a battle which he won, he ſtyled knights of the Garter. They wear on their left leg a little below the knee a blue garter with this French motto embroidered on it in gold letters, HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENS, and faſtened with a golden buckle in token of concord, as a bond of the cloſeſt amity, that there might be as it were an aſſociation and intercommunity of virtues between them. Others will have it derived from the garter of the queen, or rather of Joan counteſs of Saliſbury, a lady of remarkable beauty, which fell off as ſhe was dancing, and was taken up by the king, which creating no ſmall mirth in the circle of nobles, the king ſaid, "it
" ſhould not be long before the higheſt reſpect
" ſhould be paid to that garter." This is the common ſtory; nor is this a contemptible original, ſince the poet[x] ſays,

Order of the Garter.

*Nobilitas ſub amore jacet.*

The nobleſt birth muſt yield to Love.

Some made the inſtitution of this order much older, referring it to Richard I. and think it was only revived by Edward III. how truly I know not; for in the original book of the inſtitution, which was ſhewn me by William Dethick, Garter king at arms, a perſon perfectly acquainted with all that relates to honor and nobility, I find that " when Richard in
" his expedition againſt the Turks and Saracens
" attacked Cyprus and Acon, tired of the delay and
" great trouble of the ſieges, and receiving freſh
" courage by the inſpiration of St. George, as was
" generally believed, it occurred to him that he
" might faſten round the legs of ſome choice ſoldiers
" a leather ſtrap, the only thing then at hand,
" which, by the hope of future glory if they came off
" victorious, might animate their valor and activity,
" according to the practice of the Romans, who
" had variety of crowns to beſtow on their ſoldiers
" on various accounts, to awaken them from their
" lethargy, and excite their valor and courage to
" blaze forth with greater vigour." Be this as it may, the moſt eminent princes in Chriſtendom have accounted it the greateſt honor to be choſen into this order; and ſince its firſt inſtitution near 22 kings beſides thoſe in England, who are accounted ſovereigns of the order, not to mention dukes and other eminent perſonages, have been choſen into this order, which conſiſts of 26 knights. I ſhall ſet down the names of thoſe who were firſt admitted into it, and are commonly called *Founders of the Order*; that the fame of thoſe who were at that time diſtinguiſhed among the few for military valor, and on that account admitted to this honor, may not be forgotten.

Founders of the Order.

EDWARD III. king of England
Edward his eldeſt ſon Prince of Wales
Henry, duke of Lancaſter
Thomas, earl of Warwick
Capdall[y] de Buche
Ralph, earl of Stafford
William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury
Roger Mortimer, earl of March
John de L'Iſle
Bartholomew Burgwaſh
John Beauchamp
John Mohun
Hugh Courtney
Thomas Holland
John Grey
Richard Fitzſimon
Miles Stapleton
Thomas Walle[z]
Hugh Wriotheſley
Nigel Loring
John Chandos
James de Audley
Otho Holland
Henry Eme
Zanchet [Sanchet] Dabridgecourt
William Paganell[a].

To the left of the chapel are the houſes of the dean and 12 prebends. To the river is a kind of *Prytaneum* for the maintenance of 12[b] aged ſoldiers of reputable families, who wear a ſcarlet gown reaching to their heels with a purple mantle over it, and are bound to attend divine ſervice daily and pray for the knights of the order. Between both courts riſes a hill, on which ſtands a round tower. Near it is another high tower, called *Winchеſter* tower, from William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, whom Edward III. made overſeer of the work. Some ſay Wickham after he had built this tower cauſed to be inſcribed on the inſide of the walls theſe words, *This*

[x] Ovid, Epiſt. Phædræ Hippol. l. 161.
[y] Piers, capitow [f. capitoul, capitain] de la Bouch. Aſhmole confeſſes himſelf at a loſs about his hiſtory, p. 687.
[z] Wale: his ſtall firſt of all the founders became vacant. Aſhmole, p. 700. [a] Walter Paveley.
[b] They were at firſt 24 and 26, united to the college, but 22 Edward IV. ſeparated, and by queen Elizabeth in purſuance of Henry the VIII's will, re-eſtabliſhed in number 13; their houſes being built in the reign of Philip and Mary. Aſhmole, p. 158—163. They are now 18; 13 of royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire in the reign of James I.

made

*made Wickham*, the force and turn of which the Latin language will not reach; but in the Engliſh, which has few diſtinctions of caſes, it is ſo ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether he made the caſtle or the caſtle him. It was alledged by his enemies who envied him, as if Wickham arrogated to himſelf all the honor of the building. The king reſenting this, and reproaching him with it, he replied that he had not aſſumed to himſelf the honour of ſuch a magnificent and royal building, but that he owed his own advancement to the building. "I, ſaid he, did not "make this caſtle, but this caſtle made me, and raiſed "me from a low rank to the king's favour, to wealth "and honor." Below the caſtle to the weſt and ſouth lies the town, large and populous, which began to be conſiderable from the time of Edward III. as another ſomewhat removed from it, now called *Old Windſor*, began gradually to decline, in which, in the reign of William I. were, as we find in his ſurvey[c], "100 *hagæ* or houſes, whereof 22 were[d] free "from tax, the reſt paying 30ſ." Here is nothing elſe remarkable except that oppoſite to Windſor, on the other ſide of the Thames, over which here is a wooden bridge, ſtands *Eton*, and in it a fine college and a famous ſchool for polite literature, built by Henry VI. in which beſides a provoſt, eight fellows, and the choir, 60 ſcholars are maintained, taught grammar, and in due time removed to the univerſity of Cambridge. But this place is reckoned in Buckinghamſhire. Nothing remains to be added of Windſor but that it gives name to the illuſtrious family of barons *Windſor*[e] who derive themſelves from Walter Fitz-Other, caſtellan of Windſor, in the reign of William I. from whom alſo Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, a perſon excellently well verſed in the heraldic art, has proved the *Fitz Geralds* of Ireland, earls of Kildare and Deſmond, to be deſcended. The reader may not be diſpleaſed to run over theſe lines about Windſor from a poem written ſome years ſince on the marriage of Thame and Iſis, in which father Thames attempts to celebrate the dignity of the place and the majeſty of its royal inhabitant queen Elizabeth.

Old Windſor.

Eton.

Barons Windſor.

*Jam Windeſoræ ſurgunt in culmina ripæ*
*Turrigeræ, celſo lambentes vertice cælum.*
*Quas ubi conſpexit* † *doctæ gratatus Etonæ,*
*Quæ fuit Orbiliis nimium ſubjecta plagoſis;*
*Cæruleum caput ille levans, ita farier infit.*
*Aërias moles, gradibus ſurgentia templa,*
*Ferratos poſtes, pinnas, vivaria, vere*
*Perpetuo lætos campos, Zephyroque colono*
*Florentes hortos, regum cunabula, regum*
*Auratos thalamos, regum præclara ſepulchra,*
*Et quæcunque refers, nunc, Windeſora, referre*
*Deſine. Cappadocis quanquam ſis clara Georgi*
*Militiâ, procerumque cohors chlamydata nitenti*
*Cincto periſcelidi ſuras, te lumine tanto*
*Illuſtret, tantis radiis perſtringit & orbem,*
*Ut jam Phryxæum ſpernat Burgundia vellus,*
*Contemnat cochleis variatos Gallia torques,*
*Et cruce conſpicuas pallas, Rhodos, Alcala, & Elba,*
*Solaque militiæ ſit ſplendida gloria veſtræ:*
*Deſine mirari, lætari deſine tandem;*
*Omnia concedunt uni, ſuperatur in uno*
*Quicquid habes; tibi major honos, tibi gloria major,*
*Accola quod noſtræ ripæ ſiet incola vobis*
*Elizabetha (ſimulque ſuo quaſi poplite flexo*
*Tamiſis, en! placide ſubſidet, & inde prefatur):*
*Elizabetha ſuis Diva & Dea ſola Britannis,*
*Cujus inexhauſtas laudes ſi carmine noſtro*
*Complecti cuperem Melibocco promptius Alpes*
*Imponam, numeremque meas numeroſus arenas.*
*Si quaſdam tacuiſſe velim, quamcunque tacebo,*
*Major erit: primos actus, vetereſque labores*
*Proſequar? ad ſeſe revocant præſentia mentem.*
*Juſtitiam dicam? magis at Clementia ſplendet.*
*Victrices referam vires? plus vicit inermis.*
*Quod Pietas floret, quod non timet Anglia Martem,*
*Quod legi nemo, quod lex dominatur, & omni,*
*Quod vicina truci non ſervit Scotia Gallo,*
*Exuit atque ſuos ſylveſtris Hibernia mores,*
*Criniger Ultonius quod jam miteſcere diſcit,*
*Laus ſibi ſola cadit, nil non debetur & illi:*
*Crimina quæ pellunt, tanta quæ Principe digna,*
*Omnes templa ſuo poſuerunt pectore Divæ.*
*Religio ſuperos ſanctè monet eſſe colendos;*
*Juſtitia utilibus ſemper præponere juſtum*
*Edocet; ut præceps nil ſit Prudentia ſuadet;*
*Temperies ut caſta velit cupiatque pudica*
*Inſtruit; immotam mentem Conſtantia firmat.*
*Hinc EADEM SEMPER recte ſibi vendicat illa.*
*Proferat undoſo quis tantas carmine laudes?*
*Sola tenet laudum quicquid numerabitis omnes*
*Sit felix, valeat, vivat, laudetur, ametur;*
*Dum mihi ſunt fluctus, dum curſus, dum mihi ripæ,*
*Angligenum felix princeps moderetur habenas;*
*Finiat una dies mihi curſus, & ſibi vitam.*

† Thameſis.

Now on the towery bank to Heaven ariſe
Fair Windſor's towers that ſeem to reach the ſkies.
Old father Thames from Eton's learned haunts,
That tremble at pedantic maſters' taunts,
His azure head uprearing, thus began:
"Thy lofty towers, thy high aſpiring fanes,
Thy fenced poſts, thy bulwarks, parks and plains,
Bleſt with eternal ſpring thy gardens gay
That Zephyr dreſſes in his rich array;
Nurſery of monarchs, monarchs' nuptial bower,
And monarchs' tomb, with all thy boaſted ſtore!
Ceaſe, Windſor, ceaſe to boaſt, and ceaſe to paint
The honours of Saint George, thy patron Saint,
Thy gaudy band of purple-veſted knights,
Whoſe garter-circled knee ſo much delights;
And while along thy walls its glories blaze,
Its radiance to the world around diſplays.
Burgundia now no more its fleece can boaſt,
Sink all the eſcallopt[f] wreaths of Gallia's coaſt,
Rhodes, Alcal, Elva's croſſes, empty names;
Thy order from the reſt all glory claims.
Yet ceaſe thy joy and wonder at the paſt;
All yield to one; by one is far ſurpaſt
Thy every boaſt; for, now thy greater pride,
Thy greater honor, is that here beſide
Our bank with thee Eliza deigns reſide."

[c] P. 56. b. [d] P. 26. Orig.
[e] This title ended with *Thomas* 1642, and was revived in his eldeſt ſiſter's ſon *Thomas* 1645, who was created earl of Plymouth 1682, 34 Charles II. His lineal deſcendant *Other* is the preſent and 5th baron and earl. See before, p. 46.
[f] The order of St. Michael. See Aſhmole.

Then in ſubmiſſive awe his knee he bow'd;
And thus reſum'd the father of the flood.
" Elizabeth! whom we with rapture ſtyle
Goddeſs and patroneſs of Britan's iſle;
Exhauſtleſs ſubject of thy river's ſong;
Sooner my numbers as they float along
Could count my ſands, or I eſſay to bear
And poiſe the Alps aloft in empty air,
Than ſound thy praiſe. The taſk ſhould I decline,
Each glory I conceal'd would brighter ſhine.
But where begin? Thoſe of thine earlier reign
Should I attempt, the preſent aſks the ſtrain.
Or is thy juſtice preſent to mine eyes,
Thy clemency that juſtice ſtill outvies;
Then if the conqueſts of thine arms I tell,
The conqueſts of thy grace the reſt excel.
Thy holy zeal, thy kingdom's peaceful ſtate,
Thine equal law, none for thy law's too great.
Scotland no more coutroul'd by haughty Gaul;
Hibernia's rougher ſpirit now muſt fall;
And ſhaggy Ulſter civiliz'd by thee
A laſting trophy of thy fame ſhall be.
Each pureſt character of race divine
Has chos'n thy breaſt to fix its favourite ſhrine,
To purge the land of crimes, and make their virtues thine.
Religion bids thy thoughts aſpire to Heav'n;
'Twixt gain and right to hold the balance even
Juſtice inſtructs; ſtrict Prudence zeal reſtrains;
Temperance of each deſire directs the reins;
And Conſtancy the mind unmov'd maintains.
True to her motto is my ſovereign ſeen,
And *ſtill the ſame*, a moſt conſiſtent queen!
Sole miſtreſs ſhe of each divided praiſe;
How weak to praiſe her are my feeble lays!
Yet while my ſtreams, my courſe, my banks remain,
With health, life, happineſs, Eliza, reign.
Bleſt queen of Britain, reign ſerene, unmov'd,
By all thy ſubjects prais'd, reſpected, lov'd:
Nor end thy reign till envious fate aſſign
One common period to thy courſe and mine.

*Windſor* Foreſt. *Okingham.*

The reſt of Barkſhire extending ſouth from Windſor is covered with thick groves, commonly called *Windſor Foreſt*, having but few towns (of which *Okingham* is moſt conſiderable for its woollen manufacture and its ſize) but well ſtocked with deer. As we have often mentioned and ſhall again have occaſion to mention foreſts, if the reader deſires to know the derivation of the word, and can refrain from ſmiling, he may take the following from the Black book of the Exchequer. " A foreſt is a ſafe " retreat for wild beaſts, not of every kind, but of " ſuch as live in woods; not in all parts, but in " certain ſpots fit for the purpoſe, whence it is " called *Foreſta* quaſi *Fereſta*, ferarum ſtatio." It is incredible what tracts of land our princes have ſuffered to lie waſte throughout the kingdom appropriated to the game contained in them, or as the term is, *afforeſted*; and this for no other reaſon that I can conceive but for their immoderate paſſion for hunting, or for the maintenance of the king's houſehold[g] (though ſome aſcribe it to the want of inhabitants); ſince from the time of the Danes they were continually making foreſts, enacting the moſt rigorous laws for their ſecurity, and appointing an officer called *Chief Ranger* to take cognizance of all cauſes within the limits of the foreſts, and puniſh with death or loſs of limbs whoever deſtroyed the game in any foreſt. But of this let Johannes Sariſburienſis give a ſhort account in his own words from his Polycraticon[h]. " What is more extraordinary " is that it is often by law made criminal to ſet " traps or ſnares for birds, to allure them by " ſprings and pipes, or uſe any craft to take them, " and offenders are puniſhed with forfeiture of " goods, loſs of limbs, and even death. One " would ſuppoſe the birds of the air and the fiſh " of the ſea were common to all; but they belong " to the crown, and are claimed by the foreſt laws " whereever they fly. Hands off; keep clear; leſt " you incur the guilt of high treaſon, and fall into " the clutches of the hunters. The ſwains are " driven from their fields while the beaſts of the " foreſt have liberty of roving: and the farmer's " meadows are taken from him to increaſe their " paſture: the new ſown grounds are taken from " the farmer, the paſtures from the grazier and " ſhepherd, the bee-hives are turned away from the " flowery banks, and the very bees are hardly allowed their natural liberty." The inhumanity of theſe proceedings occaſioned frequent diſturbances, till the revolt of the barons extorted from Henry III. the charter of Foreſts, by which he repealed thoſe ſevere laws, and enacted others more equitable, whereby thoſe who live within the purlieus of foreſts are at preſent bound. Two juſtices were afterwards appointed to hear theſe cauſes, one of whom ſuperintends with great power all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, the other over all on the other ſide that river to Scotland. Throughout this whole county, as appears from Domeſday[i], " a thane or knight of our " lord the king at his death left to the king for a " relief all his armour, one horſe with a ſaddle, and " another without a ſaddle. If he had any hounds " or hawks they were preſented to the king for his " acceptance if he choſe them. When geld was " paid in the time of king Edward throughout " Berkſhire, each hide paid 3 ½*d.* before the nativity " of our Lord and as much at Whitſontide."

Chief Ranger.

Juſtices of the Foreſts.

Thane or Knight of the King.

Foreſt whence derived.

Thus much for Berkſhire, which has not yet given title of earl to any perſon.

This county contains 140 pariſhes.

[g] *familiam.*

[h] I. p. 4.

[i] P. 56. b. Other general cuſtoms of this county mentioned in the ſurvey were, when the king levied an army five hides furniſhed only one ſoldier, and each hide contributed to his pay and maintenance 4*s.* for two months, and this money was not given to the king, but to the ſoldier. If any perſon was ſummoned on an expedition, and did not go, all his land was forfeited to the king: if the party was deſirous to ſtay at home, and obtained leave to find a ſubſtitute, and that ſubſtitute ſtaid behind, the other was clear for 50*s.* Whoever killed a man againſt the king's peace forfeited both body and goods. Whoever committed a burglary in a town at night paid a fine of 100*s.* to the king, not to the ſheriff. Whoever was ſummoned to the chace [ad *ſtabilitionem venetionis*] and refuſed to go, paid a fine of 50*s.* to the king. Ib.

# ADDITIONS.

THOUGH biſhop Gibſon obſerves the moſt antient name of this county in the Saxon Annals is Beapꝛicꝛcype, which melted by degrees into Beappvcꝛcype and Bappvcꝛcype, the firſt of theſe names ſeems to be a merely accidental variation, ſince in the paſſage where it occurs [a] other MSS. read it with two ps inſtead of pp.—The laſt remains of *Boxgrove*, in Sulham pariſh near Reading, whence the county probably took its name, were grubbed up about 40 years ago [b].

The principal holders of lands here at the making of Domeſday were the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Durham, Exeter, Coutance; the abbies of Abingdon, Glaſtonbury, Weſtminſter, Wincheſter, Chertſey, St. Alban's, St. Piere ſur Dive, and Battle; the nunneries of Wincheſter and Ambreſbury; the earls of Evreux, Hugh, Mortaign, Walter Gifford, Henry de Ferrars, William Fitz Auſculf, William D'ow, William de Peverel, William de Braioſe, William Loveth, William Fitz Corbucion, William Fitz Richard, William de Calgi, Walter Fitz Pons, Walter Fitz Other, Roger de Iveri, Roger de Laci, Ralph Mortimer, &c.

The county of Berks is 44 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, 29 in breadth, and 120 in circumference, divided into 20 hundreds, and containing 438,977 acres, 140 pariſhes, and 12 market towns, ſcarce 10 miles aſunder.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| The incloſed lands, parks, and woods, containing about - - - - - - | 170,000 |
| Common fields and downs, - - - | 220,000 |
| Foreſts, waſtes, and commons, - - | 40,000 |
| Roads, - - - - - - - - - - | 8,977 |
| | 438,977 |

The number of inhabitants 135,000, of which 35,000 reſide in the market towns.

The principal navigable rivers are the *Thames*, *Iſis*, and *Kennet*. The firſt meanders on its eaſt and ſouth ſides upwards of fifty miles; the ſecond near forty; and the laſt through a rich tract of land near twenty miles before it joins the Thames at Reading. Leſſer rivers are the *Loddon*, *Ock*, *Auborn*, and *Lambourn*.

The refuſing to grant leaſes, or the holding by leaſes on lives, joined to the great extent of the farms, many of 3 or 400 acres, is very prejudicial to agriculture. At leaſt half the arable land is common fields, though not in very ſmall parcels. The peat lands are very valuable. The ſouth and eaſt ſides of the county have a large proportion of wood land chiefly hazel, with ſome beech, which laſt trees are exceedingly well managed and ſold to coach makers and wheelwrights. The waſte lands are very extenſive; and occupy a large proportion of the county. Windſor foreſt, Maidenhead thicket, Tylehurſt and Wickham heaths, and the numerous commons, contain at leaſt 40,000 acres [c].

The air is in general ſweet and healthy, the ſoil dry, fertile enough where cultivated, the predominant ſoil being a fruitful loam, the hills and downs are chalk, and the whole county well ſtored with cattle and timber, particularly oak and beech. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, ſail cloth, and malt, there being great crops of barley in the weſt part of the county, particularly the vale of White Horſe. Leland [d] calls it the "fruitful vale of "White horſe, not plentiful of wood." It is confined to a few pariſhes weſt of Wantage, and has a deep rich ſoil equal to the beſt parts of England [e]. The figure, which gives name to this vale, is cut on a high ſteep hill facing the north weſt, in a gallopping poſture, and covers near an acre of ground. His head, neck, body, tail, and legs conſiſt each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk about two or three feet deep and ten broad; the rays of the afternoon ſun darting on it make it viſible for twelve miles round at leaſt. The neighbouring inhabitants of ſeveral villages have a cuſtom of *ſcouring the horſe*, as they call it, at certain times, about which time they hold a feſtival, and perform certain manly games for prizes. This horſe is with great probability ſuppoſed to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes at Æſcedun, *Aſhdown*, half a mile ſouth from *Aſhbury* park, lord Craven's ſeat in this neighbourhood, A. D. 871. The burial place of Bacſeg, the Daniſh chief, who was ſlain in this fight, is diſtinguiſhed by a parcel of ſtones, leſs than a mile from the hill, ſet on edge, incloſing a piece of ground ſomewhat raiſed; on the eaſt ſide of the ſouthern extremity ſtand three ſquariſh flat ſtones of about four or five feet over each way, ſupporting a fourth larger lying flat on them like a cromlech, and now called by the vulgar *Wayland Smith*, from an idle tradition about an inviſible ſmith replacing loſt horſeſhoes here. Aubrey ſays theſe ſtones, though now confuſed, muſt have been laid there by deſign. The ſeven barrows, a mile farther, may belong to the five counts mentioned by Aſſer, and the other king and count ſaid by Ingulfus to have been ſlain at the ſame time, and there are near 20 more barrows within an extent of 6 or 700 yards. On the top of the hill whereon the horſe is cut is a large open entrenchment, oblong, ſingle trenched, called *Uffington* or *Woolſton* caſtle,

Vale of White Horſe.

Wayland Smith.

Uffington caſtle.

[a] Saxon Chron. p. 78.
[b] Wiſe's firſt letter to Dr. Mead concerning ſome antiquities in Berkſhire. Aſſer. vit. Alfr. p. 41.
[c] Agricultural Survey.
[d] Itin. II. p. 14.
[e] Agricultural Survey.

from

from overlooking a town and farm of thoſe names in the vale, probably made uſe of by the Danes, who, Aſſer[f] ſays, poſſeſſed themſelves of the upper ground. About half a mile lower weſtward, on the brow of the hill nearer Aſhbury, overlooking a farm houſe called *Hardwell*, is a camp fortified ſeemingly after the Saxon manner, with a double ditch, and called Hardwell camp, where probably Alfred's brother king Etheldred lay the night before the battle, as Alfred probably did in a haſty ſlight ſingle roundiſh camp, 100 paces diameter, about one mile hence behind the wood of Aſhdown park. Mr. Aubrey indeed took this laſt to be Daniſh, and ſays it was almoſt ſpoiled by digging for *Sarſden* ſtone for lord Craven's houſe in the park. Theſe two are probably what he calls *Barbury* and *Badbury* caſtles on the ridge of White Horſe hill. Below the horſe and between his hill and Ickelton Way is a barrow called *Dragon hill*, probably Britiſh[g]. Aubrey calls this a mauſoleum of earth like Silbury hill, and ſuppoſes it the tumulus of Uter Pendragon. He refers the White Horſe to Hengiſt[h].

Hardwell.

*Faringdon* ſtands on the ſlope of a ſtoney hill, and had a very ſmall market in Leland's time; one church, and in the yard a chapel of the Trinity and a chantry built by one of the Cheneys, anceſtors of lord Cheney, warden of the cinque ports in the reign of Henry VIII. In a chapel adjoining to the church are monuments of the Linton family[i]. The caſtle, erected by the partiſans of Maud, and deſtroyed by Stephen, was ſo completely gone in Leland's time, that they could tell him nothing of it[k]. The houſe of Ciſtertians founded on its ſite was the following year made ſubordinate to that at Beaulieu, Hants[l]. This town is governed by a bailiff, and has a great horſe-fair.

Faringdon.

Five miles weſt from this town is *Highworth*, a market town. Leland[m] "learned of certainty, that "a mile out of Faringdon, towards the right way "to Highworth, appeared a great diche, wher a "fortreſſe or rather a campe of warre hath been, as "ſome ſay, diked by the Danes as a ſure camp."

Highworth.

On the top of *Badbury* hill, a little north from the road from Farringdon to Highworth, is a circular camp, 200 yards diameter, with a ditch 20 yards wide. Human bones and coals have been found in the north rampart; and in the peat grounds a mile ſouth of the hill human bones are frequently found. This is *Binbury*, which Aubrey[n] places near Coleſhill, to the right of the road from Faringdon to Highworth, and calls a ſingle circular Daniſh camp. Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſed the battle of Mons Badonicus or Badbury hill was fought near the White Horſe hill, and there is between this camp and that hill a plain, five miles wide, very proper for a battle. Badbury hill, in Wilts, is above ſix miles from the White Horſe.

Badbury hill.

Binbury.

At *Little Coxwell*, near Faringdon, fourteen acres are excavated into 270 pits, from ſeven to twenty-two feet deep, and the diameter of ſome of them forty feet, and capable of containing 1300 inhabitants. They are called *Cole's pits* in a ſurvey of 1687, and are ſuppoſed by Mr. Barrington[o] to have been the habitations of the antient inhabitants. This ſuppoſition, however, is liable to objection from their ſize and capacity, and from their concave ſituation uncovered at the top, though they are compared with others in Kamſchatka covered with poles and planks, and with ſimilar ones called Penpits, ſomewhat between Meere and Wincaunton. It is remarkable that a large pit at the entrance of Lexden heath from London, is called King *Cole's (Coel's)* kitchen, and ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to have been an amphitheatre connected with the ſtupendous earthworks on the heath. Theſe pits may either take their name from Britiſh antiquity, or from the adjoining town of Coleſhill.

Little Coxwell.

*Great Coxwell* was an eſtate of Beaulieu abbey, Hantſhire, then of the Mores family from 1538 to the middle of the laſt century, when it came to the Pratts and Webbs, and part to the earl of Radnor. Here is a large ſtone grange, or barn, commonly called king John's ſtable, belonging to the abbey, who are ſaid to have placed a cell of Ciſtertians here[p].

Great Coxwell.

*Coleſhill* near Highworth belongs to ſir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart. who has a noble houſe here built by Inigo Jones, 1650. Sir Mark's only daughter Harriot, wife of William Bouverie, eldeſt ſon of Jacob lord viſcount Folkſtone buried at Britford, Wilts, 1750, has a monument in the church.

Coleſhill.

"*Abbandun* ſtondithe on the right rype of Iſis, "and of very olde tyme was called *Seukeſham*, ſince "Abendune. The abbey was firſt began at *Bagley* "wood in Berkſhire, two miles higher on the Iſe "than Abingdon now is; afterwards tranſlated to "*Seukeſham*, and there finiſhed, moſt by the coſtes "of king Ciſſa, that there after was buried; but the "very place and tombe of his burial never known "ſyns the Danes defaced Abingdon[q]."

Abingdon.

At Seoveſham was found the famous croſs made of the nails of the croſs, which ſtruck dead all who forſwore themſelves on it[r]. "One Eanus, a noble "Saxon, began to builde a litle monaſterye by the "permiſſyon of Ciſſa his maſter, [uncle] kynge of the "[Weſt] Saxons, at a place caullid [*Bagley wood* "or] *Chiſewel*, two miles from Abingdon northe "north-eſte. The place after not being thought "convenient, it was tranſlatid on to Seukſham, "wherapon the new monaſterye beinge builded, "it was caullyd *Abbandune*, i. e. *Abbatis oppidum*, "[where Ciſſa was buried.] The abbay roſe agayne "[after its deſtruction by the Danes,] but it was "a pore thinge ontill ſuch time as kynge Edgare "by the counſel of Ethelwolde biſhop of Win-"cheſter, [953, afterwards abbot here,] dyd richly "encreaſe it. There was one Faritius a ſtraunger "and phiſician made abbate after the conqueſt. He

[f] Ubi ſup. p. 22.
[g] Wiſe, ubi ſup. p. 21. 35. 39. 45.
[h] Monum. Britan.
[i] Gent. Mag. LXVI. 1069.
[k] It. II. p. 21.
[l] Tanner, p. 18.
[m] It. II. 21.
[n] Mon. Brit.
[o] Archæol. VII. p. 236.
[p] Mores' Account of Great Coxwell, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XIII. p. 8, 9.
[q] Leland, It. II. 14. VII. 64.
[r] Hiſt. Abingdon in Dugdale's Monaſt. I. 97. 98. It was compoſed in part of the *points* of one of the nails, and being laid on the breaſt of Ciſſa, ſiſter of the founder, when ſhe was buried, was dug up in the time of abbot Adelwold about 950, and transferred to the abbey by the name of the *black* croſs.

"remevyd

"removyd the olde churche that ſtode then more "northerlye, where now the orchard is, and made "the eſte parte and tranſepte of anew, only "adorninge it with ſmaul marble pillars[f]." The abbots in the time of the firſt Norman kings, rebuilt the eaſt part of the abbey church, which was ſtanding in Leland's time[s]. The central tower and the weſt front with its towers were built by four abbots in the 15th century[t]. Abbot Ethelwold before-mentioned brought the ſtream of Iſis cloſe to and through the abbey[t]. "The chief ſtream of "Iſis before ran betwixt Anderſey iſle and Culneham "[Culham], where now is the ſouth end of Culne-"ham. The other arm that breaketh out of Iſis, "about a quarter of a mile above Culneham, and "then cummethe down through Culneham bridge, "is now the leſſe piece of the whole river. In "great floods Culneham water goes partly to the "bottom of Iſis, and then ther be three ſtreams. "There was of olde time a fortreſs in Anderſey by "ſouth-weſt of Abbandune in a meadow agayne "St. Helen's almoſt in the middle between the "old and new botom of Iſis: part of it ſtode after "the conqueſt, and there were kept the king's hawks "and hounds. One of the abbots gave the king "Sutton lordſhip in exchange for it: the ſite is ſtill "called the *Caſtle of the Rhe, à fluvio preterlabente*, "and is occupied by an old barn. St. Edward the "martyr's reliques were kept in this abbey, where "ſome ſay he was in his tender age brought up. The "rents of the abbey were almoſt £. 2000. *per annum*[u]." All that now remains is the gate houſe converted into a gaol, and St. Nicholas' church adjoining, built by abbot Nicholas 1289-1307, whoſe weſt door is adorned with Saxon zigzag. The Norman abbots rebuilt the church and other buildings, of which the eaſt parts remained in Leland's time[v]. The weſt part was built by abbots Aſchendune and Sante 1435, 1495. This abbey was valued at £. 1876 at the diſſolution[x]. Oppoſite the church, and without the gate, is the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, founded by one of the abbots for twelve poor men (for ſo many were there in Leland's time[y]), under a maſter. It ſtill ſubſiſts under the corporation, and maintains ſix poor men[z]. Though Henry V. has the honor of building Burford and Culham bridges, the former was begun by ſir John of St. Helen's, and Geofrey Barbour merchant of this town was the principal contributor to both and the cauſeway between them, as is largely ſet forth in a tablet hanging in the hall of Chriſt's hoſpital[a], antiently called St. Helen's, on the ſite of Helenſtow nunnery, founded by Geofrey Barbour, and St. John de St. Helena, in the reign of Henry V. for ſix poor men and ſix poor women, maintained in it by the fraternity of Holy Croſs founded for building and repairing bridges and highways, and maintaining the poor. Sir John Maſon, who procured a charter for the town, refounded this hoſpital 1553 for 13 poor men and women, and named it Chriſt's hoſpital[b]. "There a right goodly "croſſe of ſtone with faire degrees and imagerie in "the market ſteede[c]." Richard Symmonds, who was here, May 1644, ſays it was octagon, and adorned with three rows of ſtatues, the loweſt conſiſting of ſix grave kings, the next of the Virgin Mary and other female ſaints and biſhops, and the uppermoſt of ſmall ſtatues of ſaints. There were three rows of 24 ſhields carved and painted[d]. It was probably built by the gild of Holy Croſs here. The arms of Sir John Golafre, who was one of the commiſſioners to incorporate it in the reign of Henry VI. were found among others on it at its repair 1605, when thoſe of the then benefactors and repairers were added[e]. At this croſs, which ſerved as a model to the new one erected at Coventry in the reign of Henry VIII. the accommodation with the Scots, Sept. 7, 1641, was celebrated by 2000 choriſters[f], and in a year or two after it was totally deſtroyed. The market houſe is a handſome modern building on lofty pillars, with a hall above. In Leland's time Abingdon had a quick market and woollen manufactory. It has now a great horſe-fair. From the antient name of *Sheoveſham* it is not unreaſonable to think that this was Cloveſhoo, the very place where three ſynods were held A. D. 742[g], 822[h], and 824[i]. Similitude of names, indeed, has induced ſome to fix it at *Cliff at Ho* in Kent, which is contrary to the ſituation aſſigned to Cloveſho in Mercia, becauſe Ethelbald king of Mercia had the principal hand in it, and the Saxon Chronicle mentions him as being perſonally preſent at it, and Cliff is too much in a corner to anſwer the deſcription of Cloveſho, which is mentioned in the Saxon annals only on theſe two occaſions. In a council at [Herudford] Hertford, A. D. 672, it was decreed that there ſhould be two ſynods yearly; but becauſe various reaſons might prevent them, it was unanimouſly agreed that it ſhould meet once a year at leaſt Aug. 1, at Cloſeſhoh[k]. Mr. Carte ſays the acts of the firſt council at Cloveſhoe appear ſigned in a more ſolemn manner than thoſe of other councils (at leaſt the ſignatures are better preſerved or more fully copied), being ſubſcribed by the inferior clergy as well as the biſhops and abbots[l]; but this does not appear in Spelman (p. 230), or in Somner's tranſcript of their acts in Warton's MS Collections, to be the caſe with the firſt, but with the third council held here, which determined claims to lands in Kent; the original record of which Mr. Aſtle has[m].

"There is a pariſh church of St. Helene at the "ſouth-eaſt of the town, upon Iſis, as the river "cometh from the abbey downward. At this place "was ſometime a nunnery, and in St. Ethelwold's "time that renewed the abbey, were ſtrange things "and tombs found in digging[n]." "It was built on "the left ripe of the Ocke alias Cocke rivar, at the "mouth of it into Iſis, and dedicated to St. Helen. "Both the abbey and nunnery were deſtroyed by the

[f] Leland, VII. 63, 64. [s] Ib. II. 15. [t] Ib. II. 15. [u] Ib. VII. 64. [v] Ib. II. 15. [x] Tanner, p. 10.
[y] Leland, II. 16. VII. 64. [z] Tanner, p. 20. [a] Printed by Hearne, Leland, It. VII. 76.
[b] Tanner, p. 23. Leland, II. 16. VII. 65. [c] Leland, II. 16. He calls it "a goodly pyramis." VII. 65.
[d] Harl. MS. 965. p. 244, 245. [e] See Hearne's App. to Liber Niger, p. 594. 601.
[f] Note on Wood's Life, p. 550. [g] Spelman, p. 240. [h] Ib. p. 332.
[i] Ib. p. 335. [k] Gibſon. Spelman, p. 153. [l] Carte I. p. 272.
[m] Introd. to Cart. Ant. p. XV. [n] Leland, II. 16. Among others the famous croſs; ſee before p. 222.

" Danes. Whether the nunnery roſe again I can-
" not tell [o]." " St. Helen's was a paroche church,
" and to it is the gretyſt reſort of all the town [p]."

Abingdon gives title of earl to *Willughby Bertie*, fourth earl, whoſe great uncle *James*, lord Norris of Rycote, was ſo created 1682, 32 Charles II.

From Friar Bacon's ſtudy, in the ſouth end of Oxford, a great cauſeway runs near two miles to Abingdon, which appears by records to have been made by Robert D'Oily in the time of William the Conqueror [q]. " There yet appear two camps by
" Abingdon, one called *Serpenhill*, a quarter of a
" mile eaſt-north-eaſt out of the town. Here it is
" ſaid was a battle between the Danes and Saxons;
" part of the trenches remains: the other is called
" *Barrow*, a little weſt from the town [r]."

Viſcount Liſle.

Robert Sidney, viſcount Liſle, was created 14 James I. earl of Leiceſter, and dying 1626 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert* [s], and he, 1677, by his ſon *Philip*, who died 1698, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1702, leaving his ſon *Philip*, who dying 1705 was ſucceeded by his brother *John*. He died 1737, and his brother *Thomas* was his ſucceſſor, in whom this family and title ended 1743 [t].

Ock river.

" A very little benethe St. Helenes cummith *Ock*
" river through the vale of White Horſe into
" Iſis [u]."

Bleſſels Leigh.

" *Bleſſelles Legh*, a little village, three miles from
" Hinkeſey fery in the highway from Oxford to
" Faringdon. The Bleſſels have been lords of it ever
" ſince Edward I. The manor houſe is of ſtone, at
" the weſt end of the church. They had another
" ſtrong pile, now a manor place, at Rodecote
" [*Radcot*] on the Iſis. Both eſtates came by
" marriage of the heir general to Fetiplace [x]." It was ſince in the Lenthalls. The ſpeaker of that name re-built the manſion, now reduced to a farm-houſe; and one or two of the gateways remain.

Tubney.

At *Tubney*, near Beſſels Leigh, was in Leland's time [y] a church, now down, but the ſinecure rectory belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford [z].

Longworth.

At *Longworth* was born, 1625, the learned and munificent Dr. Fell, who died biſhop of Oxford 1686.

Cumner.

At *Cumner*, a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, is a mineral purging water. The weſt door of the church is in the Saxon ſtyle [a]. The abbot of Abingdon had a manor here; and a manſion houſe with the arms of the abbey on the hall chimney-piece. When it was occupied by Anthony Foſter, who is buried, and has a braſs in the church, the wife of the earl of Leiceſter was ſuppoſed to have been privily made away with in it, being found at the bottom of the ſtairs with her neck broken, and though the body was taken up by the coroner, no diſcovery was made at the time, and ſhe was handſomely re-interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford, where ſhe has a monument; but, by the confeſſion of ſome concerned, it afterwards came out. The chamber called Dudley's was ſhewn in this houſe in Aſhmole's time [b]. Arms and armour have been dug up in *Sandfield* wood.

In Cumnor church is buried at the feet of Thomas Rowland, laſt abbot of Abingdon, Benjamin Buckler, rector there from 1755 to 1780, fellow of All Souls college, and keeper of the Univerſity archives, author of the " Stemmata Chicheleiana," and other works. His epitaph, written by his intimate friend the late judge Blackſtone, may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 224.

North Hinkſey.

The church at *Ivy*, *Ferry*, or *North Hinkſey*, near Oxford, has a ſouth door with a zigzag arch; the font is octagon, of ſtone lined with lead and caſed with wood 1670. In the chancel is a ſlab for Thomas and Rachel " parents of the famous phy-
" ſician Dr. Thomas Willis." She died 1631, and he in defence of the royal cauſe at the ſiege of Oxford Auguſt 4, 1643. This inſcription for his deceaſed anceſtors was renewed by Browne Willis, whoſe infant ſon Francis was buried here 1718. Both this and *South Hinkſey* were chapels of eaſe to Cumnor till ſeparated from the mother church, to which they pay ſix-pence a year called *ſmoke-money* [c]. In South Hinkſey field, above the church, is an old conduit, erected 1620, over a ſpring which ſupplies Oxford with water.

South Hinkſey.

Puſey.

The horn given by king Canute to William Pewſe is a large horn of ſome buffalo or ox, of a dark brown tortoiſeſhell colour, mounted at each end with rings of ſilver, and on a third round the middle, to which are fixed two feet, is this inſcription incorrectly engraved in Hickes's Theſaurus, Pref. p. xxv. who for *Pewſe* reads *Pecote*, but in characters as he deemed of much later date than the time of Canute [d].

Kyng Knowd gave Wyllyam Pewſe
Yys horne to holde by thy lond.

The ſame kind of letters are on the horn at Queen's college, Oxford. The ſtopper is a dog's head. It was in the hands of Mrs. Alleyne, ſiſter and heireſs of the late Alleyne Puſey, eſq. The whole pariſh belonged to her, and ſhe rebuilt the church. She died Feb. 11, 1789, and deviſed this eſtate to the honourable Edward Bouverie, youngeſt brother by a ſecond marriage to lord Radnor, whoſe mother was an Alleyne, and diſtant relation of her brother. He has taken the name of Puſey, and reſides here, and has made great improvements.

Cherbury caſtle. Charney.

Tradition ſays the manor was given by Canute to one of his officers, who, getting into the Saxon camp on White Horſe hill, diſcovered their intention of ſurprizing him in his camp at *Cherbury* caſtle in *Longworth* or *Charney* pariſh adjoining, two miles from Denchworth. It is circular, double-ditched, and much reſembling Badbury caſtle in Dorſet, but leſs [e]. The name of the family and eſtate was *Peſei* or *Puſey* within two centuries after the grant, and the name of Peſei occurs thrice in Gannesfold hundred in Domeſday, yet the name of

[o] Leland, VII. 64. a. Tanner, p. 12.
[p] Leland, VII. 64. b.
[q] Gibſon from Aubrey.
[r] Leland, VII. 65.
[s] Gibſon.
[t] Dugdale, II. p. 410. Haſted's Kent, I. p. 412.
[u] Leland, II. 16.
[x] Leland, VII. 62.
[y] It. VII. 62.
[z] Hearne's Pref. to Hiſt. of Glaſtonbury, p. 14.
[a] Mores' Berkſhire Collections, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XVI. p. 19.
[b] Vol. I. p. 149. from Wood's Papers.
[c] Mores' Berkſhire Collections, p. 23.
[d] See Archæol. III. p. 13.
[e] Mag. Brit. I. p. 171.

the

the grantee on the horn is *Pecote*, a proof, as lord Radnor apprehends [f], that it was ill-copied on a renewal of the inſcription, which, as engraved in Archæologia, III. Pl. II. has clearly *Pewſe*. Dr. Hickes ſays it was produced in court before Chancellor Jefferies, and admitted as full proof of the poſſeſſor's title to the eſtate.

Buckland. The church at *Buckland* adjoining was rebuilt by the venerable old baronet Sir Robert Throckmorton, who lived to be near 90, and though blind enjoyed perfect health, and died here Dec. 8, 1791. Indeed he and Mr. Puſey ſeemed to vie who ſhould leave the beſt monument behind them.

Hinton Walridge. A mile from it, and two from *Charney*, in *Hinton Walridge* pariſh, are traces of another camp, now an orchard, and between them *Windmill hill*, perhaps for ſignals [g].

South Denchworth. Sir George Hide ſold *South Denchworth* to ſir William Cockain, knight, alderman of London, whoſe ſon lord viſcount Cullen ſold it to the Geerings. The ſite of the manſion houſe of the Hides ſurrounded by a ſquare moat retains their name. The Hides were ſince ſeated at *Kingſton*, and the Fetiplaces of North Denchworth at *Swinbrook* [h].

Wantage. Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſes *Wantage* a Roman ſtation, the vallum being plainly diſcoverable on the ſouth ſide of the brook, incloſing a ſpace now called the *high garden:* a hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another ſide, a moraſs a third, and the river Ock the fourth, incloſing about ſix acres; and here he thinks Alfred was born, and gave this manor with that of Lamborn to his wife Ealſwitha, who ſurvived him four years [i]. North of the brook is *Limborough*, an incloſure where Roman coins have been found, and between this and the river were diſcovered remains of a building called *king Alfred's Cellar*. Between Limborough and the brook is *Court Cloſe*, and another ſpot called *Paddocks*, or *Palletsmoor*, may be *Palacemore*.

Limborough.

Wantage gave birth, 1692, to the celebrated Dr. Joſeph Butler, biſhop of Briſtol 1738, dean of St. Paul's 1740, and biſhop of Durham 1759, in which ſee he died 1752.

Letcombe. A mile above Wantage, eaſt from Aſhbury, in the pariſh of *Letcombe Regis*, or *Letcombe Baſſet*, on the brow of *Hockpen* hill is a large Roman camp ſingle-trenched, 452 paces by 324, called Letcombe caſtle [k]. Eaſt from thence is *Cuckhamſley hill*, or *Cuchinſlow*, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White Horſe vale. Biſhop Gibſon and Mr. Wiſe take this for the Ercheſmer-hlape of the Saxon Chronicle, and *Cuicelmeſlawe* of Florence of Worceſter, to which the Danes came over Aſhdown after they had deſtroyed Wallingford A. D. 1006.

Cuckhamſley hill.

Eaſt Hendred. *Eaſt Hendred*, near Wantage, was formerly a market town: here are two old chapels, one of them called *Champs* chapel, the other a pigeon houſe at *Sparſholt court*, and both perhaps belonged to the priory of Noion in France, which had lands here [l].

Steventon. *Steventon*, near *Weſt Hendred*, had an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Bec [m].

Sinodun. "*Sinodun* is about a mile and a half from Wallingford. This place is wonderfully diked about, "and ſtondith on a hille hanging over the Tamiſe. "It is yn circumference half a mile, and within it "hath been ſome town, or, as the common voice "ſayith, a caſtelle in the Britannes time, defacid "by likelihood by the Danes. At this time it "berith very plentifully both barley and whete, and "*numiſmata Romanorum* be there found in plough-"ing [n]." This may have been a ſummer camp to protect Dorcheſter, from which it is about a mile and a half diſtant. It is vulgarly called *Sandon*, or *Mother Dunche's buttocks*, from a family of the Dunches, on whoſe eſtate it is.

Perhaps no place in the Itinerary has been ſo often ſhifted as CALLEVA. Stukeley [o] and Salmon [p] carry it to *Farnham* in Surrey: Ward to *Silcheſter* in Hampſhire: Gale, correcting both the name and numbers, fixes it at *Henley*, part of which being called *Ancaſtle*, he perſuades himſelf we muſt read in Ptolemy Ανκελεα or Ανκλουα, and in his Antoninus, p. 105, *Ancalova*. When he adds there are no remains of Roman antiquity at Wallingford, he is greatly miſtaken; the outer work of the caſtle is evidently Roman, and in ſome fragments of the wall the ſtones are laid herring-bone faſhion juſt as in the walls of Silcheſter. The outer extent is about 300 by 400 paces. In a copy of Gale's Antoninus, now in my poſſeſſion, is this MS note by Mr. Gale. "Many coins of the elder Gordian, "Poſthumus, Victorinus, and the Tetrici, were "dug up in the town of Wallingford Auguſt 1726, "ſeveral of which I ſaw in the hands of ſir Thomas "Frankland, and afterwards ſome of Veſpaſian and "Gallienus."

CALLEVA.

"The town of Wallingford hath been a very no-"table thing and well waulled. The ditch of the "town, and the creſt whereon the waulles ſtood, be "yet manifeſtly perceived, and begin from the "caſtle, going in cumpace a good mile and more, "and ſo cometh to Wallingford bridge, a large "thing of ſtone over the Tamiſe. There remain "yet the names of theſe ſtreets among others: Ta-"miſe-ſtreet, Fiſh-ſtreet, Bread-ſtreet, Wood-"ſtreet, Goldſmith's-row. By the patents and do-"nations of Edmund earl of Cornwall, and lord of "the honor of Walingford, there were 14 pariſh "churches in Walingford, and there be men alive "that can ſhew the places and cemeteries wherein "they all ſtood. At this time there be but three "poor pariſh churches in the town. There was a "priory of black monks, a celle to St. Alban, ſup-"preſſed by Cardinal Wolſey, ſtanding hard within "the weſt gate of Walingford. The town and the "caſtle were ſore defaced by the Danes wars. Yet "they metely reflouriſhed in the time of Richard "king of the Romans and earl of Cornwal, brother "to king Henry III. This Richard did much coſt "on the caſtle. It joins to the north gate of the "town, and has three dykes, large and deep, and "well watered. About each of the two firſt dykes "as upon the creſt of the ground caſt out of them "runnith an embattled wall now ſore in ruin, and

Wallingford.

[f] Archæol. XII. p. 398.
[g] Gibſon.
[h] Ibid.
[i] See his Will, printed at Oxford, 1788, 4to.
[k] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[l] Hearne's Pref. to Hiſt. of Glaſtonbury, p. 23.
[m] Tanner, p. 15.
[n] Lel. It. II. p. 13, 14. Cygn. Cant.
[o] Itin. I. p. 196.
[p] P. 749.

"for

" for the moſt part defaced. All the goodly build-
" ings with the towers and dungeon be within the
" third dyke. There is alſo a collegiate chapel
" among the buildings within the third dyke. Ed-
" mund earl of Cornwall, ſon to Richard king of
" the Romans, was the firſt founder and endower of
" this college, which one told me was augmented
" by Edward the Black Prince [q]. There is a dean,
" four prieſts, ſix clerks, and four choriſters; the
" late dean before Dr. London that now is built a
" fair ſtone ſteeple at the weſt end of the chapel [r]."

Brien and his wife having no iſſue, devoted themſelves to religion; and Henry duke of Normandy, ſon to the empreſs, ſeized on the honour of Wallingford. Edward II. granted it with the whole dutchy of Cornwall to his favourites Gaveſton and Spencer, and to his queen Iſabel. Edward III. raiſed his brother John of Eltham to the earldom of Cornwall, which, after his death, was erected into a dukedom, and given with this honour to the Black Prince, from which time it continued the property of the heir apparent of the crown till Henry VIII. gave it to Wolſey for the uſe of his new college at Oxford. On his fall this honour was ſeparated from the duchy of Cornwall, and united to the manor of Ewelme then made an honour. The lordſhip of the caſtle belongs as in Mr. Camden's time to Chriſt church, Oxford [s]. The priory of Black monks, cell to St. Alban's abbey, founded in the reign of William I. [t] Without the ſouth gate of the town was an hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt for poor men and women as early as Edward I. [u] Wallingford is at preſent a large handſome market and borough town, of two ſtreets, with a well built town hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held. The chief trade is malt, and of late years the town is much increaſed in buildings and inhabitants. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace within the borough [x]. It has three churches in uſe [y], and four pariſhes under one miniſter, and a freeſchool, and had a mint before the Conqueſt. This town gave birth to Richard de Wallingford 28th abbot of St. Albans in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. an eminent mathematician, who made a curious clock. It gave the title of viſcount to *William Knolles* 14 James I. created earl of Banbury 2 Charles I. [z] The title expired with him 1632. It was ſince claimed by a deſcendant, but not allowed. The family ſtill uſe the title, though they have no ſeat in the houſe of Lords. The preſent titular earl reſides at Wincheſter. When I viſited Wallingford caſtle in 1768 the outer weſt rampart planted with trees, and the outer and inner ſouth ones in garden grounds, were exceeding bold and freſh. The outer north one is in corn fields, and the eaſt ſide is ſingle, being defended by the river. This laſt is broken into by two baſtions or outworks, to which correſpond two others on the north ſide. Some fragments of the walls remained in houſes, and part of the eaſt pier of the principal gate on the ſouth eaſt corner of the inner bank. The keep of conſiderable height falls into the ſouth-eaſt corner of the inner works; the yard of one of the ruined churches is in the weſt ditch. Oppoſite to the ſouth ſide of St. Peter's is an old chapel, now a diſſenting meeting houſe. The banks of the town walls are diſcernible juſt without the town on the Oxford ſide.

In *Cholſey* pariſh was one of the three old mo- Cholſey.
naſteries referred to in Henry I's foundation charter of Reading as long before deſtroyed, perhaps when the Danes burnt Reading, Walingford, and *Ceoleſia* [a]. It was founded by king Etheldred about 986 to atone for the murder of his brother king Edward the martyr [b]. The manor and impropriation of Cholſey belonged to Reading abbey, and a fine country houſe here, called the abbot of Reading's place, was granted 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, to ſir Francis Englefield [c].

Cholſey farm, one mile from Wallingford, was reckoned the largeſt in England, being all compact together, and let for £. 1,000 a year. It belonged lately to the earls of Warwick, but now to Mr. Edwards, ſon of lady Betty Rich, ſiſter and heireſs of the late earl of Warwick. The nobleſt edifice in England under the denomination of a barn is to be ſeen on this farm. It is ſomewhat above 100 yards in length and 18 yards broad. It contains four threſhing floors, and is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the rich abbey of Reading. Though carrying upon it the date of 1101 it is in good condition, and ſtill preſerves the functions of a barn, which has continued its offices to ſociety through the ſpace of 700 years [d]. Cholſey is ſuppoſed the *Ceoleſia*, one of the old monaſteries alluded to in Henry I's foundation charter of Reading abovementioned, as deſtroyed by the Danes in their irruptions into theſe parts 1006, and founded by king Ethelred about 986 [e]. If therefore this barn was built 1101, and the preſent date put on good authority in later times, it will be 20 years anterior to the very abbey for whoſe uſe it was intended; for Reading abbey was not founded till 1121.

At *Makeney*, a mile from Wallingford, Leland [f] Makeney.
mentions " a praty manor place of brick built of
" late years by one Court uncle to Molines the then
" poſſeſſor."

*Aſton*, a village 5 miles ſouth-weſt of Walling- Aſton.
ford, is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon [g] to be the place where the Danes were defeated by Alfred 871, but we have already ſeen that event fixed to Aſhdown in a different part of the county.

*Childrey* was antiently the ſeat of a family of that Childrey.
name, ſince of the Fetyplaces, of whom William, a ſingular benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford, founded a free-ſchool here, an almſhouſe for three poor men, and a chantry in the church, wherein he was buried. His family removed to Swinbrook in Oxfordſhire [h].

[q] See his Will. The hall of this caſtle was built 4 Henry III. Rot. Clauſ. ejuſd. anni.
[r] Leland, It. II. 12, 13.
[s] Aſhmole, I. p. 46.
[t] Tanner, p. 13.
[u] Ib. p. 20.
[x] Gibſon.
[y] St. Peter's being lately rebuilt. All-ſaints, demoliſhed with it in the civil-war, is a ſinecure.
[z] Dugdale, II. p. 412.
[a] Hoveden, p. 430.
[b] Chron. de Walingford, Vol. II. p. 546. ed. Gale, Hiſt. Angl. Script. John de Cella was prior of Wallingford, and 21ſt abbot of St. Alban's.
[c] Tanner, p. 13.
[d] Gilpin's Foreſt Scenery, II. p. 137.
[e] Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 13.
[f] Itin. II. 13.
[g] Index locor. ad Chron. Saxon. p. 81.
[h] Aſhmole, II. p. 208. Mores' Collections, p. 66*---80*.

The

Ickneild ſtreet.

The Ickneild ſtreet enters Oxfordſhire at Chinnor, and runs through that county to Goring, where it croſſes the Thames to Strately. Thence it proceeds to *Blubery*, between which and Aſton at a little diſtance from the road is a hill called *Bluberdon*, which though now much levelled by the plough, appears to have been a ſtrong Roman work. Hence the road went to Wantage; but whether it followed the modern great road to Upton and Harwell by the name of the *Portway*, or went to the left under the hills to Chilton, it does not occur again till near Lockynge, where is ſtill a raiſed way called *Ickleton meer* pointing to Wantage, whence it goes by its true name under the hills, and between them and Childrey, Sparſholt, Uffington, under White horſe hill to Aſhbury and Biſhopſton, pointing to Abury in Wilts, and perhaps to the Deviſes, but not to Saliſbury [i]. Between Strateley and Aldworth Mr. Hearne ſaw two milliaries fixed deep in the ground [k]. Mr. Wiſe mentions a fortification on Childrey hill.

Blubery.

East Ilſley.

*Eaſt Ilſley* has of late become a ſheep-market of the firſt import, not only to this but the neighbouring county. Not leſs than 20,000 ſheep have been ſometime ſold in one market day, and it is computed that the annual average is not under 250,000, but they are chiefly lean ſheep [l].

Aldworth.

In *Aldworth* church, four miles from Market Ilſley, are nine antient monuments with effigies of the *Beche* family, five of them in armour and croſs-legged. John de la Beche is the firſt of the family mentioned by our writers, and occurs 9 Edward II. and Nicholas, and perhaps his brother Philip in that and the ſucceeding reign [m]. There is a tenth monument in the church-yard; where is a very large yew tree, nine yards round at four feet from the ground, and tapering upwards near 20 feet, the branches ſpreading ſeven or eight yards from the trunk on every ſide [n]. The manſion houſe of the Beches ſtood on a hill, and here was a caſtle or fort on the north-eaſt ſide of it. Several very old beech trees grow on the top of the warren. The heireſs of the family was married into that of the Whitlockes [o]. Lord Norreys was lord of the manor 1678. Beche farm was poſſeſſed by William Allen, eſq. 1739.

Yattendon.

In *Yattendon* chancel is a monument of ſir John Norreys, knight, ſecond ſon of Henry firſt lord Norreys of Ricot, who ſerved in all Elizabeth's wars on the Continent, but died 1597, aged 68, of diſappointment on not ſucceeding ſir William Ruſſel as lord deputy of Ireland: and in the ſame chancel was buried, without any other record than the regiſter, the rev. Thomas Carte, author of "The "Hiſtory of England," "Life of the Duke of "Ormond," and editor of "Thuanus' Hiſtory of "his own Time [p]." The manor belongs to Norreys Bertie, eſq. [q] another branch of the family of Ricot.

Hungerford.

*Hungerford* is a ſmall market town of two principal parallel ſtreets. In the church is an antient braſs for *Robert de Hungerford*, the firſt of that family in this county [r]. His nephew ſir *Thomas* was the firſt ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, 51 Edward III. His ſon *Walter* is the perſon with whom Mr. Camden begins his account of the family. He appropriated the manor and advowſon of Crekelade to the dean and chapter of Saliſbury, "to keep the tall ſpire "ſteeple of that church in repair," and was buried in the nave of that cathedral under what was the mayor's pew, but was lately removed with the bones which it covered to the ſouth ſide of the choir. This town is famous for fine trout, but though it ſtands on the high weſtern road neither its buildings nor market are conſiderable. The conſtable, who is choſen annually, is lord of the manor, and holds it immediately of the king. They have a horn holding about a quart, the inſcription of which ſets forth that it was given by John of Gaunt, who procured them a grant of the royal fiſhing in part of the river Kennet [s].

Ingleford Charnam ſtreet.

*Ingleford Charnam ſtreet* may be a corruption of the ford of the Angles on *Herman* ſtreet, or the Roman road.

Hempſted Marſhall.

*Hempſted Marſhall* is now the ſeat of lord Craven, to whom the manor alſo belongs. William, created lord, and afterwards earl, Craven, built a magnificent houſe here for Elizabeth, daughter of James I. electreſs palatine and queen of Bohemia, to whom it is ſaid he was privately married. It is certain that he was one of the young courtiers who voluntarily attached themſelves to the fortunes of this amiable and unfortunate princeſs, who, from her engaging behaviour, was in the Low Countries called "the Queen of Hearts," and ſhe committed to him all her affairs. Mr. Harte, in his "Life of Guſtavus Adolphus," ſays, that her marriage coſt £.146,572. and, as a proof of the uncertainty of human grandeur, we find her complaining of poverty in p. 203 of Sir George Bromley's "Original "Letters," 8vo, 1787; in the preface to which is a farther account of her, and of lord Craven's romantic paſſion [t]. The houſe mentioned by Mr. Camden was burnt down, and begun to be rebuilt by William ſecond earl Craven, who died 1697 leaving it unfiniſhed [u]. It has been ſince completed, but the preſent lord reſides at Benham place near Newbury,

[i] Wiſe's letter, p. 43.
[k] Hearne's Roper's life of More, p. 49.
[l] Agricultural Survey, p. 38.
[m] Dugdale, Bar. II. 127.
[n] Hearne's Roper's Life of More, Gent. Mag. XXX. p. 458.
[o] Aſhmole, I. p. 34.
[p] Mores' Collections, p. 90.
[q] Ib. p. 86.
[r] Engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. I. Pl. xxxviii. p. 105.
[s] Aſhmole, II. p. 246, and Gibſon from him, both ſpell it *riall* fiſhing, as if a peculiar term; whereas it means only the royalty or excluſive right of fiſhing.
[t] Oſborne thus ſpeaks of her (Traditional Memoirs of King James, p. 43): "God—hath now at laſt caſt her into an ocean of "calamities, in which ſhe ſtill remains a floating example to other princes of the inſtability of fortune; as ſhe did, in her proſ-"perity, of civility and goodneſs." On reading in Wilſon, (cited by Granger, Biogr. Hiſt. vol. I. p. 317) that ſhe was in her "*utmoſt* "*need*," pictured "like a poor Iriſh mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her "father carrying the cradle after her," we experience the ſame indignation as when we ſee Milton ridiculing the poverty of Charles II.

Centum exulantis viſcera marſupii regis:

and the ſame ſorrow as we feel in viewing ſo amiable a character as Mr. Addiſon degrading himſelf, in his Freeholder, to laugh at the indigence of the ſon of king James II.
[u] Aſhmole, II. p. 250. A number of drawings of it, dated 1673, are among Dr. Rawlinſon's prints in the Bodleian Library.

which was almoſt deſtroyed by fire May 28, 1774. In the church of Hempſted Marſhall was buried without any memorial ſir Balthazar Gerbier[x]. In

Speen. *Speen* pariſh are three good inns, one on Speenhill, the other two on Speenham land. At Our Lady's Well above the church is an echo that repeats diſtinctly a word of four or five ſyllables[y].

Kintbury. At *Kintbury*, in digging a grave, 1762, was found under a ſcull a large quantity of Saxon coins of Edred, Edwy, and Edmund[z].

Benham Valence. Queen Elizabeth gave *Benham Valence* on *Speen* to John Battiſta Caſtiglione, a Piedmonteſe, gentleman of her privy chamber, for his faithful ſervices to her in her troubles[a]. He died 1597, and was buried at Speen.

Spinham. At *Spinham*, on the north part of Newbury, Dr. Stukeley thought the great Ikening ſtreet coming from the Thames at Goring, and another Roman road running hence through Speen to Hungerford and Marlborough croſs the river Kennet, after making an acute angle with each other[b]. Mr. Willis of Andover doubted if any Roman road ran from Newbury into Hampſhire or Oxfordſhire, and was of opinion that that called *Chute Cauſeway* in the former county croſſed the Kennet eaſt of Marlborough, divided into a vicinal way from Badbury camp near Wanborough, thence took the direction aſſigned it before by Mr. Wiſe by Whitehorſe hill and Wantage to Goreing, and is Dr. Plot's Ikeneld Street; thence to Royſton and Barley[c]. It has been traced from Marlborough by Eſcourt, where urns were found 1693[d], to the north gate of Wincheſter, after having croſſed the Portway at Eaſton town farm not far from Andover.

The preſent Biſhop of Cloyne, whoſe reſearches have enabled him to ſpeak with certainty on the ſubject, has favoured me with the following remarks:

"As I have traced many of the roads here mentioned with ſome care, and differ in my concluſion from ſome of my brother antiquaries, I will venture to give the courſe of them in what I think a more accurate manner.

"The Ikeneld enters Barkſhire from Oxfordſhire at Strately, where it ſeems to have divided: one branch by the name of the Ridgway continued on the edge of the high ground by Cuckhamſley and White-horſe hill into Wiltſhire; pointing, as Mr. Wiſe obſerves, rather to Abury or the Devizes then to Saliſbury; while the other branch went from Streatley, perhaps by Hampſtead and Hermitage, under the name of the Weſt Ridge, to Newbury, and thence it may be to Old Sarum.

"But we muſt be careful not to confound theſe Ridgways, which may be either Saxon or Britiſh roads, (and certainly bear in no part marks of having been raiſed) with firſt, a Roman road, going along the northern part of the county by Wantage; or ſecondly, the Roman road from Bath to London by Speen; or thirdly, the Roman road from Glouceſter to London, which falls into this laſt a mile weſt of Speen; or fourthly, with the Roman road from Glouceſter to Wincheſter and Portſmouth.

"The firſt of theſe Roman roads runs by Uffington, Childrey, Wantage, and Hendred, and ſeems to point for ſome ſpot near, or rather below, Wallingford.

"The ſecond, though eaſy to be traced from Bath to near Marlborough, becomes then more obſcure, but continued probably very near the line of the preſent Bath road to Speen.

"The third coming from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter by Cricklade, Water Eaton, and Stratton St. Margaret's to Wanborough Nythe (where was a Roman town, which I ſuppoſe to be the ſtation loſt out of the 13th Iter of Antonine), proceeded with a very high creſt to Baydon, between Lamborn and Great Strafford on the right, and Inn Holmes and Newtown on the left, without paſſing through any village but Wickham. One ſmall inn in the way called the Hare and Hounds ſtanding directly upon it. From Wickham it croſſes the heath, and falls into the preſent Bath turnpike road near the 58th mile-ſtone, with which it no doubt continued towards London.

"The fourth of theſe roads leaves the laſt at Wanborough, going on Eaſtward (while the other ſlopes a little to the N. E.) and proceeds by Bradbury, Ogburn St. George, Midenhall, Cock-a-hoop-hill, croſſing the turnpike road North of Marlborough very near the 72d mile ſtone, enters Severnake foreſt, through Aſhlet coppice to Totenham park, and through the gardens to Crofton mill near Wilton, through Marton ſtreet to Oxenwood gate, where turning to avoid Hippenſcourt bottom, it goes by Scots Poor through Chute park, where its elevated creſt has occaſioned ſo many miſtakes in Stukeley and others; it then goes to Tangley and Knight's Ireham, then croſſing the Roman road from Sarum to Silcheſter roads, and both the modern turnpike roads near the 64th mile ſtone between Andover and Whitchurch, and the 63d between Stockbridge and Baſingſtoke, it paſſes by the Eaſt of Littleton to Wincheſter, and thence by Moreſted and Biſhops Waltham to *Portus Magnus* or Portcheſter."

Newbury. *Newbury* owes its increaſe and flouriſhing ſtate to its woollen manufacture, though much declined, and removed weſtward. It is ſtill an excellent corn market, where the corn is pitched in ſmall as well as large quantities, and purchaſed with ready money[e].

Jack of Newbury. John Winchecomb, commonly called *Jack of Newbury*, was the greateſt clothier in England in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept 100 looms in his houſe, and marched to the battle of Floddon with 100 of his own men cloathed and armed at his own expence. He built the nave and tower of the church here. His houſe was till lately remaining in the middle of Bridge ſtreet[f]. Here is a charity ſchool for 40 boys. St. Bartholomew's or Jemmit's hoſpital, aſcribed to king John, has been lately rebuilt

[x] Aſhmole, II. p. 251.
[z] Archæol. VIII. p. 430.
[b] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 591.
[d] See before, p. 158.
[y] Mores' Collections, p. 39 & 45*.
[a] Holland.
[c] Archæol. I. p. 60. Lethieullier's account of it. Ib. p. 58.
[e] Agricultural Survey, p. 38.
[f] Aſhmole. A portrait of him is in the town hall at Newbury, and another in Donnington caſtle houſe; one is called the father, the other the ſon, but both ſeem alike, and the firſt the oldeſt.—His eſtates deſcended to his nameſake Henry of Bucklebury in this county, created a baronet 1657 (extinct), whoſe daughter conveyed ſome of them in marriage to the celebrated Henry Saint John viſcount Bolingbroke (Biog. Brit. V. 3561, D.); but this belongs to Winchcombe Henry Hartley, eſq. of Bucklebury, one of the repreſentatives of this county, who died 1794.

by

by the Corporation for ſix poor men and as many women [g]. On rebuilding the bridge over the Kennet 1770, was found a leaden ſeal of pope Boniface IX. a pix containing the remains of an hoſt, ſome knives of a ſingular faſhion, ſpurs, and a few coins from Henry I. to William III. Two battles were fought in the late civil war at the Burrows on the Waſh two miles ſouth-eaſt from this town Sept. 20, 1643, and Oct. 27, 1644, in the firſt of which between the king and lord Eſſex, the earls of Sunderland and Carnarvon, lord Falkland, and others, were ſlain on the king's ſide, and the bodies of the common men buried in a tumulus on the Waſh: thoſe ſlain in the ſecond, in a pit near the church tower. Newbury gave title of baron to William Fitz Roy, duke of Cleveland and Southampton, now extinct.

*Battles of Newbury.*

On each ſide the Kennet near Newbury, is a ſtratum of peat from a quarter to half a mile wide and many miles long, in which have been found many trunks of oaks, alders, willows, firs, heads and horns of deer, and other beaſts. In the next pit in Speen were a large urn and two flint axes.

*Sandleford.* At *Sandleford*, or *Newtoun*, near Newbury, Geofrey earl of Perche before 1205 founded a priory of St. Auſtin, deſerted 1480, and annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windſor [h]. Mrs. Montague has a handſome ſeat here.

*Avington.* At *Avington*, a village on the road between Newbury and Hungerford, was an old manor houſe which had a room richly carved and gilded in the ſtyle of the Elizabethan age, and little benches all around it. The houſe was burnt about twenty years ago [i].

*Lamborn.* At *Lamborn* is an hoſpital founded by John Eſtbury 1485, as appears by a braſs plate on the gate. Thomas Eſſex and his lady have a ſumptuous monument here 1558 [k].

*Great Shefford.* *Great Shefford*, four miles from Lamborn, nine from Newbury, and five from Hungerford, belonged to the family of Bridges, extinct 1612: the heireſs married Browne, father of ſir George Bridges, K. B. whoſe ſon ſir George, celebrated by Pope in his "Windſor Foreſt," ſold it 1716 to ſir William Trumbull, whoſe only ſon William of Eaſthampſted park near Wokingham held it 1759.

*Litcombe.* About 1750 were dug up near *Litcombe*, ſome Roman coins of the lower empire: one of gold [l].

*Chaddleworth. Poghley.* In *Chaddleworth* pariſh in this neighbourhood was *Poghley*, an Auſtin priory founded by Ralph Chaddleworth 1160, diſſolved by Wolſey, valued at near £.70. *per annum* [m].

*Little Fawley.* *Little Fawley* was a ſeat of ſir Thomas More, late governor Vanſittart's, now Mr. Tipping's, but much reduced.

*Brimpton.* At *Brimpton* was a houſe of knights templars [n].

*Thatcham.* At *Thatcham*, ſaid to have been a market town, is an old chapel, now a free-ſchool.

*Dunſton houſe.* *Dunſton* houſe was the manſion-houſe of the manor of the borough of Thatcham and Henwich tything, which with the rectory and vicarage of Thatcham belonged to Sir John Croft; and on his death were ſold 1798.

*Enborn.* The manors of Eaſt and Weſt *Enborn* in Kentbury hundred have a peculiar cuſtom, as that of Torre in Devonſhire: the widow of a tenant is intitled to *freebench*, or an eſtate in copyhold for her dower, while ſhe continues *ſola & caſta*, elſe ſhe forfeits her lands, unleſs ſhe demands them by a droll form of words, riding into court backwards on a black ram [o].

*Donnington caſtle.* *Donnington* caſtle, built by Richard de Abberbury in the reign of Richard II. [p] in Shaw pariſh, rears its ruined head above the remains of the noble oaks that formerly ſurrounded it. Among theſe, tradition aſcribes one to Chaucer, which was not ſo large as two others called the King's and Queen's; the firſt of which was 50 feet high before any bough or knot appeared, and cut five feet ſquare at the butt end all clear timber: the ſecond 40 feet high [q]. The caſtle ſtood two ſieges in the late civil war; in the firſt of which three of its towers were demoliſhed. Alice daughter of ſir Thomas Chaucer, ſon of the poet, married William de la Pole duke of Suffolk. On his attainder it came to the crown, and afterwards by grant of Henry VII. to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the Packers, whoſe heireſs married Dr. Hartley, father to the late Winchcomb Henry Hartley, eſq. of Bucklebury, where he preſerved the portrait of Chaucer, on wood, dated 1400, extremely rude, from Donnington houſe. This caſtle was almoſt battered down in 1644 by colonel Dalbier, from whom a large field near the place where he encamped is ſtill named [r]. Only the gate now remains. Out of the ruins of the caſtle was built a houſe under the hill, inhabited by Mr. Baſket [s]. The hoſpital, founded by Thomas Chaucer, or, as Leland ſays [t], by William Delapole, was reſtored by Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, in the reign of James I. and ſtill ſubſiſts for a maſter and 12 poor men. Sir Richard Abberbury founded here alſo a houſe of Trinitarian friars, valued at £.19. *per annum* [u]. The priory as called is the ſeat of Mr. Cowſlade.

*The Grove.* At the foot of this hill on the north ſide of the Kennet is a handſome modern houſe called *The Grove*, built in the Gothic ſtile, from a deſign by John Chute, eſq. of the Vine [v], by the late James Petit Andrews, eſq. It coſt 18 or £.20,000. and was ſold 1783 for £.4,000. to William Brummell, eſq. private ſecretary to lord North, who built large offices, and in altering the ſtairs, part of the houſe fell down, Mr. Andrews having been ill-uſed in building it. His elder brother, Sir Joſeph Andrews, ſold land about Shaw worth £.500. *per annum*

[g] Tanner, p. 19. [h] Ib. [i] Dr. Collet, Phil. Tranſ. vol. L. p. 109---115.
[k] Aſhmole, II. p. 243, 244. Tanner, p. 23, dates it 1502, and in a note ſays, others ſay in 1507.
[l] Mores' Collections, p. 51. 57. [m] Tanner, p. 17. [n] Ib. p. 20.
[o] Jacob's Law Dictionary. Spectator, No. 623.
[p] Richard Abberbury had licence of Richard II. to *new-build* it. Rymer's MS Acts.
[q] Evelyn's Sylva, p. 83, of Hunter's Edition, 1776, p. 496. Aſhmole, II. p. 285---288.
[r] Mores' Collections, p. 77. [s] Groſe's account under his view and plan.
[t] Leland, II. 6. See the Statutes in Mores' Collections, p. 87*. [u] Tanner, p. 22.
[v] Lord Orford had a collection of deſigns of buildings by Mr. Chute, and a view of the Vine by Muntz; who copied Mr. Chute's portrait by Pompeio Batoni.

to Mr. Brummell, but on Mr. Brummell's death, the whole was re-ſold in parcels, leaving the houſe almoſt ſingle.

Shaw. *Shaw* is an antient manſion juſt on the other ſide Spene belonging to ſir Joſeph Andrews, bart. formerly to the Dolemans, one of whom built it. Sir George Liſle was poſted in it at the ſecond battle of Newbury, and the king himſelf lodged in it. In a bow window of the library is ſhewn the hole of a bullet ſhot at him. On the cornice of the houſe is this inſcription in the ſtyle of the times: EDENTULUS VESCENTIUM DENTIBUS INVIDET, ET OCULOS CAPREARUM TALPA CONTEMNIT. And over the porch ϖϸ LXXX. ΦΘΟΝΕΡΟΣ ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ. In the garden wall, I. A. 1592. After the death of ſir Thomas Doleman, laſt of the family, it was ſold to the duke of Chandos, of whom ſir Joſeph Andrews bought it. Shaw church is roofed with Roman tiles.

Walling. On a chimney at *Walling* near Aldermaſton, profeſſor Ward diſcovered a date in Arabic numerals, which he conceived to be much older than it really was, it being not 1182 nor 1382, but 1582[x].

Padworth *Padworth* in this neighbourhood another ſeat of the Forſters, afterwards of Chriſtopher Griffith, eſq. He died of two hours illneſs, during which an attorney happening to be in the houſe he made a will and left all to his wife, ſiſter of ſir William Saint Quintin, who therein exerciſes her accuſtomed beneficence. It is a good old houſe, and the windows are full of arms. The following ſervice belongs to this manor.

"Reddendo inde unam libram piperis & quantum "pertinet ad quintam partem ſerjantiæ de *Padde-* "*worth* ſ. de tenenda una corda in naula reginæ in "transfretando verſus Pictaviam," or "de tenend' "unũ cordũ in naula d̃næ reginæ Angliæ quando "contigerit eam transfretare[y]."

Aldermaſton. *Aldermaſton* paſſed from ſir Humphrey Forſter (whoſe anceſtor and nameſake was ſheriff of this county 1475) by marriage to William third lord Stawell; and it was carried by the marriage of his only daughter to the family of Congreve in Ireland above 50 years ago. The principal ſeat of Lord Stawell is in Holt foreſt, Hants, as leſſee under the crown.

Inkpen. *Inkpen* houſe was bought of Mr. Brickenden's creditors by ſir Thomas Frankland, who ſold it to Mr. James Kirkby, who called it Kirkbyhall, and on his death it was purchaſed by Mr. Butler. On the North ſide of the chancel lies the ſtatue of a knight croſs-legged[z].

Inglefield. *Ingleſield* gave name to a very antient family, whoſe ſeat was rebuilt in a noble manner by John Powlett, the fifth marquis of Wincheſter, and reduced and moderniſed by the late poſſeſſor Powlett Wrighte, eſq. and his father, who were lineally deſcended by the female line from the ſaid noble family[a]. The eſtate is now reduced to £.500. *per annum*, and the houſe was let to lady Clive for ſeven years, Mr. Wrighte's uncle and heir Nathan not having eſtate ſufficient to live in it, but retired to Mortimer heath. In the meads on the north ſide the Kennet is a ſquariſh entrenchment, probably thrown up when earl Ethelwolf fought and routed the Danes here A. D. 871. The ſecond and laſt marquis who defended Baſing houſe is buried in the church. To this ſeat I refer the following curious dedication of one of Sir Balthaſar Gerbier's numerous publications:

"To the right honourable the lord marquis of
"Wincheſter,

"That *Henfield* well ſeated pallace with a wood "at its back, like a mantle about a coat of armes, "which doth defend it from the north-weſt windes, "argueth that it is good to be there, as it proves a "daily eaſe to travellers, who by four miles at once "ſhorten the tedioufneſs of a too long journey; for "I doe perſwade myſelf to heare many of them ſay, "Good cheare, its but four miles to Henfield "ſeate, and thence but ſo much more to a good "town[b] to refreſh and reſt.

"The preſent ſatisfaction of that ſeate, no doubt "(my lord) diminiſheth the grief of the loſs of "Baſing, and that Dolbier[c] is no more (nor a prince "of the aire, ſave the carcaſs of his head on a pole) "drawing lines of circumvallation about your ſeats, "but that there is now (inſtead of deſtroying powers) "a bleſſed prince, to whom may be juſtly applied, "*Poſt nubila Phœbus*, whoſe quickning rays do now "promiſe peace and plenty.

"May there never more ſuch dark clouds appear "as might be able to cauſe ſtormes to fall, and lay "to the ground ſuch an ornament of a land as "Baſing was. Yet if in any of your lordſhip's ſeats "works may be neceſſary, this little forerunner of "a more great one, may be as acceptable as it is "moſt reſpectfully tendered by me your lordſhip's "zealous and moſt humble ſervant,

"Balthaſar Gerbier[d]."

Theal. *Theal* in Tilehurſt pariſh a mile from Inglefield on the high weſtern road is a ſmall hamlet which ſubſiſts chiefly by inns, and gives name to an hundred.

Bradfield. *Bradfield*, two miles north of Inglefield, a ſmall village where king Ina founded a monaſtery before A. D. 699[e]. All that remains are the walls and part of a gate leading to the church, which is built of flint. The rector takes tithes of abbey lands, which elſewhere are free.

From this part of the county, which is all lanes and woods, begins one of the fineſt proſpects. From

[x] Phil. Tranſ. N° 490, p. 613.
[y] Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. 40, or Beckwith's ed. p. 180.; ex Cartular. Abb. Reading, MS. fol. xli. The pleas of the Crown 12 Ed I. ſay it was to find "unum ſervientem ad tenend." &c. and the ſervice was worth ten marks.
[z] Aſhmole, II. p. 250. [a] See Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 219. [b] Q. Reading.
[c] Of Col. Dalbier we have theſe notices in Whitelock's Memorials, 1672.
German horſe raiſed under Dalbier and Balfour, 1628, p. 10.
Diſpoſed of the kings of Sweden or Denmark, p. 11.
Col. Dalbier diſſuaded Eſſex from a freſh attack after the ſecond Edgehill fight, 1642. p. 61, 62.
The Lords deſired the Commons that he being under accuſation and reſtraint might be tried or diſcharged, 1645, p. 142.
Named to command the forces at the ſiege of Donnington caſtle, p. 185-6, which ſurrendered to him April 1, 1646, p. 205.
His forces employed to blockade Oxford, p. 206.
Ordered to bring in a liſt of perſons willing to ſerve the Parliament, 1647, p. 254.
He was at the burning of Chinnor, co. Oxford, June 19, 1643. Letter from the Earl of Eſſex to the Speaker, 1643, 4°.
He was ſlain in the inn at St. Neot's, when the earl of Holland was taken, 1648, p. 305.
[d] "Counſel and Advice to all Builders, 1663," 12°. [e] Tanner, p. 12.

the

the top of the hill above Bradfield to the ſouth is a diſtant view of Hampſhire and Berkſhire hills. A ſteep deſcent down a chalky cliff opens to a valley wherein the Thames glides along; a navigable river incloſed on both ſides with cultivated hills: thoſe on the ſouth ſide having a greater mixture of wood, particularly beech, whoſe compact deep-coloured gloſſy leafage exhibits a moſt pleaſing contraſt to ſlender elms and oaks. At the bottom of this deſcent is the village of *Pangborn* [f], on the top that of *Baſildon*, from the hill above which is one of the fineſt views in the whole country in a clear day, taking in Oxford 25 miles diſtant. At this laſt village was the ſeat of lord Vane, rebuilt for ſir Francis Sykes, bart. by Carr of York, in imitation of Wentworth houſe in Yorkſhire, with an extenſive park walled with flint.

Pangborn. Baſildon.

*Mortimer heath* on this edge of the county is a bleak dreary tract of black barren ſoil, where in digging for gravel have been found many horns of mooſe deer and elks. A Roman road runs acroſs it to Silcheſter, but is not now traceable ſo far. There are ſeveral ſunken barrows on its north ſide, and many conſiderable ones in its neighbourhood [g].

Mortimer heath.

At *Stratfield Say* Nicholas de Stotevile, founder of Vallemont abbey, Normandy, founded a cell of Benedictine monks under a prior 1170. The cell was in Berkſhire, but the pariſh in Hampſhire [h].

Stratfield Say.

At *Tilehurſt* was born 1627 the learned Richard Lloyd, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1717.

Tilehurſt.

*Reading* is a large and populous town ſituate on the fall of the Kennet into the Thames, in the angle of which it ſtands on a riſing ground overlooking the meadows which have a fine appearance all along the river [i].

Reading.

" There is no maner of token that ever the town " of Reading was waullid, yet it is a very auncient " toun, and at this time the beſt town in all Bark- " ſhire. There was a caſtle in the Saxon time in " this toun, and the name of Caſtle ſtreet yet re- " mains lying from eaſt to weſt to paſs to Newbury: " but I could not perceive or clearly learn where it " ſtood. But by all likelihood at the weſt end of " Caſtle ſtreet, and as ſome think about the place " of execution. It is very likely that a piece of the " abbey was built of the ruins of it: peradventure " it ſtood where the abbey was. St. Edward the Mar- " tyr's mother-in-law for penance built, as I have " read, a monaſtery of nuns in Reading. Ther is a " conſtant fame that this nunnery was wher St. " Mary's paroche churche is now. King Henry I. " making an abbey of black monks here ſuppreſt " this houſe as I heard, giving the lands thereof to " his abbey. On the north ſide of the Caſtle ſtreet " was a fair houſe of Grey friars. In the town are " 3 pariſh churches; St. Giles's on this ſide the " river, St. Mary's in the middle the oldeſt, and St. " Lawrence beyond Kennet. Weſt north-weſt of " St. Lawrence's church was an almſhouſe of poor " ſiſters, probably founded by ſome of the ab- " bots. Abbot Thorn ſuppreſſid it in the reign of " Henry VII. and gave the lands to the uſe of the " almoner of his abbey; but Henry VII. coming " hither and aſking what old houſe that was, willed " him to convert it and its lands *in pios uſus*, and at " the abbot's deſire made it a grammar ſchool. The " river Kennet runs through the town in two arms, " one called about the quarters of the town the " *halowid brooke*. Above the town about the *Bere* " the abbot had a fair manor place of brick [k]." Leland's quære about the nunnery makes it probable there were two: one deſtroyed long before Henry I. built on its ſite his houſe for 200 Benedictine monks; the other ſubſiſting in the reign of John [l]. The ſite of the Grey friers is now occupied by the Bridewell [m]. St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital for lepers was founded 1134 by Aucher ſecond abbot; St. Laurence's hoſpital by Hugh 8th abbot, 1190, for 26 poor people and entertainment of ſtrangers [n]. The abbey was valued at £.1938. The ruins are maſſy blocks of flint walls eight feet thick, formerly caſed with ſtone. Here may ſtill be diſtinguiſhed the great hall, once perhaps the chapter houſe, 78 feet by 42, vaulted, with one ſemicircular arch from wall to wall, and opening to the cloiſter, whoſe court, now a garden, is 148 feet. On the ſouth ſide is the refectory, 72 feet by 38, highly ornamented by a row of interſecting arches, and above that a ſort of arcade running round. The nave of the church, now occupied by a large high rampart, probably 215 feet, choir 98 by 34, eaſtern chapel 102 by 55, tranſept 199 by 56, ſide ailes 19 broad. Theſe laſt ſeem to have been ſeparated from the church by continued walls, ſtill in ſome places three feet high. Near where the north tranſept joined the nave a mine appears to have been ſprung for its deſtruction [o]. A body, with ſome pieces of leather about it, found in a leaden coffin 1785, in a part of the ruins, at a diſtance from the high altar of the church, before which Henry I. and his queen were buried, was miſtaken for that of this monarch [p]. Here were alſo buried William eldeſt ſon of Henry II. Conſtance daughter of Edmund de Langley duke of York, a ſon and daughter of Richard earl of Cornwall, &c. [q]. In the refectory was held the parliament 31 Henry VI. The gatehouſe is entire; and near it the *Forebury* hill, not far from the outwork, or rampart abovementioned. The ſtables built on the ſite in Mr. Camden's time were probably demoliſhed in the civil war. Two baſtions, part of the fortifications caſt up when the parliament forces garriſoned the town, ſtill remain. Over a portico, on the ſouth ſide of St. Lawrence's church, called " the Church walk," is the following inſcription:

*Johannes Blagravius*
*generoſus, matheſeoſque*
*encomiis celeberrimus,*
*libras C ad Ambulacrum*
*hoc extruendum dedit, quod*
*opus major burgenſeſque (piæ*
*beneficii hujus inter cætera*

[f] Pangbourn is the name of a beck or ſtream in the county of Durham near Lancheſter. *Pangden* is a place in Suſſex.
[g] See before in Hants, p. 205. [h] Tanner, p. 17. [i] Stukeley, Itin. vol. I. p. 59.
[k] Leland, Itin. II. 3, 4. [l] Tanner, p. 12.
[m] Ib. p. 23. [n] Ib. 16. 17. [o] Sir H. C. Engleſield, Archæolog. VI. p. 61.
[p] Gent. Mag. vol. LV. pp. 881. 942. vol. LVI. pp. 11. 105. 393. Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. I. p. 222.
[q] Willis, Mitred Abbies. Groſe's account under his two views of this abbey.

*memoriæ ergo) perficiendum*
*curarunt*
*Feb.* 1, 1619,
*reparatum & adornatum*
*Anno* 1680.

Biſhop Gibſon mentions a gold and a braſs coin found here, but of what people he was not informed. This town (which is a borough and corporation) gave birth 1573 to archbiſhop Laud, whoſe father was a wealthy clothier here, and to Lord Chief Juſtice Holt 1642. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, contemporary with Laud, was alſo a native of Reading[r]. So was Sir Conſtantine Phipps, lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died 1723, and was buried at White Waltham, great grand-father to the preſent lord Mulgrave; Sir Thomas Stampe, lord mayor of London, 1692, and ſir John Barnard, lord mayor of the ſame city. Thomas Cole, in the reign of Edward I. was called the rich clothier of Reading; and Mr. John Kendrick, a native of this town, afterwards citizen and draper of London, was a benefactor here[s]. Archbiſhop Laud is ſaid to have converted the houſe in which he was born into an hoſpital; but, in fact, he never endowed an hoſpital: he calls his charitable gift to Reading "an hoſpital of land," which occaſioned the miſtake. The houſe in which tradition ſays he was born is ſtill ſtanding in Broad Street. The chief trade of the town is now in malt and meal[t]; and here is a conſiderable market. The Kennet is navigable hither.

A regiment of Iriſh papiſts being quartered here by James II. and living at large on the townſpeople, when king William's troops came to Newbury, the magiſtrates ſent to deſire aſſiſtance againſt theſe ſoldiers, who threatened one Sunday to kill all the people coming out of St. Mary's church. Some Dutch troopers were ſent, on the appearance of only two of whom on the church ſteps the Iriſh threw down their arms, and ran away: the Dutch purſued, and killed about 20; the reſt got off. The town allows money to ring annually on the 8th of December in commemoration of their deliverance[u].

Sir *Jacob Aſtley* of Melton Conſtable, Norfolk, was for his ſervices to Charles I. in the civil war created lord *Aſtley* of *Reading* 20 Charles I. which title became extinct in his grandſon *Jacob* 1716[x].

*William Cadogan*, who had ſignalized himſelf under the duke of Marlborough in the French wars, and in ſuppreſſing the rebellion 1715, was created, 1716, baron Cadogan, of Reading, and, 1718, baron of Oakley, Bucks, (with limitation to his brother) viſcount Caverſham, and earl of Cadogan. All theſe titles expired with him 1726, except that of baron Oakley, which devolved on his brother *Charles*, who died 1776, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles Sloane*, third and preſent lord. The Caverſham. ſeat of this family at *Caverſham* two miles from this town on the other ſide the Thames in Oxfordſhire was ſold to Major Marſack, an Eaſt Indian. It belonged formerly to the lord Knowles, who here ſplendidly entertained James I's Queen Anne in her progreſs to Bath 1613[y]. "At *Cauſeiham*, ſhortly "*Cauſham*, is a great mayne bridge of timber over "the Thames on timber foundations, and in ſome "place of ſtone, and towards the north end of the "bridge a fair old ſtone chaple on piles[z]." The Thames paſſes *by* Reading, but the Kennet *through* it. It is remarkable that thoſe wells, between which and the Thames the Kennet has its courſe, riſe and fall with the Thames, not with the Kennet. Hence it is argued, that the bed of the Thames is much lower depreſſed than that of the Kennet, and detaches its ſprings under the bed of the latter. Near this place at *Catſgrove* is a large ſtratum of oyſter Catſgrove. ſhells, lying on a bed of green ſand extending to five or ſix acres, with a bed of bluiſh clay immediately above it. Among theſe ſhells many are found with both the valves together, but crumble to pieces when dry[a]. Such have been found near Dantzic[b].

Councils were held at Reading 1206[c], 1213[d], 1214[e], 1240[f].

*White Knights*, near Reading, the ſeat of the late White Knights. ſir Henry Englefield, bart. afterwards of Mr. Martin, and now belonging to the Marquis of Blandford, is one of the firſt examples of the *ferme ornée*.

When Wiltſhire if not Berkſhire was ſeparated from the biſhopric of Sherborn, A. D. 905, and made a diſtinct dioceſe, *Sunning* is ſaid to have been Sunning. one of the ſeats of the biſhops of the new ſee, which was again united to Sherborn about 1060. But I cannot, ſays biſhop Tanner, account for ever placing them here, becauſe William of Malmeſbury expreſsly ſays that after the diviſion Berkſhire ſtill remained under the juriſdiction of the biſhops of Sherborn[g]. Leland, who calls Sunning "an "uplandiſche toun ſet on a fair and commodious "ground, found no great antiquity in the church except ſome tombs of nuns, &c. and at the eaſt end an old chapel of St. Sarik reſorted to for the cure of madneſs[h]. The biſhop of Saliſbury had at Sunning before the Conqueſt an antient manor place; and there remained in Leland's time a fair old ſtone houſe by the bank of the Thames, and a fair park belonging to that biſhop[i].

"*Hurley* upon the Tamiſe a cell to Weſtminſter a Hurley. "mile above Biſham[k]."

In Domeſday book Hurley is ſaid to have lately belonged to Elgar, probably of a Saxon or Daniſh family, but then to be the property of Geoffrey Mandeville. He had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Haſtings, and had received this eſtate probably with ſome others from William the Conqueror, towards the latter end of whoſe reign A. D. 1086, he founded here the priory of St. Mary for black monks, to this day called Lady

[r] Wood, Faſti Ox. I. p. 259.
[s] His will was printed 1625, 4to. and the miſapplication of his charities detected by a decree in the court of Exchequer, publiſhed by Mr. Watts, 1749-50.
[t] Aſhmole.
[u] See Kennett's Complete Hiſtory, vol III. p. 532.
[x] Dugdale, Bar. vol. II. p. 473.
[y] An account of this entertainment was printed 1613.
[z] Leland, II. 5.
[a] Gibſon, from Dr. Brewer, Phil. Tranſ. N° 261.
[b] Mr. Klein in Phil. Tranſ. N° 459.
[c] M. Paris, ſub anno.
[d] Ann. Waverl. & Chron. Dunſtaple, ſub anno.
[e] Rot. Clauſ. 16 Joh. m. 15.
[f] M. Paris, ſub anno. Wilkins, Concil. I. 515. 540. 546. 678.
[g] Tanner, p. 12. 593.
[h] II. 8.
[i] Ib.
[k] Ib. 5.

Place,

place, and annexed it as a cell to Weſtminſter abbey. The charter of the foundation is ſtill preſerved there. In it the founder calls himſelf Goisfridus de Magna Villa, and recites the motives of the donation "pro "ſalute et redemptione animæ meæ et uxoris meæ "Lecelenæ, cujus conſilio gratia divine providentie "hoc bonum opus inchoavi, et pro anima Athalaiſæ "primæ uxoris meæ, matris filiorum meorum, jam "defunctæ, nec non heredum meorum omnium "mihi ſuccedentium." He then recites the particulars of this donation: "Ad ſuſtentationem mona-"chorum in eadem eccleſia Deo in perpetuum ſer-"vientium." And after ſome terrible imprecations on all perſons who ſhall violate or diminiſh this his foundation, he concludes thus: "Conteſtor igitur "omnes filios meos, heredes videlicet et omnes "poſteros meos, per tremendum Dei judicium et "per omnipotentiam ejus in cœlo et in terra, ne ipſi "faciant aut fieri ſinant ullam impactionem huic "meæ donationi; immo augeant et ſtabiliant eam, "ita ut Deus augeat et ſtabiliet dies et vitam illorum "in eterna beatitudine, et habeant partem in hac "mea eleemoſyna mecum in celeſti requie. Teſtes; "epiſcopus Oſmundus, Gilbertus abbas Weſtmo-"naſterienſis, Lecelena domina uxor mea, Willi-"elmus de Magnavilla, Robertus de Magnavilla." The firſt ſubſcribing witneſs Oſmund biſhop of Saliſbury, was originally a Norman nobleman, earl of Seez in that province. He was afterwards made earl of Dorſet and Lord High Chancellor of England, and at laſt biſhop of Saliſbury. Gilbert, abbot of Weſtminſter, was alſo of a Norman family which was very conſiderable, and had produced ſeveral great men. He was educated at the monaſtery of Bec in Normandy under Lanfranc and Anſelm archbiſhops of Canterbury; with the latter of whom he kept a conſtant correſpondence and very great friendſhip. He was employed in embaſſies by king Henry I. more than once; and is ſaid to have been very learned in all the ſciences of the times. He died in 1117, and lies buried under one of the three effigies which ſtill remain in the pavement of the great cloiſter in Weſtminſter abbey near Mr. Poulteney's tomb. In his time Geoffrey de Magnaville was buried in the little cloiſter of Weſtminſter abbey, in a chapel now a court yard belonging to the houſe of the receiver of the abbey rents, late Mr. Davis's.

This priory was valued at the diſſolution at £. 134[l], and ſoon after became the property of a family whoſe name was *Chamberlain*. From thence it deſcended to ——— *Lovelace*, whoſe ſon Richard went on an expedition with Sir Francis Drake, and with the money gained therein built the preſent houſe on the ruins of the antient convent. The only viſible remains of the antient convent are the abbey yard and ſome parts of the chapel or refectory (now ſtables) of which the window arches, though made of chalk in the time of the Conqueror, are ſtill as freſh as if lately built. But perhaps in the houſe itſelf ſome remains of the form of the convent may be ſtill traced. Under the great hall is a vault in which ſome bodies in monaſtic habits have been found buried. The hall itſelf, and the croſs rooms at the eaſt end, ſeem to have been the church of the convent; and the numerous apartments at the weſt end of the houſe ſeem originally in ſome manner to have been apartments of the ſame convent. The Lovelace family grew rich and powerful in this county. It was ennobled by Charles I. who, in his third year, created Richard Lovelace baron Hurley[m], which title ended with his grandſon 1736, and during the ſucceeding reigns the family lived in great ſplendor, of which two or three cielings painted by Verrio, probably at the ſame time with thoſe in Windſor caſtle, and above all the landſcapes of Salvator Roſa which fill the great room, and alſo it is ſaid a leſſer room, are proofs ſtill remaining here. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. private meetings of ſome of the chief nobility were held in the ſubterraneous vault under the great hall for the purpoſe of calling in the Prince of Orange; and it is ſaid that the principal papers which brought about the Revolution were ſigned in the dark receſs at the end of the vault. It is certain that after the Prince of Orange became king he viſited lord Lovelace in this houſe, and deſcended with him to view that dark receſs.

On the decline of the Lovelace family the eſtate was ſold. The greateſt and moſt valuable part became the property of the Gayer[n] family, and now belongs to the duke of Marlborough. The other part conſiſting of the manſion and the wood lands was purchaſed by Mrs. Williams (ſiſter to Dr. Wilcocks biſhop of Rocheſter) who in one lottery had but two tickets, one of which came up a prize of 500*l.* the other of 20,000*l.* which enabled her to purchaſe this eſtate. The daughter of Mrs. Williams married Dr. Lewin, chancellor of Rocheſter[o], poſſeſſed the eſtate from her mother's death in 1745, and bequeathed it for his life to Joſeph Wilcocks, eſq.[p] only ſon of Dr. Wilcocks, biſhop of Gloceſter and Rocheſter; who ſucceeded to it in 1771, and dying 1791, it devolved to Guſtavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, brother of the late admiral, by whom it was ſold.

Laurence Waltham. Weycock.

The field in which the fort at *Laurence Waltham* ſtood is called *Weycock*, which Hearne derives from Ƿœȝ coppe, q. d. the *Road* on the *hill*. The Roman coins found here are of the lower empire, except a ſilver one of Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great[q].

Billingbere.

In Laurence Waltham is *Billingbere*, the inheritance of ſir Henry Nevill, iſſued from the lords Abergavenny[r], now of Richard lord Braybroke.

White Waltham.

In the adjoining pariſh of *White* or *Abbots Waltham*, which belonged to Chertſey abbey, near the manor houſe of Feens, and at *Berry grove* by the church, Roman coins and tiles have been found. *Smewin's houſe*, in this pariſh, which is ſixteen miles

[l] Tanner, p. 13.
[m] Dugd. Bar. vol. II. p. 456.
[n] Robert Gayer, nephew of Sir Robert Gayer, bart. to one of whoſe younger ſons it came on the death of one of his couſins. Memoirs of George Monck Berkeley, prefixed to his poems, p. ccccxxviii. n.
[o] Who died 1773, and is buried at Broxburn, in the county of Herts, as was his wife 1763. Epit.
[p] F. A. S. and author of that elegant and edifying work "Roman Converſations, or a ſhort Deſcription of the Antiquities of "Rome, interſperſed with Characters of eminent Romans, and Reflections religious and moral on Roman Hiſtory, 1791, 1792." 2 vols. 8vo. a ſecond edit. 1797.
[q] Mores' Berkſhire Collections, p. 130; and Hearne's letter on Antiquities between Oxford and Windſor, at the end of Vol. V. of Leland's Itinerary.
[r] Holland.

in circumference, is moated round, and ſaid to have been a ſeat of Prince Arthur, ſon of Henry VII. and the retreat of the learned Dodwell [s], firſt Camdenian profeſſor, well known by his numerous and learned writings in the cauſe of eccleſiaſtical antiquity, whoſe eldeſt ſon was vicar of this pariſh and Bucklebury, prebendary and canon of Saliſbury, and archdeacon of Berkſhire, and wrote againſt Dr. Middleton. The kitchen of the vicarage-houſe was paved with Roman bricks [t].

Shottesbrook.

At *Shottesbrook* was a ſmall college, of which there were lately ſome remains, founded 1337 by Sir William Truſſel of Cubbleſdon, Staffordſhire [u]. He lies buried in lead, and his lady in leather in this church, with a monument. Their only daughter, wife of Sir Foulk Pembridge, has a braſs [x]. Here alſo lived, died, and was buried, 1711, the before-mentioned learned Henry Dodwell, one of the patrons of the induſtrious Mr. Hearne. Mr. Francis Cherry, of Shotteſbrook, another patron of Hearne, who was one of his under footmen, and his father was clerk of this pariſh, was univerſally eſteemed the moſt completely accompliſhed fine gentleman of his time [y]. He bequeathed to the Bodleian library a box of MSS. among which was a ſmall book written by queen Elizabeth [z]. He married ſoon after he was twenty, and his houſe, which, at the Revolution, made up ſeventy beds for officers and ſoldiers quartered on him, was the hotel devoted to friendſhip, to learning, to diſtreſs. Biſhop Kenn divided his time between it and Longleat. Dr. Grabe, and many other learned foreigners, ſpent much time at it. Mr. Cherry concealed in another houſe at White Waltham in regimentals the very learned Charles Leſlie, whom he ſent to convert the Pretender without ſucceſs. He died in September, 1713, and was buried in the church-yard at Shotteſbrook [a], with a plain black marble laid over his grave, inſcribed,

*Hic jacet peccatorum maximus*
*Anno Domini MDCCXIII.*

in the burial ground planted with cypreſs, &c. ſtill unremoved. He married the eldeſt of the five coheireſſes of John Finch, eſq. of Fienes court, Berkſhire [b]. His father William, (ſon of Sir Francis Cherry, known by the name of the Great Lawyer, and conſulted by lord Clarendon himſelf after the Attorney and Solicitor [c]) was killed by the horſes running away and breaking the chariot to pieces down a hill near the ſeat of the grandfather of the late Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe [d]. He allowed his ſon 2500*l. per annum*, and this ſon almoſt ruined himſelf to pay his father's debts 30,000*l.* Mr. Thomas Cherry (couſin of Francis), A. M. of Edmund hall, who died Nov. 17, 1706, and was buried in St. Andrew's, Holborne, drew up and might have written an account of Shotteſbrook [e].

Biſham.

"*Biſham* priorie, in Berkſhire, on the Tamiſe, a "three miles above Maidenhead [f]." Biſham is pleaſantly ſituated on the Thames, three miles from Marlow, and joins to Cookham and Hurley. The manor was given to the Templars by Robert de Ferrariis in the reign of Stephen, and a preceptory built on it. On their downfall it was granted to the Hoſpitalers, and afterwards to William Montacute earl of Saliſbury, who, 1338, built a priory for Auſtin canons, endowed with near £.300. *per annum*, ſurrendered 1536, and refounded by Henry VIII. 1537, who endowed it with the lands of Chertſey and other abbeys to the amount of £.660. a year, and intended to have granted the privilege of the mitre to it, but in four years time ſuppreſſed it for ever [g]. No remains of it now exiſt. The ſite was granted to Sir Edward Hoby, who ſeems not to have ſpared the monuments of the founder, of Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury, and of Edward earl of Warwick, the only heir male of the Plantagenet family, 1499 [h]. Sir Philip Hoby, who was a generous benefactor to the church, dying 1766, it paſſed to a diſtant relation, John Mill, eſq. who took the name of Hoby, and dying 1780, his widow ſold it 1781 to George Vanſittart, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor, who pulled down much modern addition to the old houſe, in the centre of which is a round tower. The drawing room at the abbey goes by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Council-chamber, and has her initials. A ſpring, and within three feet a mill, with foundations of a bath-room, bears her name. At a little diſtance from the houſe is a building like the kitchen at Glaſtonbury. In a chapel adjoining to the church are monuments to Thomas Hoby, father of Mr. Camden's friend Sir Edward, and others of the ſame family, but of late they have buried at Somerley, Hants.

Stubbings.

*Stubbings*, another manſion in this pariſh, belonged to the late Charles Ambler, eſq. who died 1794.

Temple mills.

At *Temple mills*, a mile ſouth-weſt of this place, was a manufactory of battery works (copper and braſs pans and kettles) carried on till 1720, and ſtill in part [i].

Maidenhead.

*Maidenhead*, which Leland calls *South Ailington*, (and Stow *Sudlington* [k]), and deſcribes as "a meatly "well-buildid town, the ſouth ſide in the pariſh of

[s] See his life by Brokeſby.

[t] Memoirs of Mr. G. Monck Berkeley, p. clxix. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Frinſham, preceded Dr. Dodwell in this ſmall vicarage of White Waltham, of which the Doctor never made 50*l.* a year.

[u] Tanner, p. 20.

[x] Engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Pl. V. p. 11.

[y] A picture of him, by Richardſon, is in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, preſented by his lady and daughters. Another portrait of him, about 1682, when of Edmund hall, by Riley, in a full-bottomed wig, was in the poſſeſſion of his grand-daughter Mrs. Berkeley, who died in 1800. Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 1114.

[z] Q. if now among Bernard's MSS in Bibl. Bodl. Muſ. N° 235, bound with needle-work in her Majeſty's hand, while princeſs and priſoner at Woodſtock. E. C. i. e. *Elizabetha Captiva* on the outſide. Hearne's Diary, X. 152, or if this be the ſame mentioned by Wharton in his life of Sir T. Pope, p. 74, which ſeems to have had only a page or two of her writing.

[a] Hearne's Letters on Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford at the end of Leland, Itinerary, vol. V. Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 173.

[b] Memoirs of George Monck Berkeley, ccccxx—xxxiii—xlii. Mrs. Berkeley miſtakes in ſaying that Charles II. was dreſſed in this gentleman's cloaths when he eſcaped with lady Jane Lane. For the fact is as recorded by Plot, a contemporary. Col. Lane, Mrs. Lane's brother, at his ſeat at Bentley took from the king his leather doublet and patched green breeches, and cloathed him in a ſuit and cloak of country grey cloth, like a farmer's ſon.

[c] See the Clarendon Papers.

[d] Memoirs of George Monck Berkeley, p. lxix.

[e] Ibid. Preface to Leland's Collectanea, p. xxxix.

[f] Leland, II. 5.

[g] Tanner, p. 16.

[h] And his wife, daughter of lord Grandiſon, on whoſe tomb it was ſpecified that her father was deſcended out of Burgundy, couſin german of the emperor of Conſtantinople, the king of Hungary, and the earl of Bavaria, and brought into England by Edmund earl of Lancaſter. Holland.

[i] Mores' Collections, p. 10.

[k] By miſwriting it *South Allington*.



Bray,

Bray, the north in that of Cookham[l]," owed its riſe to the building of its bridges; was incorporated 26 Edward III. by the name of the Gild or Fraternity of the brethren and ſiſters of Maidenhead, and after the reformation by that of a warden and burgeſſes, which James II. changed to a high ſteward, mayor, and aldermen. It has a chapel peculiar to the corporation, and an almſhouſe for eight poor men and their wives, founded by Mr. Smith, ſalter, 1659[m]. The bridge over the Thames has lately been rebuilt in a handſome manner with ſtone.

*Bray* is noted even in ſong for its vicar, who, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three ſucceſſors, changed his religion four times, keeping only the principle of living and dying Vicar of Bray[n]. Rents were aſſigned to Philippa, Edward III.'s queen, out of the manors of Bray and Cookham[o]. From Sunning to Monkey iſland, near this place, a canal was projected, 1770, to ſhorten the navigation of the Thames, and to amend, at the expence of the canal, the river Thames from Sunning to Boulter's lock.

Bray was part of the vaſt eſtate of William Cherry, eſq; who was immenſely rich, and left a very good eſtate to found a charity-ſchool in that pariſh. He lent 10,000*l.* to the Duke of Buckingham to build Cliefden houſe, his note of hand for 7000*l.* of which was in the hands of Mrs. Berkeley his grand-daughter[p].

Five miles beyond Maidenhead, on an eminence, is *Bear* place, the ſeat of Mr. Ximenes, deſigned and built by Edgley of Henley.

There was a caſtle at Windſor before the Conqueſt which contained half a hide, parcel of the manor of Cluer[q]. The Conqueror improved and Henry I. rebuilt this caſtle. In the treaty of peace between Henry II. and Stephen, it is called *Mota* de Windſor; and when Richard I. went to the Holy land, and left the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Edward I.'s queen Eleanor took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon Edward III. his ſon William, and Henry VI. were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. to the place of his birth. He built the royal palace with its chapel, and St. George's hall, the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates as they now ſtand. St. George's chapel was rebuilt by Edward IV. Henry VII. added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings. The deanry was built or repaired by Chriſtopher Urſwyc, whoſe name is under the King's arms[r]. The prebendal houſes were erected in form of a fetter lock by Henry VIII. who alſo built the great gate to the outer court; as did Edward VI. and Mary a curious fountain for ſupplying the whole caſtle with water from Blackmore park near Wingfield. Elizabeth made the terrace. Charles II. gave the armory, beſides repairing and furniſhing the whole caſtle, and James II. and William III. farther adorned the apartments with paintings. In ſome late repairs the ditch has been filled up. The caſtle covers ſomewhat more than twelve acres, and is divided into three wards called the Outer and Inner Square and the Tower. In the middle of the ſecond is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. St. George's hall, where the inſtallation dinners are held, is painted with the triumphs of Edward III. and the Black Prince by Verrio. In St. George's chapel[s] are buried Edward IV. Henry VI.[t] Henry VIII. and his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. beſides divers of our nobility. Among the monuments in the chapel are thoſe of Dean Urſwycke[u], biſhop King[v], Lord Haſtings[w]. Edward IV. died April 9, 1483, and was buried the 18th following, in this chapel, whoſe foundation himſelf had laid[x]. The workmen employed in new paving the choir of St. George's chapel at Windſor, diſcovered a decay in the ſtones which cloſed up the entrance to the vault wherein the body of king Edward IV. had been depoſited. Two of the canons and the ſurveyor entering the vault ſurveyed the royal body incloſed in a leaden and wooden coffin reduced to a ſkeleton, which meaſured ſix feet three inches, the ſkull reclined to the north or left ſide, a quantity of brown hair which had fallen looſely off it, but no traces of envelope or cerecloth, nor any rings or other inſignia. A liquor covered the bottom of the coffin to the depth of about four inches, which, on examination, was found to be only the moiſture which had flowed from the body in its decay. On the king's coffin lay another of wood only, much decayed, and containing a ſkeleton of a woman, which, from the marks of age about the ſkull, was ſuppoſed to be his queen, Elizabeth Widville, who died three years after him in confinement at Bermondſey abbey, and was probably buried with leſs pomp. The body of his fifth daughter Mary, who died the year before him, was not found in this vault, which, from various circumſtances, appeared to have been opened and plundered at ſome former period. On the walls of the vault was written in chalk in abbreviated characters of the times "Edward" or "Edwardus IV." and ſundry names as of workmen or aſſiſtants at the funeral[x]. At the Eaſt end of St. George's chapel Wolſey built a chapel, vulgarly called the *Tomb Houſe*, intending it as a mauſoleum for Henry VIII.[y] The cieling is painted

[l] Leland, II. 2.
[m] Aſhmole, III. p. 26.
[n] 30. Fuller. But it could be *only* thrice; for the religion of England continued Roman, though not Popiſh, during the reign of Henry VIII.
[o] Hearne, Appendix to Otterbourne, p. 133.
[p] Memoirs of George Monck Berkeley, p. ccxvi. Mrs. Berkeley died Nov. 4, 1800.
[q] Radulfus filius Seifrid tenet de rege Clivore [*Cluer*] pro quinque hidis modo pro quatuor hidis et dimid.; caſtellum de Windeſores eſt in dimid. hida. Domeſday, p. 62. b.
[r] Archæol. vol. XII. p. 415.
[s] Antient Paintings at the back of this chapel, and heads of Henry VII. Edward IV. and V. Edward ſon of Henry VI. by Mr. Carter, No. VII.—IX.
[t] A deſign for a monument to his memory in this chapel, in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 231. Pl. xci.
[u] The inſcription on his chapel may be ſeen in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Pl. xxii.* p. ccliv.
[v] The inſcription on Bp. King. Ibid. p. cclxiv.
[w] His chapel and paintings about it are engraved in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. Pl. cii*. cii**. p. 284.
[x] Gent. Mag. LIX. p. 271. The vault and its contents are engraved by the Society of Antiquaries in their Vet. Mon. III. pl. vii. viii. ix.
[y] Aſhmole. It continued almoſt in ruins, and was uſed to hold mortar and lumber, till it was lately determined to fit it up in a handſome manner.

with the apotheoſis of Charles II. and in the middle ſtands a cenotaph. The college was founded by Edward III. juſt before he inſtituted his new order: but here had been a free chapel ſo early as Henry I. and in the park a royal chapel founded by Edward II. [z]. The Great Park is above fourteen miles in circumference, the Little one three.

Cranborn lodge.

In Windſor Foreſt is *Cranborn lodge*, built by the late earl of Ranelagh, paymaſter to the army under William III. and ſince bought by the crown. The duke of Glouceſter, who, as Lord Warden of Windſor Foreſt, holds it for life, prefers another in the New Foreſt [a]. It ſtands on a delightful hill, in Cranborn wood, in which is the ſource of *Virginia* water, which winds away to Chertſey, and diſcharges itſelf into the Thames near Weybridge park. The lodge in the great park at Windſor was the favourite reſidence of the late William duke of Cumberland, who furniſhed it with many military models.

Wingfield.

The earl of Ranelagh erected a ſchool on Wingfield plain for forty poor children of Wingfield pariſh, which terminates the noble weſtern front of Cranborn lodge. In the church of Wingfield pariſh is a braſs figure of Thomas Montague in the uniform of the yeoman of the guard down to the knees, bareheaded, holding a halbert in his right hand, and with his left diſtributing a loaf to two poor men.

Order of the Garter.

As to the origin of the order of the garter, Polydore Vergil is the firſt that derived it from the garter of a lady, whom ſucceeding hiſtorians have made counteſs of Saliſbury. The truth ſeems to be that Edward III. having inſtituted a Round Table in imitation of King Arthur, and invited all foreigners to a ſolemn juſt and tournament held here 1344, finding the king of France had copied his example, and that ſuch inſtitution was too general, and having given his own garter for a ſignal at the battle of Creſſey, ordained it afterwards the badge or ſymbol of a particular order. In reference to this the motto ſeems to "retort ſhame and defiance on him who "ſhould dare to think ill of ſo juſt an enterpriſe as "he had undertaken in ſupport of his juſt claim to "the crown of France." It was the age of mottos, and Aſhmole gives one or two more on this very prince's cloaths [b]. With this order have been honoured nine emperors of Germany, five kings of Denmark, three of Sweden, five of Portugal, two of Naples, one of Arragon, and five of France, (30 crowned heads;) ten electors of the empire, 13 other ſovereign princes, ſix princes of Orange, beſides many peers of France, Spain, &c. The firſt Scotchman admitted into the order was James earl of Douglas by Edward IV. and the firſt Scotiſh king James V. by Henry VIII. The officers belonging to this order are the prelate biſhop of Wincheſter, the chancellor biſhop of Saliſbury, the regiſter dean of Windſor, Garter king at arms, and the black rod. At a meeting of the order to fill up the vacant ſtalls the chancellor collects the votes; for though the ſovereign properly elects, the knights have a liberty of nomination except the perſon be a foreigner. Each knight may nominate nine perſons, out of whom the ſovereign chooſes one. Garter is then ſent out of the chapter to announce it to the perſon elected, and conduct him to the preſence of the ſovereign, who in perſon or by deputy *inveſts* him with the enſigns of the order of the garter, which is buckled round his left leg, and the George hung round his neck by a ſky-coloured ribbon. The habit and other ornaments are not put on till he is inſtalled in the chapel at Windſor.

St. George.

Great difficulties have been raiſed about the patron ſaint of this order and of England. His very exiſtence has been called in queſtion, becauſe the Cappadocian hero, whoever he was, has been confounded with two biſhops of the ſame name. Dr. Heylin, who wrote firſt and moſt about him, concluded with giving him entirely up, and ſuppoſing him a mere ſymbolical deviſe: and Dr. Pettingal has turned him into a mere Baſilidian ſymbol of victory. Dr. Pegge [c] and Mr. Milner have finally reſtored him [d].

In removing the earth of the Bowling green in the Home-park about 1786 was found a gold ring without inſcription; the impreſſion, which was rather engraved than cut deep, repreſented a winged figure on foot killing with a ſpear a two-headed dragon, and over the figure a croſs patee. As St. George is preſumed to be always repreſented on horſe-back, this was referred by ſome to St. Michael [e].

In the Britiſh Muſeum, MS. Harl. 3741 is a capital ſurvey of the manor of Windſor, taken by John Norden, for King James I. accompanied with ten drawings of plans of the caſtle, the foreſt with the ſeveral walks, the little park, the great park, *Moat* park, *Sunninghill* park, *Follie John* park, *Eaſthamſted* park, *Swinley* rayls, *Bagſhot* and *Crambourne* rayles in Berks, *Guildford*, *Henlie*, *Woking*, *Byfleet*, and *Bagſhott* parks in Surrey, *Langley* and *Ditton* parks in Buckinghamſhire; in all 13 parks, 3 rayles. All the parks together contain 9059 acres by pole of 16½ feet, and pale by the ſame pole 63 miles 2 furlongs. Total number of deer 7070, whereof in Berks 2970, bucks 620; in Surrey 1040, bucks 699; in Bucks 3060, bucks 34; fallow-deer 5200, bucks 86, red and fallow deer, 6531, beſides roes in Bagſhot park.

| | Deer. | Of antlers. | Stags. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swinley walk, Sir Henry Nevell, keeper . . | 100 | 30 | 16 |
| Eaſthamſtead walk, Sir Richard Coniſbeee . . | 40 | 15 | 6 |
| Sendhamſted walk, Sir Charles Howard . . | 70 | 32 | 16 |
| Bigſhott walk, Sir Charles Howard . . | 100 | 40 | 18 |
| Fynes bailiwicke, Sir Henry Neville, by inheritance. | | | |
| Chertſey walk, Sir Richard Weſton . . | 200 | 80 | 30 |
| Egham walk, —— Creſwell | 70 | 30 | 12 |

[z] Tanner, p. 21.
[a] Gent. Mag. LXIII. p. 914.
[b] Aſhmole, p. 178. 185.
[c] Archæol. V. p. 1.
[d] Hiſtorical and critical inquiry into the exiſtence and character of St. George, 1792.
[e] Archæol. XII. Pl. LI. fig. 6. p. 411.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Windleſham walk, —— Walters - - - | 50 | 20 | 8 |
| Brookewood walk, —— Twitcher . . . | 180 | 70 | 30 |
| Purbrighte walk, —— Hobſon | 200 | 10 | 20 |
| Frimley walk, —— Taylor | 16 | 7 | 4 |
| Aſh walk, Sir Richard Weſton, with Linchforde . . | 300 | 100 | 50 |
| In toto . | 1332 | 0 | 212 |
| Berks. | | | |
| Bearewood walk, Sir Francis Knoles . . | 80 | 30 | 14 |
| Crambourne walk, Sir Richard Lovelace . . | 550 | 120 | 55 |
| New Lodge, —— Stafordton | 200 | 80 | 40 |
| In toto . | 830 | 0 | 109 |

The great park at Windſor, on the death of the late ranger, the duke of Cumberland, reverted to his majeſty, conſiſting of about 3800 or 4000 acres, of which about 200 acres were covered with water, 200 were plantation, 300 meadow and arable, the reſt in park, with about 3,000 unhealthy deer. It is now reduced to about 1,800 acres, and ſo much improved that it ſupports the ſame number of deer. The remainder of what was park being about 1,200 acres is divided into the Flemiſh and the Norfolk farm, where the huſbandry of the reſpective tracts which gave name to them is adopted. About 300 acres form the Flemiſh farms, 80 of which are cropped as the arable land is in Flanders, and the reſt ſtocked with Cotſwold ſheep; 1,200 acres more form the Norfolk farm, from a conformity of the ſoil and huſbandry to that of Norfolk, and fed with 800 Welſh wethers[f]. Here is a moveable barn on wheels, calculated to be drawn over a large corn rick. A mill is to be erected to pay the labourers part of their wages in meal at a moderate rate, and it is alſo intended to let them have their meat at ſomewhat under the market price. The whole of this grand eſtabliſhment was formed and is carried on under his majeſty's perſonal and gracious attention for the moſt laudable purpoſes, and the operative management of it is committed to Mr. Kent, who conſiders it as the reward of a life which has been devoted to the ſtudy and promotion of agriculture[g].

"The town of New Windleſore was erected ſins that "king Edward the IIId. re-edified the caſtle there[h]."

The town of Windſor lies on the ſlope of a hill, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets near the caſtle. The croſs erected 1380, 4 Richard II. by John Sadler, beautified and repaired 1635 by biſhop Goodman, was entirely deſtroyed in the civil wars. The corporation of New Windſor by its charter conſiſts of a mayor, 9 aldermen, 3 benchers, 2 bailiffs, and 13 brethren; a high-ſteward and an under-ſteward or common clerk. Mayor and bailiffs to be choſen yearly on the firſt Monday in September. They have likewiſe a juſtice for the borough, choſen annually from among thoſe aldermen who have ſerved the office of mayor[i].

The duke of St. Alban's had a handſome houſe in New Windſor, purchaſed by the king 1779.

*Old Windſor* is a ſmall village with a church. Old Windſor.

About half a mile from Windſor towards the foreſt is a mineral purging ſpring, formerly much frequented and known by the name of *Elia's Spittle*, now St. Peter's Well[k]. George Vertue ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1730, a drawing of antiquities found in the ruins of the chapel. On *St. Leonard's* hill near Windſor were diſcovered 1705 three celts, a ſpear-head, two pieces of a trumpet, a patten, a Daniſh ſpur, Roman coins, urns, and aſhes: alſo a lamp engraved by the above Society, who have taken it for their creſt[l]. Hereabouts Horſley places PONTES.

At *Hedgerley* is dug a particular ſpecies of earth called *Windſor* loam[m]. Hedgerley.

On the heath five miles from Sunning hill and near Eaſthampſtead park is a very large irregular camp, double trenched, called *Cæſar's*. On a hill near the race ground about a mile from Sunning hill wells on *Aſcot* heath are four barrows. They are on the ſouth ſide of the turnpike road to Oakingham; the neareſt not above 300 yards from the road. They ſtand ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of each other. See Pl. XIII. fig. 9. where a a is the level of the ground, the trenches b b round the large ones c c are about 12 feet wide and two deep; from the middle of the trenches to the centres of the tops is about 47 feet from the outſides of the trenches to the feet of the leſſer hillocks e e about 45 feet, and theſe hillocks, which have no trenches round them, are quite flat at the top, not above three feet high, and are about 40 feet over; d d is the ſpace between the larger and leſſer barrows. About two miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from the barrows is *Tower* hill, a ſmall irregular hill, very ſteep on every ſide except the north-north-eaſt, where is the entrance to the entrenchment that runs through the top of the whole hill and follows all its irregularities. The trench is about 12 feet wide. This hill is about three miles north-eaſt by eaſt from Cæſar's camp, a quarter of a mile from which are *Wickham buſhes*, and a little ſouth of them a raiſed road 90 feet wide round in the middle with a trench on each ſide running eaſt and weſt, vulgarly called the *Devil's High way*. This the biſhop of Cloyne ſuppoſes to be part of the great Weſtern Roman road from Ilcheſter to London. It might fall into the preſent turnpike road about Virginia Water. Cæſar's camp. Pl. XIII. 9.

Within the foreſt and ſouth of the park at *Bromhale*, in the pariſh of Sunning hill, was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded before the reign of Bromhale.

[f] The three ſums of the park and the two farms amount to 4200 acres.
[g] Agricultural Survey, p. 67.
[h] Leland, IV. i. 47.
[i] Aſhmole, III. p. 58.
[k] Rawlinſon's additions to Aſhmole, vol. I. lxiv. Dr. Rawlinſon ſeems to confound what is now called the Spital in New Windſor pariſh, about half a mile from New Windſor towards the foreſt, and where the hoſpital mentioned by Tanner, p. 20, was ſituated, but where there never was a mineral purging well that I can hear of, with a well of mineral purging water, about a mile and a half from Windſor, in the long walk in the great park, which was called Jeſſop's Well, and which has been filled up within theſe few years.
[l] See them engraved in Aſhmole, III. p. 210. and drawings by George Vertue in my poſſeſſon.
[m] Dr. Hill's account of it, Phil. Tranſ. No. 483.

John,

John, abandoned before 13 Henry VIII. and granted to St. John's co[l]ege, Cambridge[n].

Sunning hill. At *Sunning hill* is a chalybeate ſpring of the ſame properties as that at Tunbridge. Here is a park belonging to Mr. Crutchley. The pariſh church is both in its form and ſize a ſpecimen of our earlier parochial churches, conſiſting only of a nave, and a ſmall chancel, divided by a ſquare belfry tower. On the impoſt moulding of one of the arches of this tower is carved the inſcription, Pl. XIII. fig. 8. which Dr. Milles reads *Undecimo Kalendarum Martii obiit Livingus preſbiter.* The name of the prieſt, the ſtyle of the inſcription, the form and abbreviation of the letters, and the place where it is cut, indicate great antiquity. Livingus occurs frequently in antient records as a Saxon proper name. The ſtyle and ſituation of the inſcription ſhew it to have been rather commemorative than ſepulchral. It is not impoſſible that the body of Livingus might have been interred under the belfry, at that time perhaps the entrance to the church, which might originally have conſiſted only of the chancel and tower; parochial churches being at that early period very ſmall, and the dead being more generally buried in the porch, or before the entrance, than within the church. But as this inſcription points out only the day of his death, it ſeems rather intended as a memorial of his anniverſary. The ſimplicity and conciſeneſs of the inſcription is another proof of its antiquity, and ſo is the uſe of the Roman numerals, and the form of the letters, which are Roman capitals, except the Saxon Ꝏ and Ꞇ. The inſcription fills almoſt two ſides of the impoſt moulding, and appears to have been cut ſubſequent to the building of the tower[o].

Aſcot. *Aſcot* heath, near Sunning hill is noted for its annual races.

Barkham. At *Barkham*, a mile from Oakingham, was found a Britiſh gold coin, very fair and well cut in the poſſeſſion of Roger Gale, eſq. In an odd large camp between Bagſhot and Oakingham was found a ſilver coin of Cunobeline, now at Oxford.

Oakingham. *Oakingham* is a large frequented market town and corporation, and has a freeſchool and hoſpital and a ſilk manufacture. It gave birth 1517 to Dr. Thomas Godwin, biſhop of Bath and Wells, father of the biſhop of Hereford; and title of baron to Prince George of Denmark, 1689. Oakingham church ſtands in Wiltſhire[p]. At *Luckley green* in this pariſh is an hoſpital founded by Henry Lucas, eſq. in the reign of Charles II.

Earls of Berkſhire. The firſt earl of Berkſhire we meet with was *Ethelwulph*, who A. D. 860, in the reign of Ethelbert, defeated the Danes who had burnt Wincheſter. He gave them a ſecond defeat at Engleſield in this county 871, and loſt his life a few days after in a third engagement with them at Reading. The next earl was *Suane*, ſon of Godwin earl of Kent, who held this earldom with many others[q]. This title was conferred 1620, 18 James I. on *Francis Norris*, of an antient family in the county and deſcended from Henry Norris, who was involved in Anne Bullen's ruin. This earl made himſelf away in a fit of revenge two years after, and dying without iſſue[r], this title was next conferred 5 Charles I. on *Thomas Howard* lord Howard of Charlton, Wilts, and viſcount Andover, who was ſucceeded by his two ſons *Charles* and *Thomas*[s]; which laſt dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by *Henry Bowes* Howard, grandſon of William, fourth ſon of the firſt earl: he by his grandſon *Henry*, who died 1779, leaving his lady pregnant of a ſon, who dying two days after his birth, was ſucceeded by his uncle *Thomas*, 5th and only ſurviving ſon of Henry Bowes, who died 1783, and was ſucceeded by *John*, third ſon of Philip, who was grandſon of Philip, 7th ſon of Thomas firſt earl of Berkſhire, and who is the preſent fifteenth earl of Suffolk, and eighth earl of Berkſhire.

[n] Tanner, p. 18.
[o] Archæol. II. p. 129.
[p] Rawlinſon, additions to Aſhm. vol. I. xxx.
[q] Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 16. 18.
[r] Ib. II. p. 404.
[s] Ib. II. p. 280.

Rare

## Rare Plants found in Barkſhire.

Anthyllis *vulneraria.* Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger; in a wood near *Baſildon.*

Aſperula *cynanchica.* Squinancy Wort; on *Weſt Wycombe Hill.*

Carduus *nutans.* Muſk Thiſtle; in chalky ſoils.

Caucalis *daucoides.* Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley; in common fields and barren places near *Reading.*

Ciſtus *helianthemum.* Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sun-Flower; by the road-ſide between *Maidenhead* and *Reading.*

Convallaria *multiflora.* Solomon's Seal; in a field adjoining to the Waſh at *Newbury,* and other places.

Hypericum *montanum.* Mountain St. John's Wort; in the wood near *Maidenhead Thicket,* and many other places.

Lathyrus *paluſtris.* Marſh Chickling Vetch; in a wood near *Abington.*

Lycoperdon *fornicatum.* Turret Puff Ball; at *Buckle-bury,* ten miles from *Reading.*

Marrubium *vulgare.* White Horehound; on *Maidenhead Thicket.*

Monotropa *hypopythis.* Bird's Neſt, ſmelling like Primroſe Roots; near *Maidenhead Thicket,* and elſewhere.

Ononis *arvenſis.* Corn Reſt Harrow; between *Maidenhead* and *Reading.*

Ophrys *apifera.* Bee Orchis;
——— *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis;
——— *nidus-avis.* Bird's Neſt;
} in the woods near *Maidenhead Thicket.*

Orchis *militaris.* Man Orchis; on *Cawſham* hills by the *Thames* ſide, not far from *Reading.*

——— *pyramidalis.* Purple late-flowering Orchis; in *Baſildon* wood.

Prenanthes *muralis.* Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce; about *Reading* and elſewhere.

Salix *rubra.* Red Willow; in the Oſier-holt between *Maidenhead* and *Windſor.*

Serapias *latifolia.* Broad-leaved Helleborine;
——— *longifolia. (Fl. Angl.)* White flowered Helleborine;
} in the woods near *Maidenhead Thicket.*

Viola *hirta.* Hairy Violet; in *Baſildon* wood.

# THE KINGDOM OF THE WEST SAXONS.

THE countries hitherto deſcribed, viz. thoſe of the *Danmonii*, *Durotriges*, *Belgæ*, and *Attrebatii*, when the Saxons were maſters of Britain formed the kingdom of the WEST SAXONS, which they called in their language Weaſt Seax-an-ric[a], and themſelves Geȝuyriſ, from the grandfather of Cerdic, who firſt founded this kingdom, whence they are called *Geviſſi*, and by others *Viſi Saxons*, from their weſtern ſituation, as the Weſtern Goths are called *Viſi Goths*. Theſe in the advanced ſtate of the Engliſh empire reduced the Saxon Heptarchy into a Monarchy, which, afterwards, however, by the inactivity of its princes, ſoon declined and eaſily ſunk: Thus confirming the common obſervation, that the offspring of the braveſt men and moſt illuſtrious families have their progreſs like plants, flouriſh, come to maturity, and then wither and gradually die away.

[a] Or Seaſt Saxna-ric.

CAMDEN'S

# BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

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*A NEW EDITION.*

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VOLUME I. PART III.

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**** The Fourth Part will be publiſhed on the Fourth of June, which will complete the Firſt Volume.

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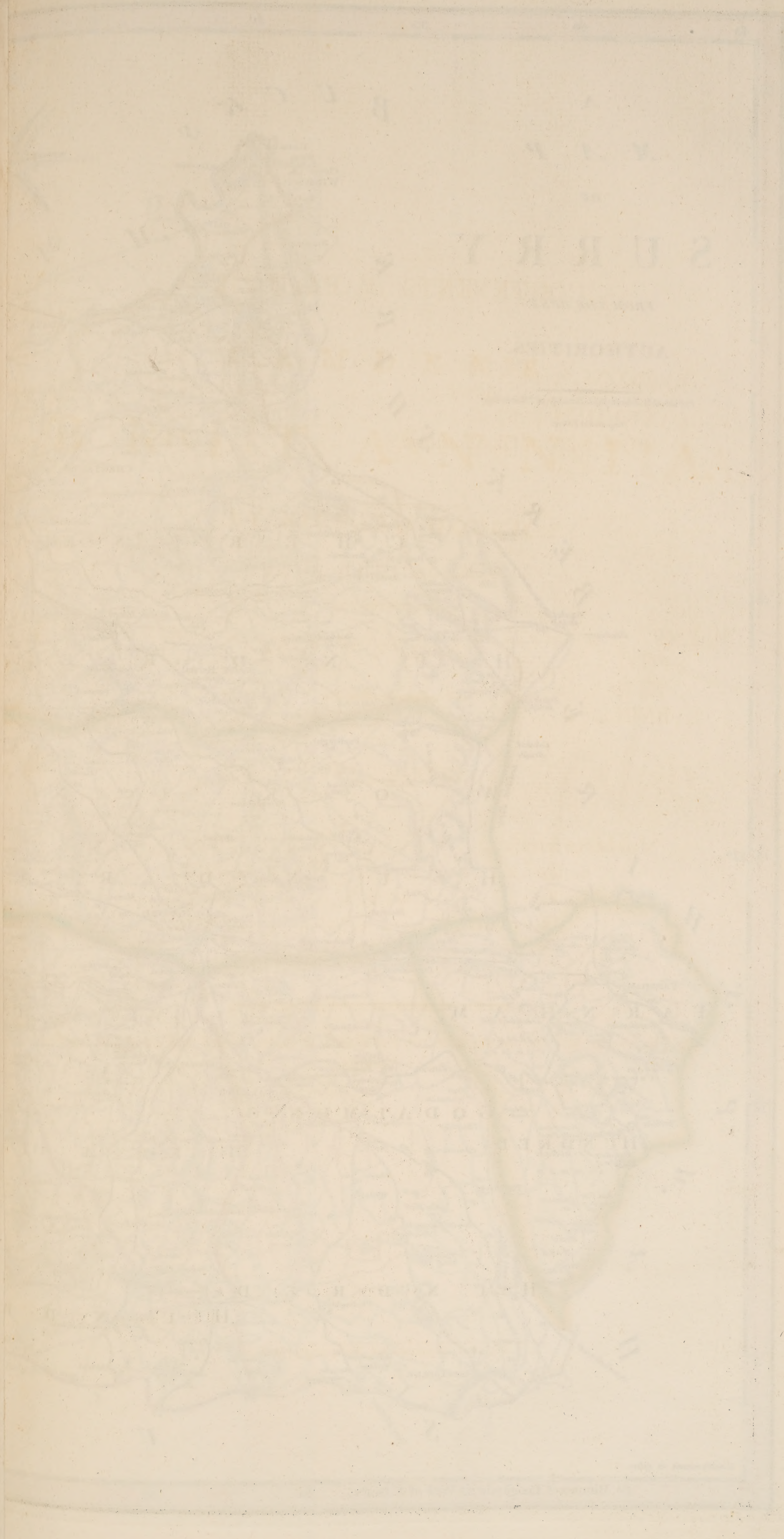

# A MAP OF SURRY FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly, 26th March 1805

Engraved by J. Cary.

BUCKS

BERKSHIRE

MIDDLESEX

SURREY

HAMPSHIRE

WINDSOR

CHERTSEY

EGHAM

STAINES

GODALMING

GUILDFORD

FARNHAM

HUNDRED OF WINDLESHAM

HUNDRED OF BLACKHEATH

HUNDRED OF GODALMING

HUNDRED OF FARNHAM

HUNDRED OF HUNDLEDON

Eaton
Clewer
Datchet
Spitall
Old Windsor
Windsor
Great Snow Hill
Lyons Gr.
Bowman Lodge
Cooper Hill
Runnemede
Great Ledge
Egham Hill
Egham
Bakham
Rusham
Thorpe
Staines
Lalcham
Trump Gr.
Line Green
Sandgate
Woburn Place
Andrew News Green
Wheelers Gr.
Addlestone
3 Barrows
Botley's
Long Down
Bagshot Park
Cooper's Gr.
Westley Gr.
Shine
Gracious Pond
Potters Park
Wishmore Cross
Windlesham
Bagshot
Bredells Gr.
Surry Hill
Golden Farmer
Bordery Gr.
Brook
Woodham
Chobham
Chobham Lane
Fellow Green
Coxhill Gr.
Horsell Heath
Shire Pond
Blackwater
Bagshot Mills
Bishley
Hill Place
Lookshurst Gr.
Chobham Ridges
Bishley Gr.
Kettlehill
Nap Hill
Horshil
Golding
Woking Heath Side
Ponds
Frimley
Frimly Bridge
Bisley Common
Hermitage
Purford
Purford Gr.
Hoe Place
Woking Park
Kents Green
Woking
South End
Basingstoke Canal
Coleford Bridge
Purbright
Top Gr.
Rickford Lough
Beach Hill
Ripley
Send
Send Marsh
Stanwert Green
Worplesdon
Sutton Gr.
Sutton Place
Styvield Gr.
Henly Park
Hoggrove Gr.
Roke Green
Normandy
Wood Gr.
Broad Street
Ash
Ash Gr.
Wick
Flaxford
Stoke
Paddock
Meroe
Lodge Farm
Wanborough
Horse Course
Nethan Wood
Aldershot
Court Bridge
Old Park Lane
Farnham Park
Castle
Heal Bachet Gr.
Runtal
Tongham
Poyle House
Puttenham
Seale
Sunday Moor Farm
Park
Compton
Polsted Loosely Place
Littleton
Guil
St Catherines
Shalford
St Martha's Chapel
Weston
Albury
Albury Park
East Shalford
Little Bookham
Wracklesham
The Bane
Crooksbury Hill
Crooksbury Common
Farnham Common
Tyford
Wey Riv.
Bridge
Abbey
Shackleford
Hurtmore
Pepper Harrow
Farncomb
Upper Eashing
Eashing
Weyhurst Place
Elstead
Poor Common
Ockham
Bramley
Shamley Gr.
Farley Green
Loock Hill
Pierrepoint Lodge
Abbots Pond
Sprickley
Frensham Little Pond
Frensham
Frensham Pond
Common
Thursley
Mousel
Milford
Thorncombe Street
Bushet Com.
Hydens Heath
Goose Gr.
Fowlsham
Red Urn Gr.
Ohmore Gr.
Charte
Hind Head Common
Witley
Hay Hall
Bowler Green
Brook Gr.
Brackin Common
Park Wood
Hameldon
Hascombe
Smiths Brook
Cranley
Park House
Park Hatch
St Andrews Cross
Holdhurst Farm
Dunsfold
Chidingfold
Redwood Hou.
Tickners Heath
Little Bookhurst
Fly Cross
Awfold
Parish Lane
Dicksfold
Jenner Wood
Killinghurst House
Ramster Common
HASELMERE
Hasted Brook
from Portsmouth
from Midhurst
Rother Riv.
Romping Pond
Loddon Riv.

E. Noble curavit et delin.

40 Minutes of Longitude 35 West of St. Pauls.

SURREY

SUSSEX

LONDON

BRENTFORD

Hounslow

Bedfont

Feltham

Ashford

Hanworth

Tedington

Kenton Park

Hampton

Sunbury

Lidleton

Walton

Thames Ditton

Esher

Hersham

Chessington

Kew Br.

Chiswick

Hammersmith

Kew Gr.

Richmond

Richmond Bridge

Whitton

Twickenham

Ham House

Petersham

Ham Park

Kingston Park

KINGSTON

Norbeton

Surbeton

Malden

Long Ditton

Cold Harbour

Claygate

Horton

Ewell

Epsom

Epsom Wells

Woodcot Gr.

Woodcot

Ashted

Ashted Park

Horse Course

Borough St.

Hare Warren

Leatherhead

Fetch am

Eastwick Park

Little Bookham

Gr. Bookham

Effingham

West Horsley

E. Horsley

Norbury Park

Mickleham

Polsden

Denbighs House

Box or White Hill

Beachworth or Betchworth

Deepden

Castle Brockham Gr.

Buckland

Reygate

Luckford House

Dorking

Wotton

Wotton Hatch

Wotton Place

Abinger Hammer

Sutton Abbinger

Sutton Place

Monday House

Pitland Street

Tinhurst House

Leith Hill Place

Leith Tower

Arnold House

Bear Green

Park Gate

Hooles Bridge

Newdigate

Newdigate Place

Cudworth

Misbrook Gr.

Dockley Capel

Charlwood

Stone Street

Causway

Charles Green

Okewood Chapel

Oke River

Pound House

Ewhurst

Ewhurst Green

Walliswood

Somersbury

Somersbury Wood

Rudgwick

Rusper

Hedley

Walton on the Hill

Walton Heath

Tadworth Court

Tadworth

Chipsted

Banstead Downs

Banstead

Woodmanton

Woodcot Grove

Woodcot Farm

Woodcot Lodge

Woodcot Grove

Lamberts Oaks

Obelisk

Miles from Cornhill

Nork House

Colsdon

Chaldon

Kaserham

Gatton

Gatton House

Gatton Park

Meatham

Quarry House

Collateral Branch

Blechingley

Nutfield

Nutfield Marsh

Godstone

Tanridge

Tanridge Hall

Rock House

Stanstead Borough

Iron Pear Tree Wells

South Park

Crowhurst

Crowhurst Place

Etonbridge

Lingfield

Starborough Castle

Woodcot Green

Dormans Land

Felcote Heath

Felbridge Park

Apsley Town

Lady Grove

Shepherds Grove

East Grinstead

Grinstead Common

Copthorn

Copthorn Brow

Copthorn Common

Hill Pond

Burstow

Horn Castle

Horley

Hurst

Smallfield Place

Old Hall Green

Blindley Heath

White Wood

Outwood Common

Stone House

Kinnersley Hou.

Hill House

Hackbridge

Carshalton

Cheam

Sutton

Beddington

CROYDON

Addington

Addington Lodge

Addington Common

Coombe

Haling House

Woodcot Lodge

Woodcot Farm

Woodcot Grove

Sanderstead

Farley

Farley Gr.

Harkey Gr.

Warlingham

Chelsham

Chelsham Church

Westmore Gr.

Tatesfield

Waldingham

Marden Park

Bittesey

Sow Gr.

Westerham

Barrows Gr.

Oxted

Lampfield

Grub Street

Oxted Street

Pend Hill

Kent Hatch

Tanridge Eyne Gr.

Hall Gr.

Gidderbus

Elsmore End

Croydon Woodside Common

Broad Gr.

Penge Gr.

Great Hooke

Mitcham Common

Mitcham

Morden

Lower Morden

Sutton Common

Beddington

Woddens

Adscomb

Shirley

Carshalton

Cheam

Lon. Cheam

Nork Church

Banstead Downs

Woodmanton

Leaden Grove

Colsdon

Chaldon

Kaserham

Waldingham

Tatesfield

Westerham

Oxted

Godstone

Tanridge

Etonbridge

Lingfield

Crowhurst

Grinstead Common

East Grinstead

Shepherds Grove

Felcote Heath

Dormans Land

Lady Grove

Apsley Town

Copthorn Common

Copthorn

# REGNI.

NEXT to the Attrebatii on the Eaſt were the REGNI, or, as Ptolemy calls them, ΡΗΓΝΟΙ [a], inhabiting the parts now commonly called Surrey and Southſex, with the ſea coaſt of Hants. I purpoſely omit what has occurred to me as to the etymology of the name, as perhaps not well founded, if I ſhould ſuppoſe Ptolemy called them Ρηγνοι becauſe they formed a *kingdom* [b], and were allowed by the Romans to preſerve a regal form of government. For in this tract Cogidunus the Britiſh king had, according to Tacitus, ſome cities given him, agreeable to the antient practice of the Roman people, that they might have even kings for the inſtruments of their bondage [c]. But as this conjecture neither appears probable to myſelf, nor is likely to be approved by others, I entirely reject it, and readily embrace the Saxon origin of the modern names which is founded in truth; *Southſex* from the South Saxons, and *Suthrey* from their ſouthern ſituation on the river; for that this is the meaning of *Suth-rey* none can deny who conſiders that *Over-rhey* ſignifies in old Engliſh *on the other ſide of the river.*

[a] Some MSS. of Ptolemy have Ρηγιvοι, and ſo Selden. Gale's MS. n. [b] *Regnum.* [c] For their ſlaves. G.

# SURREY.

THIS county, called by Bede *Suthriona* [a], commonly *Suthrey* and *Surrey*, by the Saxons from its ſouth ſituation on the river Suð-þea, Suð, ſignifying in their language *South* and þea *a river*, is bounded on the Weſt by Berks and Hants; on the South by Suſſex; on the Eaſt it borders on Kent; and is divided from Middleſex to the North by the Thames. It is of no great extent, but very rich, and in the level part near the Thames produces ſome corn, but moſtly graſs, eſpecially to the South, where runs a continued deep valley, antiently called from the woods *Holmeſdale*, and affording an agreeable proſpect diverſified with woods, corn-fields and meadows. From hence ſucceed a long ridge of hills, parks well ſtocked with deer, and rivers with fiſh, affording plenty of game both for hunting and fiſhing. Some have compared it to a garment, whoſe contexture is both fine and coarſe, with a green fringe, its inner parts being barren, but its outer or hem fertile. In ſurveying this county I ſhall follow the courſe of the Thames and other rivers, by which means I ſhall leave no remarkable places unnoticed, all places of conſiderable antiquity lying on theſe rivers.

To go down the Thames; this river after leaving Berks waſhes *Chertſey* [b], which Bede calls *Cerotus' iſle* [c], now ſcarce a peninſula except in winter floods; in which, as in a ſpot unfrequented by men, Frithwald, who ſtyles himſelf, in his charter of foundation, "petty prince of the province of the "Surreians under Wulphur king of the Mercians," and Erchenwald biſhop of London, in the early ages of the Engliſh church, founded a ſmall monaſtery, which was ſome conſiderable time the burying place of the devout king Henry VI. whom the houſe of York dethroned and took off to ſecure the crown to themſelves, and interred here without any honour. He was afterwards removed to Windſor, and received all funeral honours from Henry VIII. who depoſited him in his new chapel, and was ſuch an admirer of his holy virtues, a pattern of Chriſtian piety and patience, that he applied to Pope Julius to rank him among the ſaints *. But the Pope's avarice prevented this, demanding ſo exorbitant a ſum of money for his canonization that he ſeemed to have more regard to money than the king's ſanctity. Below this the little river *Wey*, which riſes in Hampſhire, falls into the Thames, and at its entrance into Surrey viſits *Feornham*, now *Farnham*, called from the fern growing about it, which Ethelbald king of the Weſt Saxons gave to "the biſhop "and congregation of the church of Winton." Here, about 893, king Alfred with a ſmall force routed the ravaging Danes; and afterwards, when king Stephen gave leave to all who followed his party to build caſtles, Henry Blois, his brother and biſhop of Wincheſter, erected one on a hill that commands the town, which being a retreat for

*Wey* river.

*Farnham.*

[a] Sudergeona, Subrugean. Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 6.
[b] Sax. Leoxeprige.
[c] Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 6. *Cerotacſei*, i. e. *Ceroti inſula.*
* Hiſt. Cantuar.

rebels

rebels was razed by Henry III. but afterwards rebuilt by the biſhops of Wincheſter, to whom it ſtill belongs. At *Waverley* William Gifford biſhop of Wincheſter founded [d] a ſmall houſe for monks of the Ciſtercian order. From hence the Wye runs through *Godelming*, which king Alfred bequeathed to his brother's ſon Ethelwald, not far from the manor of *Catteſhull* held by Hamo de Gatton "as "Mareſhall of the women, when the king came "thither;" nor far from *Loſeley*, where I ſaw a beautiful houſe of the knightly family of More in a park of oaks; and comes to *Guildford*, Saxon Gulðforþ, and in ſome copies *Geglford*, now a conſiderable and handſome market town, with ſeveral inns; formerly a royal vill of the Saxon kings, bequeathed to Æthelwald aforeſaid by his uncle. Here is a palace now going to decay, and not far from the river are the ruined walls of a large old caſtle. In the middle of the town is the church, whoſe eaſt end with its arched ſtone roof ſeems of great antiquity. Here, as appears from William I's ſurvey [e], "the king had 75 *hagæ* or houſes, in which dwelt "175 perſons." But nothing has rendered it ſo remarkable as the treachery and cruelty of Godwin earl of Kent, who, A. D. 1036, when Alfred, ſon of king Ethelred and heir to the crown of England, came from Normandy to claim his right, received him here with the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, which he ſoon broke. For, falling ſuddenly in the night on the 600 Normans who attended the royal youth, he decimated them, as our hiſtorians relate, and that not according to the antient manner, putting to death every tenth ſoldier by lot, but he put to death nine out of ten, and with exceſſive cruelty redecimated the remaining tenth men. As to Alfred, he delivered him up to Harold the Dane, who put out his eyes and impriſoned him till his death.

*Waverley.* *Godelming.* *Catteſhull.* *Loſely.* *Guildford.*

The Wey, after a long courſe from hence North, in which it paſſes by no remarkable place except *Sutton*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Weſtons*, comes to *Woking* a royal manſion, and *Pyriford*, where in my time Edward, earl of Lincoln and baron *Clinton*, built himſelf a houſe, and near it *Ockeham*, where the great philoſopher William de Ockham, father of the ſect of Nominal Philoſophers, received his birth and name. At the ſpot where it falls into the Thames by two channels, ſtands *Oatelands*, a beautiful palace in a park, near which Cæſar croſſed the Thames into Caſſivelaun's territories: this being the only place where the Thames could be forded, and that with great difficulty, which the Britans themſelves in a manner diſcovered to Cæſar. On the other ſide this river was drawn up a large army of Britans, and the bank itſelf defended with ſharp ſtakes driven into it, and ſome of the ſame "Remains of theſe," ſays Bede [f], "are ſtill to be "ſeen, and it is evident, at firſt ſight, that each of "them is the thickneſs of a man's thigh, covered "with lead, and made faſt in the bed of the river." But the Romans entered with ſo much intrepidity into the river up to their chins, that the Britans could not ſtand the ſhock, but abandoned the banks and fled. I cannot be miſtaken in this, the river being ſcarce ſix feet deep hereabouts, and the place now called from theſe ſtakes *Coway Stakes*. Caſſivelaun's territories are placed by Cæſar deſcribing the paſſage at the diſtance of about eighty miles from the ſea which waſhes the Eaſt coaſt of Kent where he landed, and this ford of ours is at the ſame diſtance from the ſea; of which paſſage I think I have now firſt revived the fleeting memorial. *Coway Stakes.*

*Sutton.* *Woking.* *Pyriford.* *Ockeham.* *Oatlands.*

A few miles Eaſt from hence the river *Mole* haſtens to the Thames, having croſſed the whole county from the South, and meeting with obſtruction from ſome hills, opens itſelf a ſubterraneous paſſage like a *mole*, whence it ſeems to take its name, as the famous river Anas (Guadiana) in Spain. There are no remarkable places on this river except at ſome diſtance from its riſe, and near the old Roman military way called *Stanyſtreat*, a town called *Aclea* or *Okeley*, from the oaks where Ethelwolph ſon of Egbert, who had taken holy orders, from which he was by authority of the papal ſee diſcharged, aſcended his father's throne by hereditary right, and engaging the Danes, obtained the victory, and ſlew the flower of their troops; but not much to the advantage of the kingdom, that Daniſh hydra always recovering itſelf. Not far from the head of this river is *Gatton*, now ſcarce a ſmall village, though formerly a conſiderable town. As a proof of its antiquity, Roman coins are found here, and it ſends two members to parliament. Lower lies *Rie-gate*, which, if derived from the antient language, ſignifies *the Courſe of the Stream*, in the vale running far Eaſt, called *Holmeſdale*, whoſe inhabitants having once or twice routed the ravaging Danes make this rhyming boaſt; *Mole river.* *Okeley.* *Gatton.* *Riegate.* *Holmeſdale.*

*The Vale of Holmeſdall*
*Never wonne ne never ſhall.*

This town of Rhiegate is rather large than well built, having on the South a well-wooded park in which Charles earl of Nottingham, baron *Effingham*, and high admiral of England, has a houſe on the ſite of a little monaſtery, founded antiently by the earls of Warren and Surrey. On the Eaſt ſide ſtood a caſtle, now neglected and decaying with age, built by the ſame earls, and commonly called *Holmes caſtle* from the vale in which it ſtands. Under it I ſaw an extraordinary paſſage with a vaulted roof hewn with great labour out of the ſoft ſtone of which the hill is compoſed. "The earls of Warren," as we find in the book of Inquiſitions, "held it in "chief of the king in their barony from the con-"queſt of England." Thence the river runs by *Beckworth* caſtle, for which Thomas *Brown* procured a fair of Henry VI. It is the reſidence of the knightly family of the Browns, of whom two centuries ago Anthony Brown marrying Lucy, 4th daughter of John Neville marquis Montacute, with a large fortune, his grandſon was veſted with the title of viſcount *Montacute* by queen Mary. A few miles Weſt [g] from hence is *Effingham*, ſome time ſince the property of William Howard (ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who defeated the Scots), created by queen Mary baron *Howard* of *Effingham*, *Beckworth caſtle.* *Effingh*

[d] 1128.
[e] P. 30.
[f] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 2.
[g] N. W.

and

and high admiral of England, firſt chamberlain, and afterwards keeper of the privy ſeal to queen Elizabeth of glorious memory, whoſe ſon Charles is now high admiral of England, and was in 1597, for his valour and ſignal ſervices, created by the ſame princeſs earl of Nottingham[h]. But to return to the river.

*White hill.* The Mole coming to a hill called from its colour *White hill*, producing plenty of box, hides itſelf, or rather is ſwallowed up at its foot, whence the place has the name of the *Swallow*, and after about a mile *Letherhed.* or two bubbles up again near *Letherhed* bridge: ſo that the inhabitants of this place boaſt that they have a bridge which feeds ſheep, as well as the Spaniards; among whom this is a trite proverb of the place where the river Anas, now Guadiana, hides itſelf for ten miles. Our Mole thus riſen again moves ſlowly on to the Thames, into which *Moleſey.* it falls above *Moleſey* called after its name.

*Kingſton.* Thames after receiving the Mole rolls its waters due North, paſſing by *Kingſtone*, antiently as ſome ſay called *Moreford*, a conſiderable market town, formerly remarkable for a caſtle of the *Clares* earls of Glouceſter, which roſe out of an older little town of the ſame name, lying low and ſubject to floods, in which, when England was almoſt torn in pieces by the Daniſh wars, Ethelſtan[i], Edwin[k], and Ethelred[l], were crowned; whence it had the name of *Kingſton*, or *King's-town*. In the neighbourhood our kings ſince choſe their reſidence, *Richmond.* called from its ſplendor *Shene* *, now *Richmond*, where that potent monarch Edward III. when he had filled up the meaſure of his glory and life, ended his days with grief for the loſs of his brave ſon, irreparable both to him and the nation. If ever England had cauſe to mourn, it certainly was at that time. For in one year ſhe loſt the ſubſtantial glory of military atchievements and accompliſhed valour: both princes, by carrying their victorious arms through France, had inſpired ſuch dread of them, that the father might diſpute the title of Thunderer with Antiochus, and the ſon, that of the Eagle with Pyrrhus. Here likewiſe died Anne, wife of Richard II. ſiſter of the emperor Wenceſlaus, daughter of the emperor Charles III. who firſt taught the Engliſh women the preſent method of ſitting on horſeback, before which they rode in an indecent manner like the men aſtride. Her huſband laid her death ſo much to heart that he forſook and loathed the houſe. Henry V. embelliſhed it with new buildings, and founded in the neighbouring village of *Shene* a ſmall monaſtery for Carthuſians, which he called *Bethlehem*. In the reign of Henry VII. this palace was entirely deſtroyed by fire; but, by the aſſiſtance of that prince, it roſe like a phœnix out of its aſhes with greater ſplendor, and received the new name of Richmond from the county whence he took the title of earl before his acceſſion to the crown. This prince, by whoſe care, vigilance, councils, and prudent foreſight, the ſtate of England ſtill ſubſiſts unſhaken, had ſcarce put the finiſhing hand to this houſe, when he died in it. From this place alſo (30 years after) his grand-daughter, our gracious queen Elizabeth, full of years, being near 70, was called by Heaven to the aſſembly of the bleſſed; a princeſs of a manly ſpirit and diſcernment, reſembling her royal grandfather in diſpoſition as well as in features, the love of the world, and the delight of Britain. Though a woman, ſhe was ſo far from degenerating from the continued and renowned virtue of her anceſtors, that ſhe came up to them if ſhe did not ſurpaſs them. Let the lateſt poſterity believe this, and that ſo gracious a lady (for I ſcorn to debaſe the truth by flattery) ſwayed the ſceptre 44 years in ſuch a manner as to be loved by her ſubjects, feared by her enemies, and admired by all; an example unparalleled in former times. Her death occaſioned ſuch univerſal ſorrow in England, that the nation would have ſunk under the expreſſions of its grief inconſolable, had not, immediately upon her removal from the world, our moſt gracious ſovereign James, the true and undiſputed heir to the crown in the eyes and by the wiſhes of all, ſhone out upon us with his moſt auguſt beams, and called us to the hope of enjoying him for ever. While we behold *him*, we forget that *ſhe* is gone. Yet how can we ſay ſhe is gone, when her immortal virtues live, and her deathleſs fame will ſurvive for ever in the minds of men through endleſs ages!

Queen Elizabeth's death. 1603.

How far the tide comes up the Thames, and the reaſon of it.

Thus far the tide comes up the Thames about 60 Italian miles from its mouth. Nor do I know any other river in Europe that receives the influx of the ocean with a regular ſucceſſion of tides for ſo many miles to the great benefit of the people on its banks. Whether this ariſes, as I once thought, from its having ſo little bend hereabouts, and proceeding with a ſtrait courſe Eaſtward, confined for the moſt part within ſteeper banks, and emptying itſelf with a wider mouth than moſt rivers into the ſea, which by the revolution of the heavenly bodies from Eaſt to Weſt is driven in the ſame direction, philoſophers muſt determine, and to their diſcuſſion I reſign this and all ſuch points. A few lines on this place and this ſubject from the marriage of the Thame and Iſis may not perhaps be diſagreeable to the reader:

*A dextra nobis Richmondia, Shena vetuſtis*
*Celſa nitet, ſapiens namque hanc Richmondia dici*
*Henricus voluit, ſibi quod retuliſſet honorem*
*Et titulos comitis Richmondia jure paterno.*
*Hectoris Edwardi ſed deflet funera noſtri:*
*Proh dolor! hic illi regi mens libera ceſſit*
*Corpore contempto, ſedes habitura ſupernas:*
*Quem ſi non ſubito rapuiſſent ferrea fata,*
*Aut te Valeſiis rapuiſſet Gallia victor,*
*Aut tibi Valeſios.*

Now to the right is lofty Richmond ſeen,
Call'd in paſt ages from its luſtre *Shene*.
Its modern name to that ſage prince it owes
Whoſe antient ſtyle and title that name ſhows:
It laſting tribute to our Hector pays,
Edward the Third, who ended here his days.

* Both the place and village of Richmond were called *Shene* before the time of Henry VII.

[h] Of whom more in my Annals. H.
[i] A. D. 425.
[k] A. D. 455.
[l] A. D. 948.

His godlike ſoul from hence to heav'n return'd
Free from the mortal fetters which it ſpurn'd.
Victorious Edward died, ere to their coſt
Or Valois France, or France has Valois loſt.

and, a few lines after,

*Tameſis alternum ſentit reditumque fugamque*
*Huc reſlui pelagi: quoties vaga Cynthia pronos*
*Octava librat cœli ſtatione jugales,*
*Aut tenet oppoſitam varianti lumine plagam,*
*Plenior increſcit, celeremque recurrit in æſtum;*
*Atque ſuperbus ait, Concedant flumina nobis;*
*Nulla per Europæ dotatas nomine terras*
*Flumina tam longe ſic certis legibus undas*
*Alternas renovant, niſi fratres Scaldis & Albis.*

Oft as the changing moon the ocean wide
Impels, our Thames receives the changing tide;
When in mid heaven fair Cynthia glorious rides
By her directed onwards ruſh the tides.
When on the other ſide ſhe wears in wain
The tides attendant haſten back again;
By force acquir'd the exulting river ſwell'd
Rolls on, and cries, "To me all rivers yield:"
Save the twin brother floods of Elbe and Scheld.
With ſuch true tides no river can be found
In all the realms that Europe's empire bound.

*Noneſuch.* About four miles inland from the Thames all the ſurrounding buildings are eclipſed by *Noneſuch*, a royal retreat choſen by the magnificent monarch Henry VIII. for his pleaſure and retirement, in a *Cuddington.* moſt healthy ſpot before called *Cuddington*, and built with ſo much ſplendor and elegance that it ſtands a monument of art, and you would think the whole ſcience of architecture exhauſted on this building. It has ſuch a profuſion of animated ſtatues and finiſhed pieces of art, rivaling the monuments of antient Rome itſelf, that it juſtly has and maintains its name from them, as Leland ſings,

*Hanc, quia non habeant ſimilem, laudare Britanni*
*Sepe ſolent,* Nullique parem *cognomine dicunt.*

Unrivall'd in deſign the Britons tell
The wond'rous praiſes of this *Nonpareil.*

The houſe is ſo ſurrounded by parks full of deer, delicious gardens, artificial arbours, parterres, and ſhady walks, that it ſeems the ſpot where Pleaſure choſe to dwell with Health. Queen Mary exchanged it for other eſtates with Henry *Fitz-Alan*, earl of Arundel, who added to it a well-furniſhed library and new buildings, leaving it at his death to lord *Lumley*, who left nothing undone that ſhould make it anſwer its name [m], and of him it has been ſince purchaſed by the crown. Near it, I ſhould juſt obſerve, is a vein of potters earth, excellent for making crucibles for goldſmiths, and ſold at a high price.

*Wandle* r. *Caſhalton.* *Morden.* *Merton.* The clear little river *Wandle*, full of excellent trouts, riſes not far from hence at *Caſhalton*, and paſſing by *Morden* leaves on its Weſt bank *Merton*, ſituate in a moſt fruitful ſpot, and called by the Saxons Mepetune, antiently famous for the death of Kinulphus king of the Weſt Saxons, killed here by Kinehard Clito in the ſmall hut of an inſignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured: Kinehard himſelf was afterwards ſlain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus ſuffered the inſtant puniſhment of his treachery. At preſent this place ſhews only the ruins of a monaſtery, founded by Henry I. at the inſtigation of Gilbert ſheriff of Surrey, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III.

The Wandle is afterwards increaſed from the Eaſt by a little ſtream riſing at *Croydon*, antiently *Cra-* *Croydon.* *diden*, ſituate under the hills, and remarkable for the palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, to whom it has long belonged, and for the trade which the inhabitants carry on in coals. They ſay here was once a royal palace in the Weſt part of the town near *Haling*, where foundations are frequently dug up, which was afterwards given by the kings to the archbiſhops, who removed it to their own palace nearer the river. Near this the moſt reverend father in Chriſt John *Whitgift*, late archbiſhop of Canterbury, of famous memory, piouſly founded and endowed a very handſome hoſpital for the relief of the poor, and a ſchool for the advancement of learning. It may ſeem hardly worth while to mention, though not abſolutely void of truth, that a brook here is ſaid by the common people to ſwell ſometimes ſuddenly, betokening ſcarcity or plague. A little way from hence is *Beddington*, where we ſee a beautiful houſe *Beddington.* and delightful garden, lately built and laid out by Sir Francis *Carew*, knight. This is the antient ſeat of the Carews, who are deſcended from Nicholas lord *Carew* of *Moulesford* (from whom alſo the *Carews* of Devonſhire are derived) and have long flouriſhed in this county, but eſpecially ſince James Carew married the daughter and coheireſs of the moſt noble baron Hoo. *Wibbandune*, now com- *Wimbledon.* monly called *Wimbledon*, ſtands on the other bank of the Wandle, where, when long proſperity had produced civil wars among the Saxons after their wars with the Britans were ended, Ethelbert, king of Kent, firſt founded the alarm againſt his countrymen: but Ceaulin, king of the Eaſt Saxons, fortunately defeated him here with great ſlaughter [n], having ſlain his generals Oſlan and Cneben, from which laſt probably the circular fortification to be ſeen here was called *Benſbury* for *Cnebenſbury*. At preſent this place is embelliſhed with a fine houſe, having pleaſant gardens and proſpects, built by Sir Thomas Cecil, knight, ſon of the wiſe lord Burghley, in 1588, when the Spaniſh fleet was preparing to invade England.

Two miles South from hence, on the top of a hill, is a little wood, now called *Woodcote*, in which *Woodcote.* are evident traces of a ſmall town, and ſeveral wells formed of flints, and the neighbours talk much of its populouſneſs, and wealth, and many nobles. This was, in my opinion, the city called by Ptolemy *Noviomagus.* Noiomagus, by Antoninus Noviomagus; nor have I any other authority for my conjecture except the diſtance; it being 10 miles from London, 18 from *Vaginiacæ* according to the old Itinerary. They, therefore, who place *Noviomagus* at *Buckingham* [o] or

[m] Gibſon miſtakes *ſuo nomini*, which obviouſly belongs to the *houſe*.
[o] George Lilly in his book of the names of antient places.
[n] A. D. 568.

*Guilford*

*Guilford* [p] are very wide of the mark. This was the capital of the REGNI, and known to the old geographer Marinus Tyrius, whom Ptolemy calls to account for placing *Noviomagus* in Britain more north than London in climate, and more ſouth by diſtance of roads.

*Wandleſworth. Batterſea.* On the Thames below the mouth of the Wandle, on which ſtands the little town of *Wandleſworth*, which has its name from it, is *Baterſey*, a ſmall village, antiently called by the Saxons Paꝺꝛykꝛ-ea, or *Patrick's iſle*; and the royal palace of *Kennington*, not now to be found, the retreat of our antient kings, but now both name and ruins are loſt. Next to this is *Lambith* or *Lomehith*, q. d. the muddy ſtation or harbour, famous for the death of Hardicanute, king of England, who died ſuddenly while drinking [q]. Fond of feſtivity and good living "he "made," ſays Huntingdon, "four royal dinners "a day for his whole court, chuſing rather that his "gueſts ſhould neglect a dinner ready dreſſed than "be always demanding a dinner to be dreſſed." The place is at preſent more remarkable for the palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. About the year 1183 Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, purchaſed it by exchange with the biſhop of Rocheſter, and began a palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, who gradually enlarged it. But attempting to eſtabliſh a collegiate church here, innumerable appeals were diſpatched to Rome from the monks of Canterbury, and as many thunders, threats, and cenſures were diſcharged at the archbiſhop by the Pope. The monks were dreadfully afraid it ſhould prove the ruin of their ſupport, and invade their right of electing the archbiſhops. Nor could the ſtorm be laid till the monks by their inſtances procured the little church to be levelled with the ground. Near this is that moſt famous market town in the county called now the *Borough* of *Southworke*, by the Saxons Suꝺꝛeꝛnke, q. d. the *Southern work* or *building*, from its ſouth ſituation oppoſite to London, of which it ſeems a kind of ſuburb, but ſo large and populous as not to be inferior to many cities in England, having in ſome meaſure its own liberties, and in the laſt age its own bailiffs; but being united to London under Edward VI. it is now conſidered as part of it. We ſhall therefore ſay more of it when we come to London.

*Kennington.*

*Lambeth.*

*Southwark.*

*Lagham.* Below this the Thames leaves Surrey, whoſe eaſtern boundary runs hence due ſouth towards *Lagham*, which, in the reign of Edward I. had its own barons ſummoned to parliament by the ſtyle of *St. John de Lagham*, whoſe eſtates paſſed afterwards by a daughter and heireſs to ƒ *Leodiard* [r]. Lower in the angle towards Suſſex and Kent is *Sterborrow* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the lords *Cobham*, who from it take the title of *Sterborrow*, and deſcending from John de *Cobham*, lord of *Cobham* and *Couling*, by a daughter of Hugh Neville, long flouriſhed there. Reginald made a knight of the Garter by Edward III. was admiral of the coaſt from the mouth of the Thames eaſtward. The laſt of them Thomas married Anne, daughter of the duke of Buckingham, and had by her an only daughter Anne, married to Edward *Burgh*, deſcended from the Percies and earls of Athol. His ſon Thomas was created baron *Burgh* by Henry VIII. and left a ſon William who had Thomas, a great patron of literature and governor of Brill, whom queen Elizabeth made a knight of the Garter and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he died. For Eleanor Cobham of this family, wife of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, whoſe character was none of the beſt, the reader may conſult the hiſtory of England.

Barons St. John of Lagham.

*Sterborrow* caſtle.

Baron *Burgh.*

I come now to the Earls. William Rufus * king of England, firſt appointed *William Warren* [s] governor of Surrey, with the title of earl, whoſe arms were chequè O and Az. In his foundation charter of Lewes priory we have theſe words: "I have "given, &c. for the ſoul of my lord king William "who brought me into England, and for the ſoul "of my lady Matilda the queen, mother to my wife, "and for that of my lord king William her ſon, "after whoſe coming into England I made this "charter, and who made me earl of Surrey, &c." He was ſucceeded [t] by his ſon [u] and grandſon [v] of the ſame name: but the laſt had only a daughter, firſt married to *William*, ſon of king Stephen, and afterwards to *Hamelin* baſtard ſon of Jeoffrey *Plantagenet* [w] earl of Anjou; to both of whom ſhe conveyed that title. Her firſt huſband dying without iſſue [x], Hamelin [y] had by her *William* earl of Surrey, whoſe deſcendants aſſumed the name of *Warren*, and bore the ſame title. This William [z] married the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, widow [a] of Hugh *Bigod*, and had by her John [b], who had by Alice, daughter of Hugh *le Brun* earl of March in France, own ſiſter to king Henry III. *William*, who died [c] before his father, and by Joan *Vere*, daughter of the earl of Oxford, *John*, born after his father's death, laſt earl of this family, who was, as we ſee on his ſeal [d], "earl of Warren, Surrey, Strathern in Scotland,

Earls of *Surrey*, called alſo earls *Warren*.

Their arms.

* Brooke excepted to this, and aſſerted that the Conqueror made William Warren earl of Surrey. Camden defended himſelf by the expreſs words of the foundation charter of Lewes priory. Brooke adduced the ledger book of Lewes againſt him; but Camden maintained his opinion without reply, and Vincent in his detection of Brooke's errors confirmed Camden.

[p] H. Lluid, Fragm. Brit.

[q] At the wedding of Oſgod the Dane, lord of the place.

[r] This is a miſtake.

[s] Who married the Conqueror's daughter. Milles, Sandford. Le Neve MS. n. See her epitaph at Lewes in Suſſex.

[t] 1089, buried at Lewes. Dugd. I. 74.

[u] William, who died 1134. 3 Steph. buried at Lewes. ib. 75. 1138 Watſon, Hiſt. of the family of Warren.

[v] William, who died 1148. Dugd. 1b.

[w] The name of *Plantagenet* is controverted in Lee's Hiſtory of Lewes, p. 54.

[x] 1159 Reg. Lewes, buried at Toulouſe. 1160, 3 Hen. II. Dugd. ib. 76.

[y] He died 1202. Le Neve, ib. buried at Lewes. Reg.

[z] He died 1240, 24 Hen. III. buried at Lewes (Dugd. ib. 77), *in medio pavimenti coram ſummum altare* (Reg.) as was the heart of his ſecond wife Maud, who died 1236 or 7. His natural daughter was concubine to king John.

[a] *Daughter* of *Roger* Bigod. Reg. of Lewes priory. Lee's Hiſtory of Lewes, p. 58.

[b] He died 1304, 32 Edw. I. at Kennington, and was buried at Lewes before the altar. Dugd. 78. Reg. He was a diſtinguiſhed commander in Edward I's wars.

[c] He was killed in a tournament at Croydon 1286, and buried before the high altar at Lewes with his wife Joan daughter of Robert de Vere of Oxford, under a raiſed tomb.

[d] To his ſettlement on Maud de Herford and her ſons. Glover. Dugd. I. 82, in his confirmation of Greſham advowſon to the monks of Thetford. Martin's Hiſt. of Thetford, p. 185, and in his will. To a confirmation charter of John 7th earl is a ſeal inſcribed on one ſide S. JOHIS DE WARENIA COMITIS SURREYA DNI DE BROMFIELD ET DE YAL: on the other, S. JOHANNIS COMITIS DE WARENIA ET DE SURREYA, the firſt out of compliment to its being an Engliſh title; the other ſets the foreign before it, and ſhews the family never loſt the uſe of it. Watſon.

"lord

" lord of Bromfield and Yale, and count palatine [e]." He dying [f] without legitimate iſſue 21 Edward III. *Alice*, his ſiſter and heireſs, married to *Edmund* earl of *Arundel* [g], conveyed this title to the Arundel family [h]; whence it came at length by the *Mowbrays* to the *Howards*. For Thomas Mowbray married the eldeſt ſiſter and co-heireſs of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel and Surrey. In the mean time [i], however, Richard II. conferred the title of duke of Surrey on *Thomas Holland* earl of Kent, who did not enjoy it long. For, attempting to releaſe Richard from his impriſonment, and reſtore him to the throne, the deſign got wind too ſoon, and he flying was ſurpriſed by the populace at Cirenceſter, and beheaded. *Thomas de Beaufort*, who was king's chancellor, if we may believe Thomas Walſingham [k], poſſeſſed the dignity afterwards. According to that writer, "in 1410 died lord Thomas Beaufort "earl of Surrey." But Walſingham muſt take this upon himſelf, no ſuch thing appearing in the public records, only that Thomas de Beaufort was appointed chancellor about that time [l]. But it is certain from the records that king Henry VI. in his 29th year created *John Mowbray*, ſon of John duke of Norfolk, *earl of Warren and Surrey* [m]. Laſtly, Richard III. having wickedly uſurped the crown, to attach to his intereſt the family of the Howards deſcended from the Mowbrays, created, in the ſame day, John lord *Howard* duke of Norfolk, and *Thomas* his ſon earl of Surrey, on whoſe deſcendants this title has reflected honour, and ſtill continues to do ſo.

This county has 140 pariſh churches.

[e] *Comes Palatii.* From having regal juriſdiction in his territories. Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 533. It was ſome office in the king's court held by election or of antient right; as the earl of Cheſter carried the Curtana or St. Edward's ſword before Henry III. at his marriage. Math. Par. ſub a. 1236.

[f] 1347, 21 Edward III. on his birth-day aged exactly 61, buried at Lewes under a raiſed tomb near the high altar. Dugd. 82. Reg.

[g] Dugdale, I. 316. See a Warren pedigree in Leland's Collect. I. 238.

[h] For Richard their ſon who married in the houſe of Lancaſter (after his father was wickedly beheaded for ſiding with his ſovereign king Edward II. by the malignant envy of the queen) was both earl of Arundel and Surrey, and left both earldoms to Richard his ſon, who contrariwiſe loſt his head for ſiding againſt his ſovereign Richard II. But Thomas his ſon, to repair his father's diſhonour, loſt his life for his prince and country in France, leaving his ſiſters his heirs for the lands not entailed, who were married to Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, &c. to ſir Rowland Lenthall, and ſir William Beauchamp, lord of Abergavenny. Holland.

[i] After the execution of Richard earl of Arundel. Id.

[k] Ypod. Neuſt. 571.

[l] The ſame year. Id. 570.

[m] And Richard, ſecond ſon of king Edward IV. having married the heir of Mowbray, received all the titles due to the Mowbrays by creation from her father. He was diſpatched by Richard III. Holland.

ADDITIONS.

# ADDITIONS.

THE county of Surrey, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, bounded on the North Weſt by Berks, on the Weſt by Hants, on the South by Suſſex, on the Eaſt by Kent, and on the North by the Thames, which runs along it for 20 miles, is in breadth 25 miles, in length 39, and 146 in circumference; and is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 481,947 acres, 140 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns. The waſte land of this county is computed at 96,000 acres, the much greater part of which, if not the whole, is capable of being made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of agriculture. The heaths amounting to 58,720 acres are ſands of different depths, capable of being planted with fir and birch trees. The number of hogs fattened in the different diſtilleries and ſtarch manufactories in this county, upon an average of four years, are upwards of 46,215. The manufactures of this county greatly exceed thoſe of any of the counties contiguous to the metropolis, and though in a few inſtances, from the particular nature of manufactories, numbers of poor muſt be brought into the pariſh and increaſe the poor rates, yet the conſumption of every produce upon farms muſt be proportionably increaſed [a]. Surrey had formerly the ſame ſheriffs with Suſſex, and, after being ſeveral times divided, has, ever ſince the time of Charles I. had ſheriffs of its own.

Egham. In the North Weſt corner of the county is *Egham*, a large village, one of the firſt poſſeſſions of Chertſey abbey. Abbot Ruthervic, famous for his public works, built the chancel, and that at Great Bookham, in the reign of Edward III. Here lived ſir *John Denham* the poet, who has immortalized Cooper's hill adjoining; and here is *Longmede*, Runymede. and *Runymede*, the field of Liberty, where king John ſigned the Charters. Chief Juſtice Foſter had a ſeat here, and ſome of the family are ſtill here.

Chertſey. "At *Cheorteſey* is a goodly bridge of timber over "the Thamiſe newly repaired [b]." A handſome ſtone bridge was built 1784 at the joint expence of the counties of Surrey and Middleſex. Two of the latter lords, Barneſſes or Bernicens, were buried in Chertſey abbey [c]. All that now remains of the mitred abbey, valued at £. 659. *per annum*, is the outer wall of the circuit, with a gate in it, and ſix or eight parallel ponds in the abbey orchard. Dr. Stukeley deſcribes the ſite 1752. The Weſt front and tower of the church was by the preſent garden door and outer wall, looking towards the town and entrance to the abbey. The eaſt end reached up to an artificial mount made up as were all the garden terraces of the ruins: the garden occupied the ſite of the church and cloiſter, and was full of bones. The abbey meadow and demeſnes extended along the river, and was moted round, and at the upper end of the meadow was a cut for a mill. Here is a very large orchard with many long fiſh-ponds ſupplied by the river [d]. The abbey-houſe was bought by governor Barwel of Robert Hinde, eſq. whoſe arms are on the iron gate. Here was born 1605, the learned Dr. Henry Hammond, who died 1660, and is buried at Hampton Lovet in Worceſterſhire. The town has a market, granted by queen Elizabeth in her 41ſt year. Here is a freeſchool built by ſir William Perkins, 1736, and handſomely endowed. In the South Eaſt ſtreet leading to Guildford, in a brick houſe [e], called the Porch houſe, Cowley the poet died 1667; his ſtudy is a cloſet in the back part of the houſe towards the garden. There was a ſummer-houſe of his, but now gone, and his ſeat under a ſycamore tree by the brook is mentioned in his poems. The porch is taken down, and the houſe now better known by the name of Cowley's, occupied by Richard Clark, eſq. Chamberlain of London. Weſt of the town, on a ſteep hill, originally called *Elderbury* hill, but now St. *Anne's*, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, formerly ſtood St. Anne's chapel, built 1334, probably like thoſe built for penance and pilgrimage on ſuch hills above the abbeys of Glaſtonbury, Abbotſbury, &c. and in this county St. Martha's chapel by Guilford. Only the eaſt end and part of its window remains. Henry VI. in the 18th of his reign granted the abbot a fair long ſince diſuſed upon Mount Eldebury [f]. On the hill are ſaid to be veſtiges of a Britiſh fortification, a great bank and ditch [g], which may have given it this name. It has on the top a fine ſpring never dry [h]. On the eaſt ſide, below, is a houſe belonging to Mrs. Armſtead. In *Monk's grove* is a medicinal ſpring.

Ham farm. *Ham farm*, in this pariſh, belongs to the earl of Portmore.

Wobourne. *Wobourne* was the ſeat of the late Philip Southcote, eſq. bequeathed to its preſent owner Lord Petre by his widow.

Chobham. *Chobham* was a member of Chertſey abbey. On its heath is an antient pond, a mile in compaſs, commonly called *Gracious pond*, made by abbot Ruthervic, and weſt of the town a barrow. A large quantity of Roman coins of the lower empire in an earthen pot was ploughed up here 1772. I have ſeen two ſilver of Gratian and Valentinian; reverſe of both VIRTVS ROMANORVM, exergue of the firſt AQPS, of the other TRPS.

Bagſhot. *Bagſhot*, a ſmall village and townſhip, in the pariſh of Windleſham, gives name to a dreary tract of heath round it, producing a breed of ſheep,

[a] Agricultural Survey.
[b] Leland's Itin. I. 123. Mr. Gale (MS. n.) derives Chertſey from *Cæſarea*. q. d. *Cæſaris inſula*, as Cherburg, *Cæſaris burgus*.
[c] Leland, Itin. VI. 73. [d] Gent. Mag. LXVII. 196-7.
[e] Stukeley calls it a good old timber houſe. Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 199.
[f] Tanner, p. 535. [g] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [h] Stukeley.

whoſe mutton muſt ſoon ceaſe to bear the reputation it formerly held [i].

Farnham. The caſtle at *Farnham* having been blown up by Waller in the civil wars, the preſent epiſcopal palace was built by biſhop Morley contiguous to it. The ruins of one large tower called *Jeſus* tower ſerve as a garden. The town ſtrictly anſwers to its Saxon name, being ſurrounded by dreary heaths covered with ſand and fern. Hops were firſt planted here in the beginning of the laſt century [k], and have flouriſhed ever ſince, and ſtill bear a higher price at market than any other, in ſome meaſure perhaps from a peculiar care taken in picking and packing them. The rent of hop grounds in this county is from 14 to 18*l.* an acre, to which add as much more for digging, dunging, picking, drying, packing, and carriage. The gardener's ſhare of this is 3*l.* 3*s.* per acre; but the beſt in the adjoining county are ſaid to be thoſe grown at Crundale. The hops of Farnham, and the diſtrict round it, never reach London, but circulate weſtward.

Tatſgham. At *Tangham*, near Farnham, Dr. Stukeley[l] ſays coins, pillars, and other marks of a Roman ſtation, were dug up every day.

Moore park. Near Farnham is *Moore park*, the ſeat of the Temples, where died in 1700 Sir William Temple, having paſſed his old age here, whoſe heart by his direction is buried in a China baſon under the dial in the garden. The eſtate belongs to Mr. Bacon, of Suffolk, a deſcendant. Sheen was a more favourite reſidence of Sir William.

From Egham to within three or four miles of Farnham, a tract of near 20 miles, the country round exhibits a moſt deſolate ſcene.

Waverley abbey. *Waverley* abbey, the firſt of the Ciſtertian order among us, is beautifully ſituated among ſandy and heathy hills. A ſtream from the river Wye ſurrounds it on three ſides coming cloſe to the ruins. It has alſo three other rivers of leſs note, the *Wandle*, the *Mole*, and the *Wey*, on whoſe banks, as well as on thoſe of the Thames, innumerable manufactures are carried on. William de Bradwater, rector of Bradwater, 1202, built the great church, whoſe remains ſhew it to have been ſpacious and magnificent, and Nicholas Elienſis, biſhop of Winton, dedicated it 1278, and was buried here 1280. At preſent only part of the ſouth aile remains, with the corner ſtones of the chancel or tower. In the middle of the nave is a coffin-faſhioned tomb covered with black and yellow teſſelæ. Further eaſt another with a croſs fleuri. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloiſters are alſo ſtanding, as was in the laſt century a large handſome chapel and the hall with a row of pillars in the middle [m]. In digging near the ruins 1731, were found in a ſtone loculus two leaden diſhes ſoldered together containing a human heart well preſerved in pickle, ſuppoſed to be that of the founder, or of his ſucceſſor Peter de Rupibus, who died 1238 at Farnham, and was buried at Wincheſter. A copper plate with Age or Wiſdom carrying Folly on its ſhoulders, found in the ruins, was in Mr. Hunter's poſſeſſion. The greateſt part of this abbey (which was valued at the diſſolution at £. 196. *per annum*) was pulled down for the materials by the Coldhams and Mr. Child while proprietors of it. The ſite belonged to ſir Robert Rich, who rebuilt the manſion houſe, which came to him by purchaſe from the heirs of Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. Dr. Charles Boſtock, who married the daughter and heir of ſir Robert Rich, and took the name of Rich, and was created a baronet in 1791, has ſold it to Mr. Thompſon. The Wye runs hence to Guilford, at the bottom of a fine terrace, in a range of ſand hills, among which was *Ludwell*, or *St. Mary's* well, or *Leod's* well, q. d. the people's well, a clear cool ſpring riſing in a cavern, and conveyed under the river to the abbey. In 1216, it was ſuddenly loſt, perhaps by the falling in of the vault as lately, and recovered again by one of the monks [n]. This is the baſon of water in *Mother Ludlam's hole*, a cavern cut in the ſand hill at the ſouth end of Moor park about a quarter of a mile from Waverley abbey. Ludwell.

Godelming. *Godelming*, q. d. *Godhelm's ing*, the meadow or eſtate of Godhelm, is an antient neat town in a vale where runs the Wye, encloſed on both ſides with beautifully wooded knowls. Alfred gave this manor with that of Guilford and Stayning in Suſſex, to his brother's ſon. Though four miles from Guilford, its pariſh appears to have extended thither, and to have included St. Nicholas' church in that town. It had formerly a market, now only a ſtocking manufacture. Here is on the common an almſhouſe, founded by Richard Wyat, in the reign of Elizabeth, now belonging to the carpenters' company.

*Buſbridge*, an antient ſeat of the Elliot family, afterwards of Philip Carteret Webb, ſolicitor to the treaſury, then of Sir Robert Barker, bart. captain of artillery in Bengal, then of another Mr. Webb, is now the property of Mr. Townſend, ſon of the late alderman of London.

Peperharow. Not far from Godelming is *Peperharow*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Middleton.

*Shakleford* houſe in Godalming pariſh, rebuilt by the late Edward Garthwait, eſq. was purchaſed by Richard Sumner, eſq. and ſold by him 1797 for £. 5570. to lord Middleton, of Peperharrow, to whoſe premiſes it adjoins.

Catteſhill. The manor of *Catteſhulle*, or *Gateſhill*, was held by the marſhal, not of the king's *women*, according to the general acceptation of the word *meretrix*, but *laundreſſes*, or *women ſervants*. They are explained by *Lotrices* in the tenure of an eſtate at Guilford [o]. *Loſeley* houſe was built by ſir Chriſtopher More 1562, 1568. It is now by marriage in the Molyneux family.

Haſcomb. At *Haſcomb*, on Caſtle hill, is a Roman camp almoſt ſquare and ſingle, affording an extenſive proſpect [p].

Haſelmere. Eight miles from Godelming on the edge of Suſſex is *Haſelmere*, an antient market and borough, formerly more conſiderable.

[i] Agricultural Survey. [k] Aubrey's Surrey, III. p. 347. [l] Itin. Cur. I. p. 196. 2d Edit. note.
[m] Aubrey's Surrey, III. p. 360. [n] Ann. Waverl. p. 181, 182. Aubrey, III. p. 361.
[o] Salmon's Surrey, p. 152. Aubrey, III. p. 310. [p] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.

The

Guilford.

The ſituation of *Guilford* is perhaps the moſt ſingular and romantic of any town in England, on the ſides of two chalk hills, running South and Weſt, ſtretching a little South of Guilford town, ſloping down quick to the river, which flows in a narrow channel between them. On the North-weſt ſide of the eaſternmoſt of theſe hills, on a ſmall artificial mount, ſtands the caſtle, a ſquare building of flint, ragſtones, and Roman brick diſpoſed in the herring-bone faſhion, and conſiderable outworks are round it. Roman coins are frequently found about the town. Some very ſtrong arches remain in the cellars. Salmon and Stukeley have abſurdly carried the Ermine ſtreet from Darking through Guilford and Farnham to Chicheſter. Traces of a Roman road are indeed preſerved in *Stone ſtreet* diſcovered in Darking church-yard. It was found in digging the foundation of the mill on Catſhill. But its courſe runs South to *Stanſted* and *Oakley*; and the great earl of Arundel had traced it from Arundel through all the deep country of Suſſex, but his progreſs was impeded, and his papers loſt in the civil wars[q]. Mr. Bray[r] has traced it very accurately by this name coming from Chicheſter through Cauſeway, Stone Street, Cole Harbour, Dorking, near Mickleham, to Woodcot Park, near Epſom. Though this town was the property, and perhaps the reſidence, of Alfred, as of his later ſucceſſors, it is not mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; *Gavulford* there A. D. 823, being *Camelford* in Cornwall. The king's houſe mentioned by Camden was granted by Charles I. to Murray earl of Anandale. It was ſold and pulled down 1630, and is now the property of lord Onſlow. Trinity church here referred to as very antient, being ruined by the fall of the tower about twenty years ſince, has been rebuilt about 1756: only part of the old South aile wall remains. In this aile is the monument of archbiſhop Abbot, native of and benefactor to the town[s], where he founded an hoſpital with an endowment of £. 300. *per annum*, for twelve poor men and eight women: in its chapel windows are good paintings of Scripture hiſtory, and on ſcrolls this rebus of the founder's name, *Clamamus* Abba *patrem*, which is there to be tranſlated *We* claim Abbot *for our father*. Mr. Jackſon, an alderman of Guilford, in his life-time, about 1780, gave the intereſt of £. 600. to increaſe the number of women in this hoſpital to twelve. Here is a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. where the archbiſhop, his brother the biſhop of Saliſbury, and other eminent prelates received their education; and to which, as well as to Baliol college, Oxford, William Hammond, four times mayor of Guilford, who died 1675, was a benefactor, annexing to it the valuable rectory of Stoke ſince ſold off. St. Mary's church, by its circular Eaſt end and ſtone roof of the chancel, probably built by the Teſtards in the reign of Henry III. appears of great antiquity. Here was alſo an houſe of friars preachers founded by Eleanor, conſort to Henry III. afterwards the ſeat of Francis Colwall, eſq. now the property of lord Onſlow, and leaſed out for an aſſembly-houſe. The town was once conſiderable for its clothing trade, in which archbiſhop Abbot's father was concerned. It gave title of counteſs to *Elizabeth* viſcounteſs *Kinalmeeky* in Ireland, and of earl to the duke of *Lauderdale*; both which being extinct 1682, ſir *Francis North*, lord keeper, was advanced to the title of baron Guilford by Charles II. and his grandſon *Francis* to that of earl of Guilford by George II. 1752. He died in his 87th year, Aug. 4, 1790, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Frederick*, and he, 1792, by his ſon *George Auguſtus*, 3d and preſent earl[t].

Two miles from Guilford is *Weſt Clandon*, the ſeat of lord Onſlow, deſcended from an antient family of his name at *Onſlow* in Shropſhire, of whom Richard Onſlow, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons 8 Elizabeth, firſt ſettled at *Knoll*, in *Cranley* pariſh, in this county, into conſiderable families of which his deſcendants intermixed. Sir Richard, the firſt baron, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons 8 Anne, (as was his nephew Arthur for five parliaments in the late reign) improved this houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of Clandon down, from whence is an extenſive proſpect, and which gave him the title of baron Clandon. W. Clandon.

*Chilworth* was ſold by lord Spencer to Mr. Hill, a great powder merchant. Chilworth.

*Shalford* church, which before had a handſome ſpire, has been rebuilt in a meaner ſtyle.

At *Weſt Horſeley* is buried Carew, ſon of ſir Walter Raleigh. Tradition ſays, his mother, and afterwards he kept his father's head to be buried with him, and a ſkull was found in a ſmall niche of the chalk rock by his coffin[u]. This manor belonged to the family of Berners, of whom ſir James, fourth in the line, was beheaded 1388, and his only ſon died without iſſue. Sir Edward Nicholas purchaſed it 1665 of Carew Raleigh for £. 9750. and, dying 1674, was buried in the chancel there. His ſon ſir John was Knight of the Bath, and one of the clerks of the privy council. One of the family intending to convert the chapel into a library took up an earthen pot ſuppoſed to contain the bowels of ſir Walter Raleigh. This chapel is now the drawing-room, and the ſeat, in which is now a curious drawing of ſir Walter Raleigh, belongs, with a ſmall park, to Henry Perkins Weſton, eſq. W. Horſeley.

*Sutton* place, four miles from Guilford, is a noble manſion, built 1529 or 30, by ſir Richard Weſton, who is ſaid to have introduced clover-graſs, and many improvements in the navigation of the Wye and other rivers. It ſtands on a riſing ground, is a quadrangle encompaſſing an area, 80 feet ſquare, built of brick, furniſhed with a double ſculptured platband of a yellowiſh brick earth running round the ſame, with coins and window caſes of the ſame, entered by a gate, the coins of which were adorned with Sutton.

[q] Gibſon.

[r] Archæologia, IX. p. 96—109.

[s] As was alſo his elder brother Robert, who died biſhop of Saliſbury 1617, and another brother Maurice, lord mayor of London 1639. Their father was a clothier. See a maſterly character or vindication of the archbiſhop by the late Arthur Onſlow in the life of him publiſhed from the Biog. Brit. by Ruſſel, bookſeller at Guilford, 1777, 8vo.

[t] Somewhat nearer the Thames [*Wye*] is *Staughton* [Stoughton] the ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe pedigree is probably as antient as any in this county, but is now at laſt out of the line by the death of ſir Laurence Staughton, bart. a young gentleman of great hopes. Gibſon.

[u] Gibſon.

[u] Salmon, p. 146.

devices

devices of R. W. and a tun alternatively. The hall on the South-weſt ſide 50 feet 9 inches by 25 feet 5 inches, and 31 feet 6 inches high, contains many family pictures, and the windows are full of arms, &c. The gallery in the South-eaſt front 141¼ by 20¾ and 14 feet 4 inches high. Elizabeth, in her way to Chicheſter, was entertained here, probably Sept. 1591, on the 26th of which her letter to ſir Henry Unton, ambaſſador in France, is dated hence[x], and ſhortly after her departure the gallery was burnt, and ſo remained till 1721, when the wall, which had fallen down, was rebuilt, and the whole put into proper repair by John Weſton, eſq. but the four rooms under it not fitted up. The houſe was inhabited by an antient lady of the name Melior Mary Weſton, who died 1782, and left it to Mr. Webb, of Saresfield court in the county of Hereford. He has added the name of Weſton to his own, taken down the gate ſide, and half the two other ſides, and much improved the whole. Holland ſays this eſtate was bettered by an heir of T. Camel. The arms of that family, three camels, occur in the windows.

Tower hill. *Tower hill*, at *Gomſhall* in *Shene*, between Abinger and Albury, is the ſeat of the rev. George Bray, of an antient and honourable family[y]. Holland tells us that Henry VII. repaired and enlarged the manor

Woking. houſe of *Woking*, being the inheritance and reſidence of his mother Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, who died there. Fine brick foundations and the ſhell of a guard-room are ſtill remaining. The Zouches built a park houſe with the reſt of the materials.

Purford. The houſe of the earl of Lincoln at *Puriford*, or *Purford*, has been rebuilt ſince Camden's time by ſir John Wolley, who was Latin ſecretary to queen Elizabeth, and died there[z]. The queen was frequently at his houſe, and many of her letters, &c. are dated from it. It had a fine walk of elms and birches leading to it, and ſtands in a park having large royalties, fiſh-ponds, and a decoy. It was purchaſed about 1677 by Denſil Onſlow, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Richard Onſlow, of Clandon, from whom it came to the preſent lord Onſlow, who lately pulled down the houſe, in which was a pane of glaſs with queen Elizabeth's hand-writing.

Newark abbey. On the ſame ſide of the river, but in *Send* pariſh, is the ſhell of the church of *Newark* or *Aldebury* priory, called by the common people *Mill* abbey, founded for black canons at the end of the 12th century, valued at £.258.[a].

Stoke. At *Stoke*, by Guildford, late the ſeat of Jeremiah Dyſon, eſq. the patron of Dr. Akenſide, whoſe ſon ſold it to Mr. Alderſey, who has much enlarged the park, a ſaw-mill for ſtaves, ſhip pins, and other work, has lately been erected by Mr. Payne of Godelming, ſoon a bankrupt.

Ockham. William Ocham, native of the village of his name here, though by ſome ſuppoſed of Ireland, ſtudied at Paris under Duns Scotus, whoſe principles he ſoon after attacked and overthrew. Having incurred the Pope's cenſure by ſtanding up for the poverty of the clergy, he renounced his allegiance to him, and aſſerted the independence of all upon him in temporals with ſuch powerful arguments that the Pope himſelf gave him the name of the *invincible Doctor*. He died in Germany in 1347, leaving many polemical tracts behind him, of which a few have been publiſhed[b]. The eſtate of the Weſtons here was bought by ſir *Peter King*, lord chancellor, created baron Ockham 1725, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John; he by his brother Peter; he by his brother William, who was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas; he by his ſon Peter, who was in 1793 ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake the preſent lord.

Eaſt of Ockham, at *Cobham*, is *Painſhill*, the ſeat Cobham. Painſhill. of Mr. Hamilton, who by great induſtry raiſed a pleaſant garden out of a ſand-hill, and ſince ſold it to Bond Hopkins, eſq. who built a good houſe here, by his truſtees, ſince ſold to Mr. Hibbert. Above this is *Eſher*, a manſion of the biſhop of Wincheſter, Eſher. built by biſhop Wainflete, improved by Wolſey, rebuilt, except the tower, by the late Mr. Pelham, to whoſe heirs it now belongs. Near Eſher is a farm greatly improved by Mr. Ducket. *Claremont*, a little Claremont. to the ſouth-weſt, was the ſeat of Mr. Pelham's brother, the late duke of Newcaſtle, who improved the original building deſigned by Vanbrugh. The late lord Clive pulled it down, and begun a new houſe on another ſpot. It is now the property of the earl of Tyrconnel.

At *Ripley* was ſaid to be born, in the 15th cen- Ripley. tury, the famous alchemiſt and Carmelite friar George Ripley, whoſe works were printed together at Caſſel 1549, 12mo. Biſhop Tanner[c] ſays he was a native of Holland in Lincolnſhire. His being a monk of Boſton renders this more probable. Fuller[d] makes him a Yorkſhireman, and tells a wonderful ſtory of his giving the knights of Rhodes £.100,000. yearly to carry on a war with the Turks.

All that remains of *Oatlands* in *Weybridge* pariſh is Oatlands. the terrace, the fineſt in the kingdom, in lord Lincoln's garden. The royal houſe was deſtroyed in the civil wars, but ſucceeded by a modern one erected by ſome of the Lincoln family. It is now the property of his royal highneſs the duke of York, who bought it of the duke of Newcaſtle, formerly lord Lincoln. When the preſent houſe was built is not aſcertained. The ſeat of the earl of Portmore here was firſt beautified in the reign of James II. by the counteſs of Dorcheſter, who was married to the firſt earl of Portmore.

On *Coway ſtakes*, firſt ſuppoſed by our author to Coway ſtakes. be the place where Cæſar croſſed the Thames, it is to be obſerved that though Mr. Samuel Gale has learnedly ſupported Camden's opinion[e], and finds a ſquare Roman camp double trenched on a hill, a mile and a half ſouth of the ford, the operation of Cæſar's army compared with the time and length of way allowed for his landing and return to his ſhips, will be a powerful argument againſt admitting this hypotheſis. From the account of Cæſar's ſecond expedition hither, it appears that he had but twenty days to march 160 miles (the diſtance to and from the river) and twenty more inland to Caſſivelan's

[x] Rymer, xvi. p. 122.
[y] Gibſon.
[z] He was buried in St. Paul's.
[a] Tanner, p. 541.
[b] Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 554.
[c] Bib. Brit. p. 633.
[d] Worthies, Yorkſhire, 304.
[e] Archæologia, I. p. 188.

town,

town, though Horſley, p. 10, gives him five months ſtay here on this ſecond expedition; but whereas he adds that he has been informed there are three or four fords not above five feet deep in the neighbourhood of Guildford, he is contradicted by Cæſar's expreſs words, that he croſſed at the *only*, and that not an *eaſy* ford (uno *omnino loco pedibus atque hoc ægre tranſire poteſt*[f]) and this is ſufficient to defend Bede's *uno tantum loco tranſmeabilem* againſt Dr. Smith who denies its genuineneſs[g]. The poſition of Coway ſtakes perpendicular to, inſtead of parallel with, the bank, is againſt them. Dr. Owen therefore ably concludes that Cæſar's *Tameſis* was the *Medway*[h]. The preſent biſhop of Cloyne, obſerving that Cæſar himſelf ſays the river he croſſed was *eighteen* miles from the ſea, inclines to think that he marched in as direct a line for London as he could, but avoiding the low grounds about Deptford and Lambeth, then probably impaſſable, might croſs the Thames between Kingſton and Richmond, at a place called *Moreford*, q. d. the *great ford* mentioned. Not far from Coway ſtakes is Walton, probably ſo called from the oblong camp on St. George's hill, of twelve acres, ſingle trenched, 400 paces by 200, with a road through it[i]. In the South-weſt angle a tump or baſtion. The camp on St. George's hill is on the extremity of the hill from Walton. This camp may have given name to the town. Salmon[k] ſuppoſes it the *Tameſe* of Ravennas, the ramparts and graff bigger than Roman and that a vicinal way led to it from Guildford. *War cloſe*, in Sheperton pariſh meadow, where ſpears, ſpurs, and bones have been found, is ſuppoſed by Salmon[l] to have been the field of battle between Cæſar and Caſſivelaun. At Walton is a very curious wooden bridge of three arches over the Thames built by Samuel Dicker, eſq. by act of parliament 1747; rebuilt of ſtone and brick, the centre arch being divided into two.

Walton.

Ockley.

At *Ockley* is the moat and keep of a caſtle. The cuſtom of planting roſe trees on the graves of lovers by the ſurvivor was obſerved here by Mr. Aubrey, who adds a ſingular inſtance of affection in this pariſh, and may be a remain of Roman manners among us; it being a practice among them and the Greeks, to have roſes yearly ſtrewed and planted on their graves, as biſhop Gibſon, after Kirckman de funeribus, remarks from two inſcriptions at Ravenna and Milan. The practice from Propertius[m] of burying the dead in *roſes* is common among our country people; and to it Anacreon ſeems to allude, Od. 53, where he ſays ῥοδυν νεκροις αμυνει. I have ſeen in South and North Wales new graves ſtuck round with flowers.

Capel.

At *Capel*, a village Eaſt of Oakley, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earth on a mount on the moors ſlid down and covered the lower parts, ſtopping at a farm; the hollows remain. The ſame happened at Lid in Hampſhire, the ſide of a hill ſlid over graſs making it look like a ploughed field, while the arable land was opened in chinks, a farm-houſe was ſplit in two, hop grounds ſunk four feet, and a pond dried.

*Okewood* is named from the antient ſtate of this part of the county, when overgrown with woods. Here, in the South extremity of Watton pariſh and Abinger, whoſe churches are three or four miles off, is a chapel of eaſe, founded, 1431, by Edward de la Hale, eſq. whoſe monument is in it, for three pariſhes in Surrey and two in Suſſex, and endowed with lands to the value of at leaſt £. 200. a year, of which a very inconſiderable part is allowed to a miniſter occaſionally officiating, the reſt having been ſeized on in the reign of queen Elizabeth, under colour of its being a chantry. Dr. Offley, rector of Abinger, gave two farms in Suſſex for the uſe of the curate, and it has ſince been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and is a curacy of £. 100. a year. Near this place jet has been dug[n]. Okewood.

Returning to the north at the head of Tillingborne brook, running into the Wey, is *Abinger*, near the church of which is the keep of a caſtle, and in the pariſhes of *Oakley* and *Ewherſt*, is *Homebury*, a very great rude camp, double trenched, and containing about ten acres[o]. Nearer Guilford on the ſame ſtream is *Aldbury*, the darling villa, as Mr. Evelyn calls it, of that Mæcenas of learning and antiquarian purſuits, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. His grandſon Henry, duke of Norfolk, neglecting it after the death of his lady, it was purchaſed of his heir by the earl of Aylesford, who pulled down great part of this old building, and his brother, captain Finch, has built a new houſe. It is romantically ſituated in a bottom, ſhaded from the North and South by oaks, ſurrounded by a park, vineyards, and canals, and a road cut through a rock 30 perches in length. In this church was buried its rector William Oughtred, the famous mathematician. On *Blackheath* in this pariſh, a ſtone's throw from the road to Cranley, eaſtward, were to be ſeen the ground-pinning and ſome baſes of pillars of a Roman building or temple in a ſquare, dug up 1670. Mr. Aubrey found many pieces of Roman bricks and tiles on the heath, and heard of Roman coins thereabouts. Abinger. Aldbury.

Nearer Guilford on a high hill of yellow ſand ſtands the chapel of *St. Catharine*, built of flints, pretty intire, except the roof, having been a chapel of eaſe to St. Nicholas pariſh, Guildford, as was another, miſcalled *St. Martha* inſtead of *Sanctorum Martirum*, to Chilworth manor, which is extra-parochial. It was dedicated to St. Martha and *omnes Martyres*. This manor belonged to the Randylls, owners of the firſt moſt conſiderable gun-powder works in England, the art of making which was introduced by George Evelyn, a near relation of ſir John Evelyn. The manor was bought of the heirs of the Randylls by the ducheſs of Marlborough, and is now earl Spencer's. It is the pariſh church of Chilworth, an impropriation, and his lordſhip pays a curate. St. Catharine's chapel. St. Martha's chapel.

In *Shere* church is the monument of John Touchet, father of James lord Audley, who was beheaded for joining the Corniſh rebels 1497, 12 Henry VII.[p] and buried in Blackfriars, London. Part of the in- Shere.

[f] B. G. VI. [g] Not. in loc. [h] Archæologia, II. 159. [i] Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[k] New Survey of England, p. 73, 74. [l] Ib. 176. [m] 1 El. 17. [n] Gibſon.
[o] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Sir John Evelyn ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1730, a warrant ſigned by Henry VIII. for the goſhawks in the manor of Abinger.
[p] Aubrey, IV. 45.

ſcription in the church cheſt is, "Hic jacet dnus "Johes *Touchet* quondam dñs de Audley, qui obiit "viceſimo die menſ. . . . [q]."

Gatton. *Gatton*, like its neighbours Rhiegate and Blechingley, owes its ruin to the honour of being repreſented in parliament. It had once a caſtle, ſucceeded by the manor houſe.

*Gatton* was the property of the late lord Newhaven, and at his death ſold by his truſtees with the borough to the late Mr. Ladbroke and Mr. William Cume: the former bought out the latter, and ſold it to Mr. Petrie. Mr. Ladbroke bought Hedley-place of colonel Hume.

*Polſden* was ſold by ſir William Geary, ſon of ſir Francis, to Mr. Sheridan.

Rhiegate. Mr. Salmon [r] is for deriving the name of *Rhiegate* from ſome road that led into Kent through it and other places which have *Gate* in their name. In Domeſday it is called *Cherche felle*, and an hundred of the ſame name, and afterwards Churchfield in Riegate. William Warren, 6th earl of Surrey, in the reign of Henry III. was the firſt of his family of that name proprietor at *Rhigate*, as far as the evidence of records goes; though Mr. Watſon, in his hiſtory of the earls of Warren, gives it to the firſt earl William, and Mr. Barnes of Riegate has placed the following inſcription on a gate belonging to the caſtle:

NE
Willi Comitis WARREN
veteris hujuſce loci incolæ
fidique Libertatum noſtrarum Vindicis
MEMORIA
temporum injuria
cum ipſo caſtello
INTERCIDERET.
Propriis R. B. impenſis
H. P. E.
Anno M.DCCLXXVII.

Under the caſtle court, at the depth of 18 feet, and then for 26 feet more, is a cavern cut in the ſand, 235 feet long, and ſaid to have been continued to the town, but now fallen in. The great room in it is 123 feet by 13 and 11 high; ſome benches cut in ſand round one end and both ſides. It is called the *Barons' Cave*, and it is pretended the barons conferred here before they met king John in Runnymede [s]. It may have been a magazine or dungeon. Tradition gives ſuch, or at leaſt ways into them which could never be found a ſecond time, to moſt of the keeps about the kingdom. A gate with four round towers, alſo a ſingle round tower, are the chief remains of the caſtle [t]. The priory founded by William Warren, earl of Surrey, in the reign of king John, valued at £.77. *per annum*, afterwards ſucceſſively the ſeat of the earls of Effingham and Peterborough, and of Humphrey Parſons, eſq. lord mayor of London, was ſold 1766 by ſir John Cotton and Thomas Dunn, who married the co-heireſſes of the latter owner, in truſt for ſir John's eldeſt daughter, to Zachary Ireland of Dorking, who, though it had been not long before rebuilt, pulled it down and ſold it piecemeal, and let the remainder to ordinary uſes [u]. He left it to Mr. Jones, relict of his nephew, by whom it is now inhabited. John Mordaunt, ſecond ſon of John earl of Peterborough, was created baron Mordaunt of Rhiegate 11 Cha. II. for his zealous endeavours to bring about the Reſtoration.

*Blechingly* had alſo a caſtle of the Clares earls of Glouceſter, deſtroyed by the prince at the battle of Lewes, whoſe remains may be ſeen in a coppice on a high ſituation. Blechingly. *Tanridge*, three miles from Blechingly, gives name to the hundred, and had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. valued at £.78. [x]. Tanridge. In *Nutfield* pariſh, near Blechingly, was found, 1755, in ploughing through a ſandy hillock in a field, an earthen veſſel, containing near 900 coins of the lower empire.

Near *Godſtone* were two ſprings, one called the Iron pear-tree water, pretended to be of general medicinal uſe, but both detected by the benevolent Dr. Hales.

*Betchworth* caſtle falling to a daughter of the Browns married to Mr. Fenwicke, has been in part pulled down. Betchworth. The remainder which is conſiderable, forming one ſide of a quadrangle, with thick walls and battlements, was the ſeat of Mrs. Tucker, whoſe father purchaſed it, and on her deceaſe, 1794, it deſcended, with Bexhill, &c. to her nephew and heir ſir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield park, Hants, who ſold it to Mr. Peters, banker of London. Here are, or were, not fewer than 70 or 80 cheſnut trees, meaſuring from 12 to 18 or 20 feet in girth [y].

The manor belonged to Richard de Tonebridge, on whoſe rebellion againſt Rufus, or on his death, it was granted to the Warrens. It was granted to the crown by John Warren, eighth earl of Surrey, who had regained it to him 16 years after [z].

Near Betchworth is *Box hill*, ſo called from the box-trees which cover it, and are ſaid without foundation to have been planted by the great earl of Arundel. Box hill. Oppoſite to this is Mr Camden's *Whitehill*, whence is a very extenſive proſpect. The valley that runs North and South from Leatherhead to Dorking, runs between this hill and Ranmer; Boxhill is the Eaſt and Ranmer Weſt. South of Dorking, in the pariſh of Cotmanden, is *Deepden*, Deepden. a natural amphitheatre ingeniouſly diſpoſed, and adorned with gardens, vineyards, and other plantations, ſubterraneous viſta's and terraces, affording a proſpect of thirty miles over this and the neighbouring county of Suſſex, contrived in the laſt age by the honourable Charles Howard, lord of three quarters of the manor of *Dorking*, who here amuſed himſelf with chemiſtry and other natural reſearches. It is now the property of the duke of Norfolk, who has built a large houſe here. A ſmall part of Mr. Howard's amphitheatre is left in the gardens to ſhew ſomething of it. The reſt is modernized.

At *Lingfield* was a collegiate church, founded in the Lingfield. reign of Henry VI. valued at £.79. [a].

*Holmeſdale* extends from Dorking to the foot of Holmſdale. that range of hills that reach along the South coaſt

[q] Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, Vol. II. Pl. CXXIV. p. 372.
[r] P. 69.
[s] Watſon's Hiſtory of the Warren family, I. p. 26.
[t] Watſon, Ib. who has engraved the ground plot.
[u] It is engraved in Watſon's Hiſtory.
[x] Tanner, p. 543.
[y] Gilpin's foreſt ſcenery, I. p. 59.
[z] Watſon.
[a] Tanner, p. 545.

of

of England to the Land's end. It was formerly famous for ſtrawberries, and its woods for the largeſt ſtags: the northern edge has ſome ſand or gravel, but it is moſtly deep ſtrong clay [b], running between that range of chalk hills which go from Farnham into Kent and the South downs. The ſands of Godelming are famous for ſtrawberries. Biſhop Gibſon ſays holm trees and hollies abound very much throughout this tract. On the North end of Wotton is *Whitedown*, whence they carry chalk into the heart of Suſſex, as they bring more from the oppoſite hills on the ſea coaſt of that county, to burn into lime for manure. Here are dug up large quantities of foſſil ſhells and pyrites bedded at a great depth in the hills, whoſe ſummits produce large yew trees.

Whitedown.

Under this down is *Wotton*, the ſeat of the Evelyns ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. The grandſon of George, the purchaſer, was John, the great naturaliſt, who ſucceeded to it on the death of his elder brother 1699, and made this his favourite retreat till he exchanged it for that at *Say's court* near Deptford, which had belonged to his wife's father ſir Richard Browne. Mr. John Evelyn, his lady, eldeſt ſon, a prodigy of learning, who died at five years and a half old, are buried in Wotton chancel [c]. In this pariſh *Lith hill* riſes inſenſibly for two or three miles ſouthward, and then declines about eight miles almoſt to Horſham in Suſſex, which gentle riſe makes it leſs noticed. From its top may be ſeen in a clear day the vale below, the county of Suſſex, all Surrey, part of Hants, Berks, Oxfordſhire, Bucks, and Herts, Middleſex, Kent, and Eſſex, over Windſor caſtle and London; a circuit of near 200 miles viſible to the naked eye. Dennis the poet, who had ſeen the fineſt proſpects in Italy and his own country, preferred this to all [d]. On the ſummit of this hill Mr. Hull, who had a ſeat here, erected a tower for proſpect, under which he was ſince buried. A large part of the brow of this hill has ſlid down, and the place whence it fell being of a reddiſh colour is viſible 40 miles off.

Wotton.

Lith hill.

*Dorking* ſtands on a ſoft ſandy rock, in which are found ſprings at a great depth. It is the greateſt market in England for poultry, and drives a conſiderable trade in lime and pottery. In the pariſh in the way hence to Stane-ſtreet, between Dorking and Oakley, is a Roman camp on the top of the hill, treble trenched, except on the ſouth ſide, called *Anſtie bury*, containing 11 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, and commanding an extenſive proſpect; the entrance on the Eaſt, where the works are levelled by the plough [e]. On the north ſide of this pariſh is the caſtle, the ditch on the South ſide between the town and Ranmore common.

Dorking.

*Effingham* had the honour of giving title of earl to *Thomas Howard* baron Howard, a volunteer in the Ruſſian fleet againſt the Turks, a lineal deſcendant of the baron, whoſe ſecond ſon bore the title of earl of *Nottingham*. The ſaid Thomas was the third who has born this additional title. He died 1791 at Jamaica, of which he was governor, and was ſucceeded in this title by his brother *Richard*, the preſent earl.

Effingham.

In his account of the river Mole Mr. Camden does but relate what has to common obſervers an appearance of being a fact [f]. But in reality the *Swallows* (as they are more truly called, not in the ſingular number *Swallow)*, a tract of ſoft low ground for near two miles, in very dry ſeaſons abſorb the waſte water in caverns on the ſides of the banks [g], but not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Letherhead, except in a very dry ſummer, though not of that breadth and current as when it croſſes the road from Dorking through *Mickleham* to Letherhed at Burford bridge, at the ford by which its channel is not unfrequently dry in ſuch ſeaſons [h]. Between this bridge and Norbury park are the only places where the river loſes itſelf imperceptibly in its ſandy bed. In deeds in the reign of Henry VIII. it is called *Emley* river, and gives name to the hundred.

Mole r.

The Swallows.

At *Letherhed* it runs with rapidity under a ſtately bridge of 14 arches. Mr. Aubrey [i] mentions a pond at Sir Thomas Bludworth's in this laſt pariſh fed by ſprings bubbling out of the ſands. The ſame antiquary mentions on Letherhed down a perfect Roman road from Dorking to London, called *Stone ſtreet*, in ſome places 10 yards broad, one and an half deep, and about three miles long; others appear between Guildford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney.

Letherhed.

*Stoke Dabernon* derives its name from the Dabernons, an antient and illuſtrious family, which ended in a female heir in the reign of Edward III. From them it deſcended through a female heir to lord Bray, thence to the Vincents, of whom Sir Francis died at Vicenza near Venice 1791, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who is the preſent poſſeſſor.

Stoke Dabernon.

To the kings ſaid by Mr. Camden [k] to be crowned at *Kingſton* ſhould be added Edward the elder A. D. 900, Edmund A. D. 940, Edward the martyr A. D. 975, and another Etheldred or Edred A. D. 978, as ſet forth in their portraits in St. Mary's chapel adjoining to the chancel, ruined and taken down when the church was rebuilt, 1730, or by the fall of the tower in digging a grave. King John, who gave the town a charter, made a 6th portrait. It was called Kyningeſtun, *formoſus ille locus*, in Egbert's council A. D. 838. Leland ſuppoſes the new town was built in the Saxon times [l]. The bridge is the oldeſt over the Thames, except London bridge [m]. It ſent members to parliament (five times in 70 years) in the reigns of Edward II. and III. and gave title of

Kingſton.

[b] Tour through Great Britain, I. 233.
[c] Biſhop Gibſon has copied from Evelyn and Aubrey an account of a large human ſkeleton *nine* feet *three* inches long found in the family vault.
[d] See his letters, vol. I. p. 30.
[e] Aubrey Mon. Brit. This is the ſame with *Homebury*, mentioned by Aubrey, Surrey, IV. p. 171.
[f] Selden, notes on Drayton's Poly Olbion, p. 207, relates ſeveral inſtances of rivers running under ground.
[g] Comp. Tour I. p. 227, with Gibſon's note and the account of Dorking pariſh, Gent. Mag. May, 1763, by Mr. Child, a ſchoolmaſter there.
[h] II. 259.
[i] Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[k] "The touniſch men have certain knowledge of a few kinges croun'd there afore the Conqueſte." Leland, VI. 25.
[l] Itin. VI. 25.
[m] Lyſons, I. p. 255.

baron

baron to Ramſay, earl of Holdemſ, in the reign of James I. Here is a free ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, of which William Burton was the maſter; a charity-ſchool, and almſhouſe. Whatever is meant by *Moreford*, q. d. the Great ford, part of the name ſeems to occur in *Mortlake*. Urns have been found eaſt of the town on a gravelly hill where the gallows ſtands near the road: one in 1670 of an umber colour, ſix inches high, the greateſt diameter ſix inches and a half, full of black aſhes, and at bottom ſomething like coarſe hair [n]. Another full of coins of the lower empire was dug up in a gravel-pit within a mile of the town at the end of *Combe* lane [o] leading to *Combe Nevill*, an antient ſeat of the family of Nevill before Edward II. late of the Harveys, now earl Spencer's. "The olde monumentes of the "toune of Kingeſton be founde yn the declyving "doune from Come parke towarde the galoys; and "there yn ploughyng and digging have very often "beene founde fundation of waulles of houſes, and "diverſe coynes of braſſe ſylver and gold, with "Romaine inſcriptions, and painted yerthen pottes; "and yn one yn the cardinall Wolſey's tyme was "founde much Romayne mony of ſylver, and plates "of ſylver to coyne, and maſſes to bete into plates to "coyne, and chaynes of ſylver. And in the olde "tyme the commun ſayinge ys, that the bridge "wher the commun paſſage was over the Thames at "old Kingſton, was lower on the river than it is now: "and when men began to builde the new town in "the Saxon times, they toke from the very clive "of Come Parke to build on the Tamiſe ſide, and "ſette a new bridge hard by the ſame [p]." This notion of an early ford ſeems to be the only ground for making Cæſar croſs the Thames here, or for Mr. Gale's placing here *Tameſa* of Ravennas. "In the "new towne by the Tamiſe ſide there is a houſe "yet caullid the Biſhop's Haulle. But now it is "turned into a commun dwelling-houſe of a touniſch "man. It was ſumtyme the biſhop of Wincheſter's "houſe; and, as far as I can conjecture, ſum "biſhop, wery of it, did neglect this houſe, and "becam to build at Aſher near the Tamiſe ſide, "two or three miles above Kingſton [q]." In the town-hall are held the Lent Aſſizes for the county. Here is an almſhouſe founded by alderman Cleave before 1667. Queen Elizabeth founded a free grammar-ſchool in Norbiton on the ſite of an hoſpital built 1309. The chapel is the ſchool-room. The town is ill built and dirty, but conſiderable for its market, which in Leland's time was the beſt in Surrey. The Caſtle inn has been an old manſion houſe. Hircombe was the houſe of the earl of Warwick [r].

Moreford. Mortlake. Combe Neville.

Maldon.

At *Maldon*, a retired village between Kingſton and Cheam, biſhop Merton founded a religious houſe for a warden and 12 prieſts, to manage the eſtates with which he endowed his college at Oxford, the members of which alienated it to queen Elizabeth, and then reſumed it under her own reſtraining act [s].

There ſeems to have been a royal manſion at *Shene* as early as Edward I. who received there the commiſſioners for eſtabliſhing a new civil government in Scotland. Mr. Camden omits the tradition preſerved by Holinſhed, that Richard II. deſtroyed the palace upon his wife's death. It is probable he only ſuffered it to fall to decay by neglect. Henry VII. rebuilt it after it was burnt, in his reign, 1499, and is ſaid to have formed a library here [t]. He died here 1509, and queen Elizabeth 1603. A very ſmall part of Henry VII's building ſurvived the devaſtations of the laſt century, or perhaps the ſurvey taken of it 1649 by the parliament's commiſſioners, publiſhed with two views of the palace by the Society of Antiquaries 1765. Part of the garden front remains. Here were two parks; the royal garden was part of the Old Park. The lodge was erected by the duke of Ormond in the reign of William III. but on his attainder devolved to the crown, and was given to queen Caroline 1738, and an obſervatory erected near its ſite. The foundation of a new palace has been laid in the preſent reign, but remains unfiniſhed. At the time of the ſurvey the houſe of Friars Obſervants erected by Henry VII. near the palace was converted into apartments and a chandler's ſhop. Edward II. founded a convent of Carmelites, and removed them in two years to Oxford. The Carthuſian priory, founded by Henry V. at Weſt Sheen, was reſtored for one year by queen Mary: dean Colet died there, and the body of James IV. was lodged there. In it Perkin Warbeck ſought ſanctuary. It was valued at £. 777. *per ann.* [u] Here are four almſhouſes and a charity-ſchool. The bridge built 1774—7 coſt £. 26,000. [x] Charles I. incloſed Richmond park, of 2253 acres, with a brick wall eleven miles in compaſs. The beauties of Richmond hill have been celebrated both in proſe and verſe. On it [y] is an almſhouſe built by biſhop Duppa. A conſiderable farm has been eſtabliſhed here under the patronage of his preſent Majeſty. To Richmond adjoin two pleaſant houſes; lord Dyſart's at *Ham*, built 1610 for the Prince of Wales, and finiſhed and inhabited by the duke and ducheſs of Lauderdale, whoſe grandſon John duke of Argyle and his brother were born in it; and the earl of Harrington's at *Peterſham*; the latter built on the ſite of one belonging to the late earl of Rocheſter, burnt 1720 with the famous lord Clarendon's library, pictures, &c. The laſt houſe was ſold for a third of its coſt to the late Thomas Pitt, lord Camelford, and ſince to the duke of Clarence. On the other ſide of Richmond is *Kew*, the reſidence of the late princeſs of Wales, now of his Majeſty and the royal family, and ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the gardens. The exotic garden exhibits perhaps the fineſt collection of plants in Europe [z]. It was a chaplaincy to Kingſton, but ſince with Peterſham made diſtinct vicarages, and had a handſome wooden bridge of eleven arches (the centre 50 feet wide) built over the Thames

Shene. Ham. Peterſham. Kew.

[n] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Burton Ant. 77. Leland, VI. 25.
[o] See Horſley.
[p] Leland It. VI. 25.
[q] This houſe is pulled down, but the ſite retains the name.—Lyſons I. 212—255.
[r] Aubrey I. 46.
[s] Lyſons, I p. 332. 333
[t] Aubrey V. 348, from Chalonnois. A ſalary for a librarian is in Queen Mary's houſehold account. Lyſons, I. p. 441.
[u] Tanner, p. 544.
[x] Lyſons, I. p. 436. 468.
[y] Aubrey I. p. 59. V. 341.
[z] Lyſons, I. p. 207.

1758, taken down and rebuilt of ſtone, and opened 1789.

Cheam. *Cheam* was granted by king Athelſtan to the monks of Canterbury, in whom the manor of Eaſt Cheam continued till 1540, when archbiſhop Cranmer alienated it to Henry VIII. Queen Mary granted it to Anthony lord Mountague, who ſold it to Henry earl of Arundel, whoſe daughter conveyed it to her huſband John lord Lumley, buried in the church 1609, whoſe ſiſter's deſcendants ſold it to the duke of Bedford, and he to Mr. Northey. The manor-houſe, inhabited by Mr. Antrobus, is an antient ſtructure; the hall, with its wooden gallery, buttery, and cellars remaining, and the chapel converted into a billiard-room. In the church are monuments for John lord Lumley, 1609, and his lady, and for the amiable and upright Judge Yates, 1770. Five ſucceſſive rectors of this place became biſhops; Watſon, Andrews, Mountain, Senhouſe, and Hachet [a]. The rev. Mr. Gilpin, rector of Boldre, in the county of Hants, kept many years a very flouriſhing ſchool here, in which he is ſucceeded by his ſon.

Nonesuch. By the fate that attended all the royal houſes round London, except Windſor and Hampton Court, all traces of *Noneſuch* as well as Oatelands are utterly periſhed; and, which is more to be regretted, we have no drawings of either that can give us a tolerable idea of their beauty or magnificence except a print of the former in Braun's Civitates B. v. Pl. I. by Hogenbach 1572, and another by Hoefnagel [b]. There are deſcriptions of it in Hentzner's Travels and the Parliament Survey printed in the fifth volume of Archæologia, 429—438. The value of the land there is 12*d.* an acre. In the ſurvey it is deſcribed as a fair ſtrong large building of free-ſtone, of two ſtories high, ſlated, ſurrounding a paved court, 150 feet by 132, entered by a high gateway; an inner court, 137 feet by 116, of two ſtories, the lower freeſtone, the higher wood, richly adorned with variety of ſtatues, pictures, and other antique forms, of excellent art and goodly workmanſhip, and of no ſmall coſt. This inner court was aſcended to by eight ſteps to another gatehouſe of freeſtone. At the Eaſt and Weſt corners of the inner court two turrets, of five ſtories. In this ſurvey the materials of the houſe are valued at £.7020. though in very good repair and not fit to be demoliſhed. Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, perceiving the houſe to have been left unfiniſhed by Henry VIII. bought it of queen Mary, completed it, and furniſhed it among other things with a valuable library [c], now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Queen Elizabeth occupied it during the laſt years of her life. It was ſettled on James's queen Anne, and on Henrietta Maria. Parliament ſeized and leaſed and ſold it. At the Reſtoration it reverted to the crown. Aubrey ſays he ſaw it ſtanding, in the reign of Charles II. in two courts, the innermoſt fineſt, the imagery of rye dough [d]. Charles II. gave it to the dutcheſs of Cleveland, who pulled it down and ſold the materials, with which the earl of Berkeley built *Durdans*, the ſeat of the late earl of Guildford. Her grandſon, the late duke of Grafton, ſold it 1730 to Mr. Thompſon, uncle to the late proprietor the rev. Mr. Wheatley. The park, containing 671 acres, was diſparked by the dutcheſs. One hundred and eight fallow deer, and of 5231 trees, 2805 fit for the navy, including 200 too near the houſe to be ſpared without exceedingly detracting from the pleaſantneſs of the ſeat. Noneſuch gave title of baron to the duke of Cleveland, eldeſt ſon of the aforeſaid dutcheſs, which ended in her grandſon 1774 [e].

Cuddington. The pariſh church and manor houſe of *Cuddington* were probably pulled down to make way for Noneſuch [f].

Leland ſays [g], "Crompton, of London, hath a "cloſe by *Codington* in Southery, where the king "buildith. In this cloſe is a vaine of fine yerth "to make moldes for goldſmithes and caſtors of "metale, that a loade of it is ſold for a croune of "golde. Like yerth to this is not found yet in all "Englande."

Merton. All that remains of *Merton* abbey are the outer walls of flint, incloſing 65 acres, the river Wancle running through them; a chapel and two gates. It was probably demoliſhed by order of parliament in the civil wars [h], when it was made a garriſon. It was founded for black canons [i] 1117, and valued at £.957. and removed from its firſt ſite near the church by the founder, who lived in great wealth and ſplendor in his manor here [k]. The chapel was remaining when Vertue ſaw it, but now only the Eaſt window and the precinct walls; and the ſite is occupied by two calicoe printing manufacturers, and a copper mill, employing altogether near 1000 perſons [l]. Henry III. held a parliament here the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the *Proviſions of Merton*, which are the moſt antient body of laws after Magna Charta, and conſiſt of eleven articles. In this aſſembly, upon a motion of the biſhops for eſtabliſhing a conſtitution of the Canon law, by which marriage could legitimate iſſue previouſly born, the lay lords made that celebrated anſwer "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari* [m]." Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place) was biſhop of Rocheſter and Chancellor of England [n]. The preſent church was built by the founder, who was buried in his cathedral at Rocheſter.

Croydon. *Croydon* is a market town, ten miles ſouth of London, the pariſh very extenſive, having eight hamlets, and the ſummer aſſizes are held here and at Guilford alternately. The manor belonged to archbiſhop Lanfranc at the Conqueſt, and has been annexed to the ſee ever ſince, except during the civil war. The archiepiſcopal palace exiſted in 1278 of timber. Archbiſhop Stafford built the hall and the eaſt and weſt ſides. Archbiſhop Parker entertained Elizabeth magnificently here ſeven days in

[a] Lyſons, I. p. 137—149. [b] This muſt be the garden front.
[c] MS. life of him in the Royal library, now in the Britiſh Muſeum.
[d] MS. note of Le Neve in a copy of Aubrey's Surrey, in the poſſeſſion of John Claxton, eſq. Britiſh Topography, vol. II. p. 275.
[e] Lyſons, I. p. 151—158. [f] Lyſons, I. p. 151. [g] VI. 65.
[h] See their Journals. [i] Tanner, p. 538, Lyſons, I. p. 339—342.
[k] See an account of it from a contemporary author in the Heralds College. Lyſons, I. p. 341.
[l] Lyſons, I. p. 344. [m] Math. Paris, p. 356. Ann. Burton, ed. Gale, p. 287. Carte II. p. 56.
[n] Wood, Hiſt. Univ. Ox. II. p. 85. Godwin de Præſ. p. 530. Gutch's edition of Wood's Hiſtory of Colleges, p. 4.

her progreſs 1575. It came by leaſe to Brereton the parliament general in the civil war. Archbiſhop Juxon repaired it[o]. Wake rebuilt the gallery[p]. Not having been inhabited 20 years, Archbiſhop Cornwallis procured an act for diſpoſing of it, and the money to be veſted in truſt to build a new palace on a higher ſituation called *Park hill*, where he had prepared materials, but was prevented by death. It was ſold 1780 for £. 2550. to ſir Abraham Pitches, who let it to a calicoe printer. On his death it was ſold 1797 for £. 2755. to Mr. Oldbroke. The chapel had been hired by Dr. Apthorp for £. 18. *per annum* to keep it from improper uſes, and the pariſhioners took it of him for a Sunday ſchool, 1790, of which the archbiſhop pays £. 10. and the ſubſcribers the reſt. In the church, begun by archbiſhop Courteney, and finiſhed by Chicheley, are buried the archbiſhops Grindal, Whitgift, Sheldon, who have monuments; Herring, who died here, Hutton, Wake and Potter. The fine painted windows were broken by a perſon hired on purpoſe in the civil war.

I ſuppoſe the brook mentioned by Mr. Camden is that between Caterham and Coulſdon in Stoneham lane[q]; or that running through the town. A brook running through the late lord Chatham's grounds at Hayes has the ſame property aſcribed to it, by which is only meant that when the wetneſs of the ſeaſon occaſions the *bournes* to overflow, the ſeaſon is ſickly.

The Roman road from Arundel to London is ſuppoſed to have paſſed through or near the town[r].

In the lands of a farm, called *Whitehouſe*, on Croydon common, about a mile or two North-eaſt from the town, was found, 1719, a gold Domitian, and in a foundation in the town a braſs Trajan. Two gold coins of Valentian were alſo found near Croydon 1791[s].

Archbiſhop Whitgift's foundation at Croydon was preceded by one in the reign of Henry VI. an almſhouſe by Ellis Darvy for ſeven poor people. The archbiſhop's was for a warden, ſchoolmaſter, and chaplain, and 28 poor brethren and ſiſters, or a number not exceeding 40, if the revenues allowed, to be nominated by his ſucceſſors the archbiſhops, and inhabitants of Croydon and Lambeth to have preference[t].

On the hill above that hamlet of Croydon called *Combe*, are ſeveral artificial pits terminating in a cove, one in particular very perfect. About a mile beyond, on the hill above Addington, are a number of barrows, many of them tolerably perfect.

On the brow of the hill towards Addington is a cluſter of 25 tumuli, one of near 40 feet diameter, the reſt not above half; the greater part appear to have been opened. Salmon ſays urns were found in them[u].

At *Horley*, on Thunderfield common, is a double moat, incloſing near two acres ſeeming circular. The manor of *Thunresfeld* was bequeathed by king Alfred to his nephew Æthelm[x].

*Beddington* was the eſtate of the Carews from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. and was purchaſed back in that of Edward VI. and the heir by the female line has taken the name. Sir Nicholas Carew was beheaded by Henry VIII. and his ſon ſir Francis, who recovered the eſtate from his father's attainder, rebuilt the houſe, of which the hall in the centre, with a beautiful Gothic roof, is all that was left after the rebuilding in 1709, when the North wing was deſtroyed by fire, and ſtill remains a ſhell. Beddington.

Sir Francis Carew raiſed orange trees in England, or firſt planted them here in the natural ground, from the ſeeds brought by ſir Walter Raleigh, who married his niece. They were remaining in Aubrey's time, and were preſerved under a moveable ſhed till the hard froſt 1739-40 deſtroyed them. The late ſir Nicholas Hachel Carew, who died 1762, left the eſtate to his ſiſter's firſt huſband's nephew, grandſon of his aunt, ſon of Dr. Fountain, dean of York, who died without iſſue, and the reverſion to Richard Gee, eſq. the next male heir in remainder, who aſſumed the name and arms of Carew. The church, which is of the time of Richard II. is full of Carew monuments, and has braſſes for ſir Nicholas Carew, 1431, and wife[y]. This village has been formerly conſiderable, by the ruins and foundations of buildings here, at Wallington manor and hamlet which gives name to the hundred, and at Woodcote warren.

In *Chelſham* pariſh, on *Bottle* or *Batle hill*, is a Roman camp, oblong, and ſingle trenched. At *War Coppice*, in or near *Caterham*, Aubrey deſcribes another camp as placed on the top of an hill, and ſaid by tradition to have been made againſt the Danes[z]. Chelſham.

*Carſhalton*, antiently *Aulton*, or the old town, about the reign of John, was called *Cerſalton*, q. *Caer auld ton*, the city or old town, or *Caer* and *auld town* being ſynonymous. It had a market and fair in the reign of Henry III.[a] Leoni planned a magnificent manſion-houſe here for ſir Thomas Scawen 1726, but it was never begun. Sir Richard Throckmorton, who married a daughter of ſir Nicholas Carew, reſided on his farms here. Dr. Radcliff built a houſe, and died in it 1714[b]. Mr. Lodge ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1794, a bronze figure of Cupid, about three inches and a half high, found 40 years ago in the river at *Carſhalton*, and a buſt of a man in braſs ſerving as a weight found at Woodſide near Addiſcombe. Carſhalton.

Three miles South-eaſt of Croydon, on the edge of Kent, is *Addington*, having the hill of a caſtle of Sir Robert Aguilon, afterwards of the lords Bardolf, who held certain lands here in fee by ſerjeantry, as Tezelin the cook did at the Conqueſt, to find a man to make in the king's kitchen at the coronation *haſtias*[c] (a word not in the Gloſſaries), or a meſs of pottage called the *Meſs of Gyron*, or if *ſeym*, or *unguentum* (which is ſuppoſed to be ſuet or hog's lard) be added to it, *Maupygernon*. Thomas Bardolf, Addington.

[o] Aubrey, III. p. 32.
[p] Ducarel's Hiſtory of Croydon, in Bibl. Brit. Top. No. XXVII. p. 40.
[q] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. and Surrey, III. p. 8. 17.
[r] Lyſons, I. p. 171.
[s] Gent. Mag. LXI. pp. 595. 727.
[t] Lyſons, II. p 148.
[u] Lyſons, I. p. 1.
[x] See his will.
[y] Lyſons, I. p. 49—67.
[z] Mon. Brit. but in Surrey, III. p. 17, he ſays nothing of *double* works.
[a] Lyſons, p. 562.
[b] Lyſons, I. p. 122—136.
[c] Holland and Blount's Jocular Tenures call it *Dilligrout* and *Maupigernun*. Aubrey corruptly calls it *Daſſeg out* and *Malpiernun*.

who

who held the manor in the reign of Edward III. preſented three of theſe meſſes; and Mr. Spencer, who ſold the manor to Mr. Trecothick, preſented a meſs of pottage at the preſent king's coronation [d]. The ſeat of the Leighs built 1400 by Nicholas Leigh, maſter of the horſe to Henry VIII (who coming to hunt here is ſaid to have fallen in love with Anne Bolleyn, whoſe relation was married to ſir Henry Heydon, of Weſt Wickham, in Kent, the adjoining pariſh,) was pulled down by James Trecothick, eſq. whoſe uncle Barlow Trecothick had begun a handſome houſe not far diſtant in the ſame pariſh, which is entirely his property. In the church are monuments of the Leighs.

Wimbledon. Dr. Salmon will not allow *Benſbury* camp, or, as the common people call it, *The Rounds*, at the South-weſt angle of Wimbledon common, to have had the uſe Mr. Camden aſſigns it, nor can he ſatisfy himſelf of its Romanity. It is on a dry but not high ſpot by the heath ſide, ſingle ditched, containing about ſeven acres, on the oppoſite ſide of the common to earl Spencer's houſe. The houſe was purchaſed of ſir Thomas Hatton by ſir William Cecil, who rebuilt it 1588. It was valued, 1649, at £.2840. and had in the gardens 42 orange trees, each worth £.10. one lemon tree, worth £.20. and other curious trees, beſides 1000 fruit-trees. The houſe built by Cecil (whoſe third ſon Edward was created by Charles I. 1625, baron Putney viſcount Wimbledon, which title died with him 1638), after paſſing through the hands of the queen mother, and General Lambert, who had here the fineſt nurſery and flower garden in England, was, after ſeveral other proprietors, bought by the dowager ducheſs of Marlborough, who bequeathed it to John Spencer her grandſon, grandfather of John earl Spencer the preſent proprietor. The houſe was taken down by the ducheſs of Marlborough; and another built on a deſign of the earl of Pembroke, which was burnt down on Eaſter Monday, 1785, and the offices ſince fitted up for the family.

At Lord Spencer's at Wimbledon, 1796, was ſunk a well, 563 feet deep, and as ſoon as they came to a ſpring, the water roſe upwards of 400 feet, and equals in purity the celebrated water at Coombe, which is conveyed in leaden pipes under the Thames to ſupply the palace of Hampton Court [e]. At this great depth, below the ſurface, the diggers found oyſter ſhells.

Noviomagus. Noviomagus has been placed by Mr. Somner, and after him by biſhop Stillingfleet [f], at *Crayford* in Kent, not conſidering that Ptolemy, who corrects the inaccuracy of Marinus, would hardly make it the capital of the *Regni* if it belonged to *Cantium*. Dr. Gale concurs with Camden and Talbot; Dr. Salmon who gives great conſequence and antiquity to *Woodcote* and *Wallington*, will not allow a ſtation between London and Dover as *Noviomagus* was to be here. Urns, bones, and ſpear-heads have been found about Carſhalton and Bedington. He traces the Roman road to Stane-ſtreet by *Stretham*, the ſkirts of *Old Croydon*, Wallington, by *Barrows Hedges* [g], ſo called from three barrows (the largeſt hollow at top) the ſmaller ones called *Galley hills* on the hill where the road from Riegate to Sutton croſſes this [h]. This road comes from a more Eaſtern part of the Suſſex coaſt at or near Brighthelmſton, (perhaps Portſlade) ſeems to point for Woodcot near Croyden, thence perhaps by Stretham to London.

Woodcote. *Woodcote* houſe, the ſeat of the late lord Baltimore, was purchaſed by Mr. Nelſon, who ſold it to Mr. Cuthbert, who, after diſparking and parcelling out the lands, ſold it to different purchaſers.

Epſom. Near Woodcot is *Epſom*, Saxon Ebbiſham, where the firſt purging water in England was diſcovered 1630, now neglected, but which once brought great reſort of company and increaſe of buildings to the town ſituate under *Banſted downs*, juſtly celebrated for their ſheep. Juſt out of the town is *Durdans*, built of the materials of Nonſuch, but burnt down, and rebuilt long ſince by Mr. Dalbiac. Durdans.

Ewell. *Ewell* in the neighbourhood was antiently more conſiderable, and gave birth to Richard Corbet biſhop of Oxford and Norwich, who died 1635.

Wandſworth. *Wandſworth* is remarkable only for the birth and burial of Henry Smith, eſq. alderman of London, of the Salters company, by trade a ſilverſmith, who dying 1627 a widower and without children, made over his eſtates real and perſonal to truſtees for charitable purpoſes, reſerving out of the profits thereof £.500. *per annum* for his own maintenance. By his will he left £.500. to the pariſh of Wandſworth, £.1000. each to Richmond and Riegate, Croydon, Kingſton, Guildford, Dorking, and Farnham, and the reſidue to his executors, to be allotted to the poor of various pariſhes according to their diſcretion, his object being to ſet to work ſuch poor people as were able, to relieve the impotent with cloaths and proviſions, and to educate and apprentice children, and make an annual diviſion of the rents and profits thereof. By the proportion of money diſtributed among the towns of Addington, Barnes, Batterſea, Beddington, Camberwell, Carſhalton, Cheam, Clapham, Lambeth, Malden, Merton, Mitcham, Morden, Mortlake, Newington-butts, Peterſham, Putney, Richmond, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Sutton, Tooting, Wandſworth, and Wimbledon, 1791, it appeared Lambeth, Newington, and Rotherhithe had each 18*l.* 16*s.* Wandſworth 27*l.* the reſt from 1*l.* to 11*l.* [i]. His truſtees have improved the eſtate and purchaſed ſeveral farms. This benefactor to the poor of moſt of the pariſhes in this county and to others in various counties and in London, is the ſame who has been vulgarly called *Dog Smith* [i].

Among the villas at *Roehampton* is lord Beſborough's, containing ſome good pictures and antiquities.

Putney. *Putney*, near Wandſworth, gave birth to that eminent ſtateſman Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, beheaded 1540, and Nicholas Weſt, biſhop of Ely, both of low parents. A wooden bridge over the Thames was built 1729 for £.21,000 [k].

[d] Mr. Lyſons, I. p. 6, conjectures, not improbably, that Bardolf's pottage, for which there is a receipt in the houſehold eſtabliſhment, printed by the Society of Antiquaries, 1790, p. 466, might be the ſame.
[e] Lyſons, I. p. 237. [f] Orig. Brit. p. 63. [g] *Hedges* is applied to Roman roads; thus King's Hedges in Cambridgeſhire.
[h] Salmon, p. 46.
[i] Lyſons, I. p. 512—515. Memoirs of Mr. Smith and his Charities, by Mr. Bray, the treaſurer to the truſtees, have been printed for their uſe.
[k] Lyſons, I. 425.

The

The chief ornament of the church is a chapel built at the eaſt end of the South aile by biſhop Weſt, but a more beautiful one on an Italian deſign contains his remains at the Eaſt end of the South aile of this chancel[l].

Barnes. At *Barn Elms*, near *Barnes*, a manor belonging to the church of St. Paul's, ſir Francis Walſingham entertained queen Elizabeth and her court 1589, and lord Eſſex, who married his daughter, reſided here. It belongs now to the Hoare family[m]. Jacob Tonſon, who was ſecretary, or rather bookſeller and publiſher to the Kit-cat Club, had a houſe here, in which that Club are ſaid by ſome to have held their meetings, in a room which he had built for their reception, or as others for their portraits painted by ſir Godfrey Kneller. His ſon Richard, M. P. for Windſor, removed them to his ſeat at Water Oakley, Berks, where he built a room for them the year of his death 1772, when they became the property of his ſiſter's ſon William Baker, eſq. M. P. for Hertford, and are now at his brother Samuel's ſeat at Hertingfordbury[n].

Mortlake. At *Mortlake* the archbiſhops of Canterbury had a reſidence as early as 1099, alienated by Cranmer to Henry VIII.[o]

At Mortlake was eſtabliſhed the firſt manufactory of tapeſtry 1619 in the reign of James, and continued there during the protectorate to the reign of Charles II.[p], but ſince gone to decay.

A houſe at Mortlake, now occupied by Mr. Aynſcomb, was inhabited by Oliver Cromwell, where in his long chamber he received col. Herbert in the negotiation between him and Charles I. then in the Iſle of Wight. The houſe has undergone ſome alterations, but is not entirely modernized. There remains a long gallery with a covered cieling and the original wainſcot in ſmall pannels, now painted white, which appears to have been Oliver Cromwell's bed-chamber; for he was in bed when Herbert came[q].

Batterſea. *Batterſea*, which in the Conqueror's ſurvey was of greater extent, and belonging to the abbey of St. Peter at Weſtminſter, may more probably be derived from *Peter* than *Patrick*[r]. It gives title of baron to lord viſcount Bolingbroke, who had a ſeat here, now lord Spencer's. In the church lies the celebrated Henry lord Bolingbroke, who died 1751, and his ſecond lady, niece to Madame Maintenon, who died 1750. His great nephew Richard inherited his honours. Frederic viſcount Bolingbroke died May 6, 1787, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George Richard the preſent viſcount. In the eaſt window was the family pedigree with portraits of Henry VII, Margaret Beauchamp his grandmother, and queen Elizabeth, all allied to it[s]. The church has been rebuilt 1777 of brick, without ailes or chancel. A wooden bridge was built here 1729. Above 300 acres of land in this pariſh are occupied by market gardeners, who employ in the ſummer ſeaſon a great number of labourers. On an average about 1 to an acre. The ſoil is ſandy, but produces excellent cabbages and aſparagus. At the diſſolution the manor was reſerved by the crown, and was exchanged in reverſion to Oliver St. John viſcount Grandiſon, in whoſe family it continued till 1763, and is now held by earl Spencer. Part of a conſiderable eſtate of the Stanleys being alienated to archbiſhop Booth, he built on it York-houſe. Sir Walter St. John founded a free-ſchool here 1700. Great part of Bolingbroke-houſe is pulled down, and on the ſite erected a horizontal air mill, now uſed for grinding corn[t]. At Batterſea was alſo a manufacture for enamelling plates, by ſtamping with a copper plate, ſupported by alderman Janſſen, but failed. Two birds as ſpecimens are at Strawberry-hill.

Streatham. *Streatham* derives its name from having been ſituated near the great Roman road from Arundel to London.

Tooting. *Tooting Bec* is a hamlet of Streatham, where was a priory, cell to Bec abbey in Normandy, and to Okeburn priory in Wiltſhire, and thence the manor was called Tooting Bec. In 1600 it belonged to ſir Giles Howland, whoſe daughter brought it in marriage to Wriotheſley duke of Bedford, who thence had the title of baron Howland, of Streatham. The manor houſe was probably rebuilt by ſir Giles, whoſe arms, and thoſe of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Rivers, are in two brick turrets which appear to have formed the grand entrance[u].

A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was diſcovered in Streatham pariſh 1660, which is ſtill held in conſiderable eſteem, and much reſorted to, and the water ſent in conſiderable quantities to ſome of the hoſpitals in London[x].

Camberwell. *Camberwell* had a church in Domeſday. The preſent was built in the reign of Henry VIII. and the portraits and arms of the Muſchamps are in the windows: and here are three charity ſchools[y].

Dulwich. Some miles Eaſt, in Camberwell pariſh, lies *Dulwich*, where William Allen, the Garrick[z] of his time, and the firſt who did juſtice to Shakſpeare on the ſtage, founded 1619 a college with a chapel for a maſter, warden, four fellows, ſix poor men, and as many women, and a ſchool for 12 ſcholars, 6 aſſiſtants, and 30 out members, with a picture-gallery, and a curious collection of old plays and black letter books, ſacrificed to the preſent rage of illuſtrating Shakeſpeare, and ſucceeded by lumber of old divinity. The Eaſt wing of the college was rebuilt 1740[a].

Here and at Streatham are medicinal wells like thoſe of Sidenham in Kent.

Peckham. *Peckham*, (a hamlet and manor in Camberwell) and

[l] Lyſons, p. 409.
[m] Lyſons, I. p. 12—15.
[n] Gent. Mag. LXIII. p. 440, 520, where ſee a liſt of them, p. 626.
[o] Lyſons, I. p. 365.
[p] Ib. p. 386, 387.
[q] Hammond's Negotiations. Lyſons, I. p. 376, ſuppoſes it was a houſe of one of his friends.
[r] Salm. p. 27. Lyſons, I. p. 26.
[s] Aubrey. I. p. 139,
[t] Lyſons, I. p. 46.
[u] Lyſons, I. p. 480. One of theſe towers is engraved in the Antiquaries Muſeum, N° XI.
[x] Ib. p. 491.
[y] Lyſons, I. p. 72, 73. 85.
[z] The inſcription over the door calls him *Theromachiæ regiæ præfectus* [maſter of the king's beargarden] *Theatri* Fortune *dicti Choragus, aevique ſui Roſcius.* Fuller ſays he was the Roſcius of the age, eſpecially in a mageſtic part. Of theſe two places of public entertainment he was ſole maſter.
[a] Lyſons, I. p. 86—117.

*Clapham*,

*Clapham*, are pleaſant villages, much reſorted to by the citizens.

Clapham common, containing 200 acres, was drained and brought to its preſent ſtate of improvement within the laſt thirty years by the exertions of Mr. Baldwin, who has reſided there many years. The church was rebuilt 1774, and the South aile of the old one left with its monuments, among which is one to Dr. Liſter [b].

The pariſh of *Lambeth* is about 16 miles in circuit, including eight precincts. It was given by Harold to Waltham abbey by the name of *Lambehithe*, which ſome have ſuppoſed *Lamborn* in Eſſex; but the mention of *Brixton* in the bounds fixes it to Lambeth. The church, large and antient, contains the aſhes of many of the archbiſhops of Canterbury [c]; among whom, in the palace chapel, the great Parker *here reſts at laſt*, and many children of the ſecond duke of Norfolk. The oldeſt public act done by an archbiſhop of Canterbury at Lambeth was the conſecration of Richard biſhop of Hereford by archbiſhop Ralph 1120, which was while it belonged to the biſhop of Rocheſter. Archbiſhop Anſelm held a ſynod here 1100, and others have been holden ſince; and 15 archbiſhops died in this palace. The guard chamber was exiſting as early as 1424. The Lollards tower, at the Weſt end of the chapel, was built by Chichele, 1435. In the porter's lodge are three rings ſuppoſed for Lollards. The gateway and its tower were erected by Morton, 1490. The preſence chamber was adorned with beautiful painted glaſs by archbiſhop Sancroft. The long gallery was built by Cardinal Pole, who alſo planted two white Marſeilles fig-trees in the garden. Archbiſhop Juxon reſtored this palace to its former glory, rebuilding, at the expence of £. 10,500. on the original plan, the hall pulled down in the civil wars. The library over the four galleries over the cloiſter quadrangle, begun with the books of queen Elizabeth's favourite the earl of Leiceſter by archbiſhop Bancroft, contains a valuable collection of 1100 MSS. relative to our antiquities [d], and, with difficulty reſcued from diſperſion in the civil war, beſides the regiſters of the ſee in excellent preſervation, and has been augmented by ſucceſſive archbiſhops to 25,000 books. The gardens and park have been much improved. If any part of the original palace remains, it is probably the chapel, the windows of which are lancet faſhion, and under it is an old crypt.

It was awarded by arbitrators 1202, that archbiſhop Walter might build an ordinary church here for between 13 and 20 Premonſtratenſian canons, at £. 100. *per annum*, any where but on the ſite of the college which he begun, and which the monks of Canterbury made him pull down: but this does not appear to have been done [e]. The ſite of the convent was granted to the biſhops of Rocheſter, who built a houſe on it, which coming into the hands of Henry VIII. was by him granted to the biſhop of Carliſle, and ſtill retains the name of Carliſle houſe, and is uſed as an academy. Here is an almſhouſe founded by ſir Noel Caron, 1632, and three ſchools. The Aſylum, an excellent public inſtitution for the reception of orphan girls, eſtabliſhed 1758, and the Weſtminſter Lying-in hoſpital, 1765, are in Lambeth marſh liberty. Norfolk row occupies the ſite of the duke of Norfolk's houſe, and in Foreſtreet the biſhops of Hereford had a houſe. The manufactory of plate glaſs and the marble ſawing-mills of the laſt century, together with the callico printing of the preſent, are all removed. The wharfs for foreign timber are an increaſed ſource of wealth to Lambeth. At Vauxhall are ſome large diſtilleries and ſeveral potteries. The ſite of Cuper's gardens, ſo called from having been rented by one Cuper, gardener to the earl of Arundel, and having been the garden of that nobleman's houſe, afterwards a place of entertainment till ſuppreſſed 1753, is occupied by Beaufoy's extenſive vinegar works. In theſe gardens were dug up fragments of the Arundelian collection of antient marbles purchaſed by Mr. Waller, of Beconsfield, and Mr. Freeman, of Fawley court, and removed to their reſpective ſeats, and others to Chiſwic by the earl of Burlington, and engraved in Aubrey's Surrey and the Hiſtory of Lambeth. Here is alſo a manufactory of artificial ſtone, by Coade, another of patent ſhot by Watts, and a woollen yarn company [f].

Vauxhall, or Fauxehall, occurs in a record 20 Edward II. Edward the Black Prince gave it to the church of Canterbury, to whom it now belongs. Sir Samuel Moreland occupied it in the laſt century. It was a place of amuſement by the name of *Spring gardens*, 1630, put down 1634, and ſucceeded by Spring-gardens near the Mews. Mr. Tyers rented and afterwards purchaſed Vauxhall, which continues a place of public entertainment [g]. Vauxhall.

*Kennington* is one of the precincts of Lambeth, where probably Hardicanute died; not a royal reſidence ſince king John, but granted to different perſons. The palace was probably pulled down when it ceaſed to be a royal reſidence, and the manor houſe ſurveyed by order of parliament 1649 erected in its ſtead [h]. Kennington.

The church of *Newington butts*, ſo called from the butts there erected for ſhooting, is ſuppoſed to have been removed from *Walworth*. Mr. Walter, 1651, founded here ſix almſhouſes for pariſhioners, and ſubject to the Drapers' company. Part of the Fiſhmongers' almſhouſes are in this pariſh, and there was till 1551 an old hoſpital of our Lady and St. Catharine [i]. Newington.

At *Bermondſey*, a Cluniac priory, was founded by Aylwin, and built 1082, valued at £. 474. *per annum* [k], and converted into a private houſe at the diſſolution by ſir Thomas Pope. Only one gate now remains, and an antient garden wall worked with croſſes and devices in glazed bricks. Bermondſey.

Bermondſey is a place of very great trade. The Tanners have a company here, incorporated by queen Anne, and here are two ſmall docks [l].

In St. George's fields is a Roman road [m], and Roman coins have been found. At South Lambeth lived John Tradeſcant, the firſt Engliſh Virtuoſo, who had a botanic garden here, and whoſe collections were inherited by Elias Aſhmole, and lodged in his muſeum at Oxford. St. George's fields. South Lambeth.

[b] Lyſons, I. p. 159—169. [c] Bancroft, Tenniſon.
[d] Ducarel's Hiſt. of Lambeth, in Bibl. Brit. Top. No. XXVII. p. 47. [e] Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica, p. 540.
[f] Lyſons, I. p. 257—318. [g] Lyſons, I. p. 321—325. [h] Ib. p. 327. [i] Ib. p. 389—398.
[k] Tanner, p. 535. [l] Lyſons, I. p. 547. [m] Gibſon.

Southwark. The borough of *Southwark* before its union to London 4 Edward VI. belonged to different lords, of whom the principal lay lord was Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and of him that prince purchaſed it at the ſuit of the citizens of London. The whole manor was held by the city in free ſocage (except the royalties and the two priſons) of the royal manor of Eaſt Greenwich, Kent. The firſt alderman of this ward, now *Bridgeward without*, was ſir John Ayloffe, knight, elected 1550; the ſenior alderman holds it as nominal and exempt from buſineſs. Here was a houſe of the biſhops of Rocheſter, pulled down 1604; and another of the biſhops of Wincheſter, built 1107 by biſhop Gifford; biſhop Andrews died in it. The abbots of Hyde[n], St. Auſtin, Battle, Waverly, Beaulieu, and the prior of Lewes[o], had houſes or inns; that of the ſecond was contiguous to the bridge yard to the Weſt, now Sellenger's wharf; that of the third on the Eaſt ſide of the bridge-yard, and its garden oppoſite on the South now the Maze and Battle bridge. Here were alſo the bear-garden and the licenſed ſtews. The latter are firſt mentioned 8 Henry II. when they were in number 18 under the biſhop of Wincheſter; their priſon for offences againſt their ſtatutes was the Clink. The King's Bench, and the Marſhalſea ſtill ſubſiſt.

In taking down the ſteeple of St. George's church 1732, was found the inſcription exhibited in Pl. IX. fig. 3. In 1733 it was in the hands of the clerk of St. Thomas. Almoſt oppoſite to this church was Suffolk-place, built by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, purchaſed by Henry VIII. afterward a royal mint, then a privileged place for debtors, ſuppreſſed 8 or 9 William III. and 1723. Mary gave it to archbiſhop Heath for York place, which Henry VIII. had bought of Wolſey.

On the bank of the Thames, whence ſome derive its name[p], ſtood the monaſtery of *St. Mary Overy*, ſometimes called St. *Saviour's*, becauſe at the diſſolution the pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret purchaſed it of the crown and were united together by the name of St. Saviour's, which, however, it does not generally retain. It was refounded about 1106 for canons regular: the date of the firſt foundation, as well as the author of both, being unknown, unleſs we ſuppoſe it the monaſtery mentioned here in Domeſday book[q]. The preſent beautiful ſtructure was rebuilt about 1460, to which the firſt of our poets, John Gower[r], was a principal benefactor and buried in it, as are alſo Dr. Andrews biſhop of Wincheſter, and John Fletcher the poet. The church is an impropriation in the hands of the church-wardens for the time being, who till 1672 received the tithes, and ſince that time levy a rate, out of which two chaplains receive each £.100. *per annum*, beſides fees[s]. St. Margaret's church united to it is now ſucceeded by the Seſſions houſe: and near it before the fire was the Tabard inn, where Chaucer quarters the relaters of his Canterbury tales. St. Thomas's hoſpital was built by biſhop Peter de Rupibus on a ſpot where the prior of Bermondſey had juſt before built an almſhouſe, which was burnt with St. Mary Overy. The biſhop endowed it with £.340. *per annum*. The city of London having purchaſed it 1551 of Edward VI. who incorporated it, refounded it for the infirm, ſick, and lame, and it was rebuilt, with wards for 400 ſick, 1693. Thomas Guy, bookſeller, enriched by ſeamen's tickets and ſubſcribing to the South-ſea ſtock at £.6. *per cent.* erected 1707, at the expence of near £.230,000. on a leaſehold for 999 years of St. Thomas's hoſpital, another hoſpital contiguous to it that bears his name, for as many ſick. Salmon[t] mentions a caſtle in Southwark.

Southwark, properly ſo called, includes the four pariſhes of St. Olave, St. George, St. Saviour, and St. Thomas. Chriſt Church taken out of St. Saviour, St. John's Horſleydown out of St. Olave's, and the antient pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, are comprehended under the general denomination of Southwark.

Sterborough. *Sterborough* caſtle[u] conſiſts of an acre and a half with the moat, was the property of ſir James Burrow, knt. maſter of the Crown office 58 years, who died there[x] Nov. 5, 1782. It is now the property of ſir Thomas Turton, bart.

Lingfield. At *Lingfield* near Sterborough caſtle was a collegiate church, founded by Reginald lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry VI. valued at £.79. *per annum*[y].

Earls of Surrey. Ordericus ſays that the Conqueror gave earl Warren the county of Surrey. We are told by ſeveral hiſtorians that this donation took place about 1070 or 1071, yet the earl does not ſeem to have any land there at the time of the ſurvey in 1086. Perhaps Ordericus means only that the Conqueror made him *governor* of Surrey[z].

The title of earl Warren was not claimed or uſed after the death of the 8th earl 1347, except in two inſtances, in conſequence of his ſiſter's match with Fitz Alan. The lineal male ſucceſſion of the family was kept up by the anceſtors of ſir George Warren of Poynton in Cheſhire, knight of the bath, who now claims the title as deſcended from Reginald brother of John third earl Warren.

Thomas Howard, firſt earl of Surrey, created by Richard III. was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, created earl of Surrey 5 Henry VIII. who, dying 1554, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, beheaded in the laſt year of Henry VIII. his father then duke of Norfolk narrowly eſcaping. His grandſon *Thomas*, earl of Arundel, was reſtored to the title of Surrey by James I. and dying 1646 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry-Frederick*, and he dying 1652, by his ſon *Thomas*, who was created duke of Norfolk 13 Charles II. and dying 1677 was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*. He was ſucceeded 1683 by a ſon of the ſame name, who dying without iſſue 1701 his brother's eldeſt ſon *Thomas* inherited his titles, and dying alſo 1732 without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who had no iſſue, and died at the age of 90, 1777. To him ſucceeded his couſin *Charles*, whoſe ſon *Charles* is the preſent and eleventh earl of Surrey of this noble family.

[n] An apartment in the Tabard inn.
[o] Since the Walnut-tree inn oppoſite St. Olave's church; at the upper end of Walnut-tree alley a cyder cellar.
[p] Oꝛne a bank, ꝑhe a river. Hickes's Saxon Grammar.
[q] P. 32.
[r] John Gower and Alice Groundolf were married by licence from biſhop Wickham to William chaplain of St. Mary Magdalen, Southwark, dated Jan. 13, 1397, in St. John's chapel *infra hoſpitium ſuum* in this pariſh. (Reg. Winch. II. p. 3. f. 299. b.) He died 1402, and was buried in St. John's chapel in St. Mary Overy's church.
[s] Aubrey, V. p. 212.
[t] P. 3.
[u] Such a name in Devonſhire.
[x] Of him, ſee Gent. Mag. LII. p. 551.
[y] Tanner, 545.
[z] The head of the barony of Warren was Guarrenne in Normandy, which, on the king of France ſeizing Normandy in the reign of John, was entirely and for ever loſt to the family. Watſon.

## Rare Plants found in SURREY.

Achillea *Ptarmica*. Sneeze-wort, or Gooſe-tongue; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet ſmelling Flag, or Calamus; about *Hedley*.

Agaricus *delicioſus*. Orange Agaric; in woods, near *Guildford*.

——— *equeſtris*. Starry Agarric; }
——— *lactifluus*. Milky Agaric; }
——— *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; } at *Dulwich*.
——— *verrucoſus*. Warty Agaric; }
——— *viſcidus*. Clammy Agaric; }

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed water Plaintain; in ditches and ſtagnant waters; on *Putney* heath, in a pit almoſt oppoſite to the wells at *Stretham*, and in the ponds about *Wandſworth*, *Ewel*, and *Epſom*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel; between *Stockwell* and *Camberwell*, between *Stretham* and *Mitcham*, and at *Stretham*.

Anemone *apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemone; in *Wimbledon* woods.

——— *nemoroſa*. Wood Anemone; in woods and hedges between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Ever-green Alkanet; near *Vauxhall*

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Ladies Fingers; on the *Downs* near *Ewel*, *Epſom*, and elſewhere.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Sweet-ſcented Camomile; in open meadows and paſtures between *Dulwich* and *London*; on *Epſom Downs*; and elſewhere.

Antirrhinum *Elatine*. Sharp-pointed Fluellin; in corn fields.

——— *Linaria* β, Peloria. A variety of the Common Toad-Flax; in ſandy meadows at *Clapham*.

——— *minus*. Leaſt Toad-Flax; on the downs near *Epſom* and *Ewel*.

——— *hybridum*. Hybrid Toad-Flax; common on the downs and corn-fields about *Ewel* and *Epſom*.

——— *repens* Monſpeſſulanum. Sweet-ſmelling Toad-Flax; in the hedges near *Farnham*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; on *Norwood* common, by the gravel pits near the direction poſt.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Chickweed; on a wall at *Batterſea*, and elſewhere.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain leaved Chickweed; in *Norwood*, and on *Stretham* common.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed graſs; at *Camberwell*, in a lane between the grove and *Dulwich*.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy wort; on *Box hill*, at *Sutton*, and on *Leith hill*, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Scolopendrium*. Hart's tongue; on the abbey walls at *Merton*, and about the *Bonſpring* at *Whitley*, and elſewhere.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; among the box on *Box-hill* going down to *Dorking*.

Avena *fatua*. Bearded Oatgraſs; in corn-fields at *Stretham*.

——— *pubeſcens*. Rough Oatgraſs; on *Banſtead downs*.

Betonica *officinalis* (flore albo). Wood Betony, with a white flower; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Boletus *igniarius*. Hard Boletus, or Touchwood; on trunks of trees: in the woods at *Wimbledon*.

——— *luteus*. Yellow Boletus; in woods: at *Dulwich*.

——— *ſubtomentoſus*. Woolly Boletus; in woods about *Eſher*.

Bryum *aureum*. Golden Bryum; in the ſand cave near the *Old Mill*, *Dorking*, in plenty.

——— *calcareum*. Chalk Bryum; on the perpendicular ſides of the chalk-pits at *Ewel*, *Epſom*, and elſewhere.

——— *carneum*. Shining Bryum; in wet meadows: at *Dorking*.

——— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum; near *Dorking*, plentifully.

——— *rigidum*. Rigid Bryum; in chalk-pits near *Ewel*, *Leatherhead*, and *Dorking*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax; in corn-fields: at *Sutton*, *Leatherhead*, and *Epſom*.

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box tree; on *Box hill*, plentifully.

Callitriche *aquatica* γ, Autumnalis. Autumnal Starwort; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; on *Box hill*, on the *Downs*, *Epſom*, and *Ewel*.

——— *hederacea*. Tender Ivy-leaved Bell flower; in watery places.

——— *patula*. Spreading Campanula; at *Cobham*.

——— *hybrida*. The leſſer Venus looking-glaſs, or codded corn violet; in the common fields at *Mitcham*, and on the *Downs*, plentifully.

——— *Rapunculus*. Rampions; ditches and corn fields: near *Eſher* and *Croydon*.

——— *Trachelium*; on the *Downs* at *Ewel*, *Epſom*, and *Leatherhead*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſs, or Lady's Smock; among the willows at *Batterſea*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; on *Dulwich* common, on *Banſtead Downs*, and on *Box hill*.

——— *helenioides* β, heterophyllus. A variety of the Melancholy Thiſtle; near the end of *Tuddington*.

Carduus *paluſtris*. Marſh Thiſtle; on *Dulwich* common.

Carex *capitata*. Round-headed Carex; near *Croydon*, and on *Shirley* common.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; on *Shirley* common, and near *Croydon*.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine-leaved baſtard Parſley; among the corn by the road ſide leading to *Dorking* from *Banſtead* downs, and elſewhere.

Cerafteum *arvenſe*. Corn mouſe ear Chickweed; on *Duppa's hill*, and on the *Downs*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Gentian; in the chalk-pits near *Cheam*, on the downs.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; at *Batterſea*.

Ciſtus *helianthemum* δ, Surrejanus. Narrow-leaved Ciſtus; ſaid to have been found on *Banſtead* downs.

Colchicum *Autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in a meadow at *Addiſcombe*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; in the meadows at *Guildford*.

Conferva *gelatinoſa*. Frog-ſpawn Conferva; in a well at *Godalming*, and in the clear ſpring at *Ewel*.

—— *gelatinoſa* ε. A variety of Frog-ſpawn Conferva; in the river at *Merton*, and in the clear ſpring at *Ewel*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily; by the ſide of the road to *Sydenham*.

—— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in the hedges at *Stockwell*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Bean-tree; common in the copſes near the downs, and about *Croydon*.

—— *Torminalis*. Common wild Service-tree or Sorb; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Crepis *fœtida*. Stinking Hawk-weed; among the corn by the ſide of the road to *Dorking* from *Banſtead* downs.

—— *biennis*. Biennial Hawkweed; in chalk-pits on the downs near *Ewel*.

Crocus *ſativus* β ſylveſtris. Saffron Crocus; in meadows and paſtures near the mill at *Batterſea*.

Cuſcuta *Europæa*. Dodder; on *Shirley* common.

Daphne *laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; near *Croydon* plentifully, between *Dorking* and *Mickleham*, by the path-ſide of one of the cloſes between *Dulwich* and the Green man, on the top of *Oak-of-honour hill*, and at *Stretham*.

—— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on *Duppa's hill* near *Croydon*.

Droſera *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Sun-dew; on *Shirley* common.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe bay Willow-herb; at *Wimbledon*.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine-leaved Heath; in *Norwood* and elſewhere.

—— *tetralix*. Croſs-leaved Heath; on *Wandſworth* common.

Erigeron *ăcre*. Purple Erigeron; on *Addington* common.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hare's tail Ruſh; on the great bog beyond *John Coal's* at *Croydon*.

Eryſimum *cheiranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; in the two corn-fields ſouth of *Weybridge* church.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle-tree or Prickwood; in hedges between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Euphorbia *amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge; in *Norwood*.

—— *platyphyllus* β ſegetalis. Corn Spurge; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Feſtuca *fluitans* β loliacea. Spike Feſcue graſs; in meadows at *Vauxhall*.

Fontinalis *ſecunda*; on trees at *Box hill*.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* β. White-flowered Nettle Hemp, with purple whorls; on a bank by the *Thames* ſide in *Batterſea* fields almoſt overagainſt *Chelſea* college.

Galium *paluſtre*. White Lady's Bed-ſtraw; in and about the pits at *Stretham*.

—— *ſpurium*. Gooſe-graſs with ſmoother ſeeds; in corn-fields, near *Leatherhead*, and elſewhere.

Geniſta *Anglica*. Needle Furze, or Petty Whin; on *Norwood*, *Croydon*, and *Mitcham* commons.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort; on *Banſtead* downs, in a chalk pit near *Cheam*, and elſewhere.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Crane's bill; on *Box hill*, between *Mortlake* and *Kew*, and in the path from *Kew* to *Eaſt Sheen*, plentifully.

—— *moſchatum*. Muſk Craneſbill or Muſcovy; on *Stretham* common.

—— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Craneſbill; between *London* and *Dulwich*, at *Batterſea*, and by the ſide of the road from *Kingſton* to *Richmond*, and near *Reigate*.

—— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Craneſbill; between *Batterſea* and *Wandſworth*, at *Batterſea*, and between *Mortlake* and *Kew*.

Heracleum *Spondylium* β. A variety of the Common Cow Parſnep; in the meadows at *Batterſea*.

Hieraceum *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort: in *Norwood*.

—— *ſubaudum*. Broad-leaved buſhy Hawk-weed; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; in chalky meadows and fields near *Leatherhead*, in the way to *Guildford*.

Hottonia *paluſtris*. Water Violet; in ditches about *Chertſey*, *Thorpe*, and elſewhere.

Hyacinthus *nonſcriptus* (flore albo). Engliſh Hyacinth, or Harebells, with a white flower; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swines Succory, or Hawk-weed; in a ſand-pit on the right hand of the road at *Peterſham*, and in a field near *Hampton Court*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in *Wimbledon* woods, and elſewhere.

—— *Elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's-wort, near ſprings; near the *Mole* and the *Wandle*, and on *Shirley* common, and elſewhere.

—— *pulchrum*. Upright St. John's-wort; on *Stretham* common.

Hypnum *criſta-caſtrenſis*; —— *criſpum*; } on *Banſted* downs and *Box hill*.

Hypnum

Hypnum *paluſtre*. Marſh Hypnum; on the banks of the *Thames* at *Batterſea*.

Hypochœris *glabra*. Smooth Hawkweed; about *Coomb* and *Kingſton*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs; on barren ſandy heaths; near the Bowling-green at *Putney*, in a field near *Hampton Court*, and on a bank at *Reigate*.

Illecebrum *verticillatum*. Verticillate Knot graſs; in watery places.

Inula *pulicaria*. Small Flea-bane; where water has been ſtagnated in the winter; at *Dulwich*, and between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Juncus *articulatus* β (glumis albis). A variety of Jointed Ruſh; in *Peckham* fields.

——— *bufonius*. Toad Ruſh: where water has been ſtagnated in the winter; on *Stretham* common.

——— *bufonius* β. A variety of Toad Ruſh; on wet hills between *Stretham* and *Dulwich*.

——— *campeſtris* β. A variety of ſmall hairy Wood ruſh: in *Batterſea* fields.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on *Box hill*.

Lactuca *viroſa*. Strong ſcented wild Lettuce; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Tooth wort, in a ſhady lane not far from *Dorking*.

Lathyrus *niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: in fields; at *Dulwich*, on the *Oak-of-honour hill*, by the wood at *Peckham*, in a gravel pit at *Stockwell*, in the cloſes at *Stretham*, between *Stretham* and *Mitcham*, and *Epſom Downs*.

——— *paluſtris*. March Chickling Vetch; in a watery place in *Peckham* fields on the back of *Southwark*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-Everlaſting; in a riſing meadow as you go to the *Oak-of-honour hill* on the right hand, at *Peckham*, and near the great pond at *Wimbledon*.

Leonurus *cardiaca*. Mother Wort; in *Coom* wood.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; in meadows and paſtures.

Lichen *glaucus*. Shining Liverwort; on heaths and ſtones; on *Banſtead* downs.

——— *cæruleo-nigricans*; } on *Box hill*.
——— *œderi*; }

——— *rangiferinus*. Rein-deer Liverwort; on *Shirley* common in great abundance, and elſewhere.

Linum *Radiola*. Leaſt Rupturewort or All Seed: on *Putney* heath, and near the Upper-church, *Wandſworth*, and elſewhere.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Common Gromwell; on the *Downs* at *Ewel*.

Lolium *temulentum*. Annual Darnel Graſs; on *Ewel Downs*.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Clubmoſs; on mountains and heaths; near *Eſher*.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Clubmoſs: on wet heaths; near *Eſher*, on *Bagſhot* heath, on *Reigate* heath, and *Shirley* common.

Lyſimachia *vulgaris*. Yellow Looſeſtrife: in woody bogs, on banks of ponds and rivers; in a pond juſt at the entrance of *Putney* heath on the right hand, and at *Batterſea*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: by the five mile ſtone at *Ballam* on the *Epſom* road upon the right hand.

Marchantia *conica*. Conical Marchantia; on a ſand bank in plenty near the Old Mill, *Dorking*.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and in highways; on *Stretham* and *Clapham* commons.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat; in woods.

Mentha *aquatica* β hirſuta. Round headed Mint; in watery places.

——— *arvenſis* β. Water Mint; in the hedges near *Box hill*.

——— *piperata*. Pepper Mint; in watery places and near rivers; between *Croydon* and *Mitcham* by the river.

——— *Pulegium*. Penny Royal, or Pudding Graſs; by the ſide of the road near the ponds on *Wandſworth* common, and at *Stretham*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Horſe Mint; in marſhes and watery places; between *Ripley* and *Guilford*.

Menyanthes *nymphoides*. Fringed Water Lily; in the river *Thames* above the bridge at *Kingſton*.

——— *trifoliata*. Marſh Trefoil, Buck bean, or Bog bean; by the ſide of the *Thames* in *Batterſea* fields, and elſewhere.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure: in fields among flax; above the park at *Wimbledon*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe Tail; among corn about *Wimbledon*, in the cloſes at *Stretham*, on *Epſom Downs*, and elſewhere.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum*. Spiked water Milfoil; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; in *Light Water Moor*, in the pariſh of *Windleſham*, and elſewhere.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel: on turfy marſhy bogs; on *Putney* heath.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat mint; in hedges on *Stretham* common.

Oenanthe *Crocata*. Hemlock Drop-wort; by the ſide of a large pond near the road not far north of the college at *Dulwich*.

——— *fiſtuloſa* β. Leſſer Water Drop-wort; in the ponds on *Wandſworth* common near the new church yard.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue; in the meadows at *Batterſea*.

Ophrys *anthropophora*. Green Man Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; in *Landley* fields between *Croomburſt* and *Selſdom*; in a lane leading from *Smitham bottom* to *Saunderſtead*, and in chalk pits on *Epſom* downs.

——— *apifera*. Bee Orchis; on *Reigate hill*, *Box hill*, and elſewhere.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; near *Croydon* and *Wrootham* plentifully; in a chalk pit near *Leatherhead*; and in chalk-pits near *Cheam*.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies' traces; on *Reigate* hill, and on *Addington* common.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in *Norwood* and on

on the common, and on *Pens* common near *Beckenham*.

Orchis *conopſea*. Chalk pits about *Epſom* and *Ewel*, and on *Reigate* hill.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowered Orchis; in chalk pits, *Ewel*; *Epſom* and *Reigate*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the meadows at *Godalming*.

——— *umbellatum*. Common Star of Bethlehem; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Ornithopus *perpuſillus*. Bird's foot; in the fields near *Cobham*, on *Mitcham*, *Norwood*, and *Stretham* commons; and elſewhere.

Orobanche *major*. Broom Rape; in the corn fields between *Epſom* and *Leatherhead*, and on *Norwood* common.

Orobus *tuberoſus*. Wood Peas or Heath Peas; on heathy ground near *Godalming*, and in *Norwood*.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; by the ſide of a coppice at *Weybridge*.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleenwort; in *Norwood*.

Oxalis *Acetoſella*. Wood Sorrel; in *Norwood*, and elſewhere.

Panicum *cruſgalli*. Looſe Panic-graſs; in corn fields at *Batterſea* and about *Martha's* chapel near *Guilford*.

——— *ſanguinale*. Cock's foot Panic graſs; in corn fields at *Batterſea*, near *Martha's* chapel, and in *Wandſworth* field near the Anchor ale-houſe.

——— *verticillatum*. Rough Panic Graſs; in corn fields; by the path leading to *Roehampton* from *Putney*.

——— *viride*. Green Panic Graſs; in ſandy fields near *Batterſea*, and near *Martha's* chapel.

Papaver *dubium*. Long ſmooth-headed Poppy; in corn fields at *Stockwell*.

——— *hybridum*. Small Poppy; on the downs at *Ewel* and *Epſom*.

Peplis *Portulaca*. Water Purſlane; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Peziza *punctata*. Spotted Peziza: on horſe-dung; at *Dulwich* and in *Norwood*.

—— *ſtipitata*. Stalked Peziza; in woods near *Guilford*.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morell; at the edge of a ſpring near *Shirley* common.

——— *impudicus*. Stinking Morel; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Phaſcum *montanum*. Mountain Phaſcum; at *Clapham*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers: in chalky meadows; on the downs about *Leatherhead*, at *Dorking*, at *Sutton*, and elſewhere.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper Graſs; in the pits on the left hand of the road about 100 paces above the mill-houſe, and near the medicinal wells at *Stretham*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in a hedge by the ſide of the road between *Wimbledon* and *Merton*.

Poa *bulboſa*. Bulboſe Meadow Graſs; in meadows and paſtures, at *Clapham*.

Polygonum *amphibium*. Perennial Arſmart; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Polygonum *aviculare* γ. A variety of Knot Graſs, between *London* and *Dulwich*.

——— *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snake Weed; in *Batterſea* meadows near the *Thames*.

——— *Hydropiper* β minus. Small Creeping Arſmart; in watery places, between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Polypodium *oreoptoris*. On *Shirley* common.

Potamogeton *criſpum*. Great Water Caltrops; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil; on *Oak-of-honour hill*.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; on *Box hill*, and elſewhere.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved wild Lettuce; on *Merton* abbey walls, and elſewhere.

Prunus *Ceraſus*. Black Cherry; in *Wimbledon* park.

Pteris *Aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern, or Brakes; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Ranunculus *flamula*. Leſſer Spear-wort; in wet ſhady places; on *Wandſworth* common.

——— *hederaceus*. Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot; in watery places, in *Norwood*.

——— *lingua*. Upright Crowfoot or Spear Wort; between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Rhamnus *Catharticus*. Buckthorn, or Purging Thorn; in the hedges near *Leatherhead*, in the cloſes at *Stretham*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

——— *frangula*. Black berry-bearing Alder; in *Norwood*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on *Norwood* common, and in chalk-pits near *Leatherhead*.

—— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe; on *Putney* heath, in the fields near *Hampton Court*, in *Waddon* marſh, at *Wimbledon*, and near *Cheam*.

Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberry: on *Box* hill, plentifully.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly, Holm, or Butcher's Broom; in *Norwood*, and elſewhere.

Salix *caprea* δ aurita. A variety of the round-leaved Willow or common Sallow; in woods and hedges near *Stretham*.

—— *pentandria*. Sweet Willow; in *Wimbledon* and *Coomb* wood.

—— *purpurea*. Purple Willow; by the *Thames* ſide between *Vauxhall* and *Nine Elms*.

—— *repens* β. A variety of Creeping Willow; on *Putney* heath, and in a wood by *Weſt Wickham* and *Addington*.

—— *rubra*. Red Willow; in oſier grounds.

Salvia *pratenſis*. Meadow Clary; in meadows.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort; on the bank at the back of *Cuper's Gardens*, and on the left hand of the road near *Ewel* church.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle; in *Norwood*, and elſewhere.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap-wort; in meadows and hedges; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Saponaria *officinalis* (flore pleno). Soap-wort with a double flower; in the closes at *Stretham*, and in *Lordship lane* by the Green Man.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage; in *Peckham* fields, in *Waddon* marsh, and elsewhere.

—— *granulata* (flore pleno). White Saxifrage with a double flower; at *Mitcham*.

Scabiosa *Columbaria*. Lesser Field Scabius; on *Duppa's hill*, and elsewhere.

Scilla *autumnalis*. Lesser Autumnal Star Hyacinth; at *Molesworth*, and on *Kew Green*.

Schœnus *albus*. White-flowered Rush Grass; between *Wickham* and *Croydon*.

Scirpus *cespitosus*. Dwarf Club Rush; in a pit on the left hand of the road about an hundred paces above the mill-house at *Stretham*.

—— *fluitans*. Floating Club Rush; on *Putney* heath, and elsewhere.

—— *palustris*. Club Rush; in the pits at *Stretham*.

—— *setaceus*. Least Rush; in bogs; in *Norwood*.

Scutellaria *minor*. Lesser hooded Willow Herb; in a pit on the left hand of the road about an hundred paces above the mill-house at *Stretham*.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; in the common field in the way to *Merton* from *Mitcham*.

Sedum *dasyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stonecrop; on walls about and at *Kew*, as on the wall of the Botanic garden.

—— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live long; in *Norwood*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Senecio *viscosus*. Cotton, or Stinking Groundsel; on *Stretham* common.

Serapias *latifolia*. Broad-leaved Serapias; in the chalk pits going from *Epsom* to *Leatherhead*, and elsewhere.

—— *grandiflora*. Large-flowered Serapias; in the woods in *Norbury* park, *Mickleham*, plentifully.

Serratula *tinctoria*. Saw-wort; in woods and meadows between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Sherardia *arvensis*. Little Field Madder; in *Battersea* fields, *Ewel*, and elsewhere.

Silene *Anglica*. Small Corn Catch-fly or Campion; in a sandy field near *Coomb*, and in a corn field south of *Weybridge* church.

Sison *inundatum*. Least Water Parsnep; in the pits at *Stretham*, on *Wandsworth* common, on *Putney* heath, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Sisymbrium *Irio*. Broad-leaved Rocket or Hedge Mustard; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parsnep; between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Smyrnium *Olusatrum*. Alexanders; in ditches near *Vauxhall* and *Battersea*.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Common Golden Rod; in *Norwood*, and elsewhere.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. Quicken tree or Mountain Ash; in *Norwood*.

Spergula *laricina*. Ciliated Spurry; near *Cobham* and *Esher*.

—— *nodosa*. Knotted Spurry or English Marsh Saxifrage; on a wall of the *Thames* at *Battersea*, and a bank of the *Thames* near *Nine Elms*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort; on *Duppa's hill* near *Croydon*, near *Clapham*, on *Box hill*, and elsewhere.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; by *West Wickham* and *Addington*, near *Croydon*.

Teucrium *chamæpitys*. Common Ground Pine; among the corn by the side of the road from *Banstead* Downs to *Dorking*, and in *Wimbledon* woods, and elsewhere.

—— *Scorodonia*. Wood sage; in *Norwood*.

Thlaspi *arvense*. Treacle Mustard or Penny Cress; in the meadows on the right hand of *Godalming*.

—— *hirtum*. Perennial Mithridate Mustard; on a bank in the road from *Putney* to *Wandsworth*.

Thesium *linophyllum*. Bastard Toadflax; near *Croydon*, and elsewhere.

Tragopogon *pratense*. Yellow Goat's Beard; in the closes at *Stretham*.

Tremella *verrucosa*. Warty Tremella; in the river at *Merton*.

—— *granulata*; at *Camberwell*.

—— *nostoc*. Frog Spawn Tremella; on *Box hill*, and elsewhere.

Trifolium *arvense*. Hare's Foot Trefoil; in dry pastures and corn fields; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

—— *ochroleucum*. Yellow Flowered Trefoil; on *Duppa's hill*.

—— *repens* β hybridum. A variety of White Trefoil or Dutch Clover with a codded umbel; in wet meadows near *Peckham* and *Battersea*.

—— *striatum*. Knotted Trefoil; on *Mitcham* common.

—— *subterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; on *Mitcham*, *Shirley*, and *Stretham* commons, and at *Stockwell*.

Turritis *hirsuta*. Hairy Tower Mustard; in *Smitham bottom* near *Croydon*.

Tussilago *Petasites*. Common Butter Bur; near the mill at *Battersea*.

Valeriana *dioica*. Small Wild or Marsh Valerian; in wet meadows; at *Battersea*.

—— *Locusta*. Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn Sallad; in the closes at *Stretham*.

—— *rubra*. Red Valerian; on *Merton* abbey walls.

Verbascum *nigrum*. Sage-leaved Black Mullein; near the mill at *Battersea*.

Veronica *scutellata*. Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell; in watery places; in the pits at *Stretham*, and on *Putney* heath.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinckle: in a lane leading from *Battersea* meadows to *Wandsworth*, and by the road side to *Dulwich*.

Viola *palustris*. Marsh Violet; in wet meadows; on *Shirley* common.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Dumford | 21 Poynings | 41 Alciston |
| 2 Eastburne | 22 Fishersgate | 42 Flexborough |
| 3 Westburne | 23 Burbeech | 43 Longbridge |
| 4 Bosham | 24 Tipnoake | 44 Willingdon |
| 5 Manhood | 25 Windham | 45 Eastbourne |
| 6 Box & Stockbridge | 26 Dean | 46 Dill |
| 7 Liberty of Lodsworth | 27 Preston | 47 Pevensey Level |
| 8 Rotherbridge | 28 Whalesbone | 48 Foxearle |
| 9 Westeaswright | 29 Youusmere | 49 Hartborough |
| 10 Easteaswright | 30 Hollingstrough | 50 Loxfield Ba |
| 11 Bury | 31 Swanborough | 51 Shopwell |
| 12 Avisford | 32 Barcomb | 52 Henhurst |
| 13 Aldweek | 33 Ringmer | 53 Netherfield |
| 14 Poling | 34 Rushmonden | 54 Nenfield |
| 15 Brightford | 35 East Grinstead | 55 Bexhill |
| 16 Stenning | 36 Hartfield | 56 Baldslow |
| 17 West Grinstead | 37 Rotherfield | 57 Battle |
| 18 Shinglecrofs | 38 Loxfield | 58 Staple |
| 19 Buttinghill | 39 Shiplake | 59 Goldspur |
| 20 Street | 40 Totnore | 60 Gostrow |

# SUSSEX,

from the best

*AUTHORITIES.*

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Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

61 Guesling

# SUSSEX.

SOUTH of Surrey lies Suſſex, a long tract of country, antiently occupied by the REGNI, called by the Saxons Suð-ȝex, q.d. the kingdom of the South Saxons, a name compounded of its ſouthern ſituation, and the Saxons, who eſtabliſhed here the kingdom of the Heptarchy. This county is of greater length than breadth, extending along the Britiſh ocean to the South, with an almoſt ſtrait ſhore having few ports; the ſea dangerous by ſhelves making a great ſwell; and the coaſt rocky. That part of the county which lies on the ſea conſiſts of high green hills, called *Downes*, whoſe ſoil is a rich chalk, and produces plenty of corn. The midland part is beautifully diverſified with meads, paſtures, corn fields, and woods. The hithermoſt and North part is moſt pleaſantly covered with woods, as was the whole country formerly, and thereby rendered inacceſſible. The foreſt of *Andradſwald*, called by the Britans *Coed Andred*, from the neighbouring city *Anderida*, extended 120 miles in length and 30 in breadth hereabouts. It was remarkable for the fate of Sigebert king of the Weſt Saxons, who was driven from his throne, and ſlain in this foreſt by a ſwineherd.

*Downs.*

*Anderida Sylva.*

SUSSEX has many little rivers, but thoſe that riſe in the North edge of the county and make directly to the ſea are not fit to bear trading veſſels. It has ſeveral veins of iron, and many furnaces for melting it, which conſume great quantities of wood every year. Many ſtreams unite in one in ſeveral places, and a great deal of meadow ground is converted into lakes and pools to turn mills which move hammers to work iron, whoſe inceſſant noiſe night and day echoes all over the neighbourhood. But the iron melted here, either from the natural quality or management of the metal, is not of the ſame goodneſs, and in general more brittle than the Spaniſh iron. It yields however no ſmall profit to the proprietors of the mines, who caſt cannon and other articles in it. How far it will be of public utility time muſt ſhew. Nor are glaſs houſes wanting here; but the glaſs which they make, either from the quality or method of melting it, is leſs pure and tranſparent, and fit only for common uſe.

*Glaſs.*

The civil diviſion of this county is into ſix parts, called by a name peculiar to it, *Rapes*. Theſe are Chicheſter, Arundel, Brembre, Lewes, Pevenſey, and Haſtings; each of which, beſides hundreds, has its own caſtle, river, and foreſt. But as I am not acquainted with the exact bounds of theſe diviſions, I ſhall confine myſelf to a ſurvey of the coaſt from Weſt to Eaſt. The inner parts of the county being thick ſet with villages have nothing very remarkable.

*Boſenham.*

On the edge of this county and Hants ſtands *Boſenham*, commonly called *Boſeham*, ſurrounded with woods and the ſea, where as Bede[a] relates, "Dicul, "a Scotch monk, had a very ſmall monaſtery, and "five or ſix brethren ſerving God in poverty." This place long after became the retreat of king Harold, who from hence putting his veſſel out to ſea for his pleaſure[b] was driven by contrary winds to the French coaſt, where he was ſeized and detained till he had confirmed by oath the kingdom of England to William the Norman after the death of Edward the Confeſſor, which action proved the ruin of himſelf and England. By what an artful ambiguity that cunning word-catcher Godwin, earl of Kent, father of Harold, poſſeſſed himſelf of this place, cheating the archbiſhop by enſnaring words[c], Walter Mapes, who lived not many years after, will tell you in his own words in his book de Nugis Curialium[d]." Godwin having ſeen Boſeham below Chicheſter coveted it, and accompanied with a great troop of nobles waited on the archbiſhop, to whom it then belonged, and in a ſmiling jocular manner ſays to him, "My lord, "give me Boſeam[e]." The archbiſhop wondering what he meant, replied, "I give you Boſeam." Immediately Godwin and all his ſoldiers, as was concerted, fell at his feet, and returning him many thanks withdrew to Boſeham, and violently kept poſſeſſion of it, extolling the archbiſhop to the king for his liberality, to which his own people had been witneſſes; and ſo he quietly enjoyed it. Afterwards, as we read in Teſta de Nevill, an inquiſition of land taken in the reign of John[f], "King William "who came to the Conqueſt of England, gave this "to William Fitz Aucher and his heirs in fee, "paying yearly to the Exchequer 40 pounds of "ſilver, tried and weighed *(arſæ & ponderatæ)*, and "afterwards William Marſhall held it by right of "inheritance."

Earl Godwin's double meaning.

*Chicheſter*, in Britain *Caer Cei*, in Saxon Cɪſſan-ceaſtep, in Latin *Ciceſtria*, lies more inland in a level plain on the ſame bay. It is a tolerably large city, walled round, built by and called after Ciſſa, the ſecond Saxon prince of this province. *Ciſſanceaſter* means nothing more than the *City of Ciſſa*, whoſe father Ella firſt founded the Saxon kingdom here. It was of little note before the Norman government, and remarkable only for a monaſtery of St. Peter, and a ſmall nunnery. But in the time of William I. as we find in the Domeſday Book[g], "here were 100 *hagæ* or houſes, and this city was "in the hands of earl Roger *, and there are in the "ſame dwelling places[h] 60 houſes more than there "were before. It paid £.15. to the king, and 10 to "the earl[i]." When afterwards in the reign of the Conqueror it was enacted, that the epiſcopal ſees ſhould be transferred from little towns to places of more note, it began to acquire conſequence from the

*Chicheſter.*

* de Montgomery.

[a] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 13. [b] *Sui collegendi cauſa.* One would think Camden means, *to recover his patrimony.*

[c] *litterarum tendiculis.*

[d] In MS. in the Bodleian library, Arch. B. 52, and James's extracts from it, Ib. MS. XIV. Tan. B. B. 508.

[e] Alluding probably to the kiſs *(baſium)* given antiently in token of homage.

[f] Rather in that of Edward I. [g] P. 23. [h] *in iiſdem manſuris.*

[i] Mr. Camden miſread the laſt ſentence. It paid £.15.; £.10. to the king, and 100 ſhillings to the earl. *Reddebat* xv *lib. regi* x *lib. comiti* c *ſolid.*

biſhop's

biſhop's reſidence, which had before been in Selſey. A few years after, biſhop Ralph built a church, which he had ſcarce finiſhed when it was burnt down by accident. By his aſſiſtance, however, and the liberality of king Henry I. it recovered itſelf again, and has now, beſides the biſhop, a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treaſurer, two archdeacons, and 30 prebendaries. At the ſame time the city began to flouriſh, and would have ariſen to great ſplendor had not the harbour been at too great diſtance and inconvenient. The citizens, however, are endeavouring to make it more commodious by cutting a new canal. The city is of a circular form within the walls, and waſhed on all ſides except the North by the little river *Lavant*. It has four gates pointing to the four quarters of the world, from which the ſtreets run in a ſtrait line, and interſect each other in the centre, where ſtands the market-place, and where biſhop Robert Read built a beautiful piazza of hewn ſtone. The caſtle, which was not far from the North gate, and was the reſidence of the earls of Arundel, who from hence wrote themſelves earls of Chicheſter, was afterwards turned into a houſe of Franciſcans. The interval between the Weſt and South gate is occupied by the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes of the dean and prebendaries, which were again deſtroyed by fire about the time of Richard I. Seffrid, ſecond biſhop of that name, rebuilt the whole. It is not very large, but extremely neat, with a lofty ſtone ſpire; and on one ſide of the South tranſept is curiouſly painted the hiſtory of the foundation of the church with figures of the kings of England, and on the other ſide thoſe of all the biſhops both of Selſey and Chicheſter, at the expence of biſhop Robert Shirburn, who in the reign of Henry VIII. greatly beautified this church, and cauſed his motto to be painted about it, *Credite operibus*, and, *Dilexi decorem domus tuæ, Domine.* The great tower near the Weſt end of the church is ſaid to have been built by Richard Riman of the ſtones he had prepared to build a caſtle on his neighbouring manor of Aplederham, which he was not permitted to do.

*Lavant.*

*Earls of Chicheſter.*

*Selſey.*

Seals. Here are excellent cockles.

*Selſey*, Saxon Sealꝑ-ey, which Bede tranſlates the habitation of ſeals or ſea calves, who always frequent iſlands and coaſts in breeding time, lies a little lower. "A place," ſays Bede[k], "ſurrounded by "the ſea except to the Weſt, on which is the en- "trance about a ſtone's throw over." It was reckoned to contain 87 families when Edilwalch king of this province gave it to the exiled biſhop of York Wilfrid, who firſt preached Chriſtianity to the people here, and "ſaved," as he expreſſes it, "250 "ſlaves, not only by baptiſm from the bondage of "the devil, but reſcued them from the yoke of hu- "man bondage by reſtoring them to their liberty." Afterwards king Ceadwalla, who defeated Edilwach, founded a monaſtery here, and placed in it the epiſcopal ſee, which was transferred by Stigand the 22d biſhop to Chiceſter, where it now flouriſhes, and acknowledges Cedwalla for its founder. In this iſland is the ſite of the old city where thoſe biſhops ſat, covered by the ſea when the tide is in, but clear and viſible when at low water.

The ſhore gives paſſage to a river which runs from *St. Leonard's foreſt* firſt by *Amberley*, where William Read biſhop of Chicheſter t. Edward III. built a caſtle for his ſucceſſors; and afterwards by *Arundell* on the ſide of a hill; a place greater in name than reality, yet not very old; for I have not met with its name before the time of Alfred, who left it by will to Athelm his brother's ſon; unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe *Portus Adurni* a corupt tranſpoſition for *Portus Arundi.* Its name is derived not from *Arundell* the fabulous horſe of Beavis, nor from *Charud* a promontory of the Cimbrian Cherſoneſus as Goropius Becanus dreamed, but from the valley in which it lies on the river *Arun*, if indeed *Arun* be the name of that river as ſome aſſert, who from thence call it in Latin *Aruntina vallis.* All its renown is derived from the caſtle, which flouriſhed in the Saxon times, and was rebuilt immediately after the arrival of the Normans by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel. It is large and extremely well fortified. But his ſon Robert de Beleſme, who ſucceeded his brother Hugh, being attainted by Henry I. forfeited this and his other honors: for, having traiterouſly ſtirred up a war againſt the king, he made this caſtle the ſeat of it, and added conſiderable works to it, but with the ſucceſs that uſually attends rebels; for the king's forces ſurrounding it on every ſide at laſt made themſelves maſters of it. Robert being attainted and baniſhed, the king gave this caſtle and his other eſtates in dower to his ſecond queen Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey *Barbutus* of Lovain, duke of Lorrain and Brabant. In her praiſe one of our countrymen wrote theſe lines, which do not breathe the ſpirit of that illiterate age[l]:

*St. Leon. foreſt. Amberley.*

*Arundell.*

*Arun r.*

*Anglorum regina, tuos, Adeliza, decores*
*Ipſa referre parans Muſa ſtupore riget:*
*Quid diadema tibi pulcherrima? Quid tibi gemma?*
*Pallet gemma tibi, nec diadema nitet.*
*Deme tibi cultus, cultum natura miniſtrat.*
*Non exornari* forma beata poteſt.*
*Ornamenta cave, nec quicquam luminis inde*
*Accipis; illa micant lumine clara tuo.*
*Non puduit modicas de magnis dicere laudes,*
*Nec pudeat dominam te, precor, eſſe meam.*

When Adeliza's beauties grace my ſong,
Amazement ſtops the willing muſe's tongue.
Can crowns or jewels luſtre give to you?
How poor a crown, how pale all jewels ſhew;
Nature ſupplies Attire's ſuperfluous toil;
A beauteous perſon cannot want a foil.
To you no beauty ornaments can give;
From you themſelves a luſtre muſt receive.
Yet while your praiſe my humble verſe makes known,
Diſdain not, mighty queen, my verſe to own.

On the king's death ſhe married William de *Albini* † [m], who ſiding with the empreſs Maud againſt king Stephen, and defending this caſtle againſt him, had the title of earl of Arundel conferred on him in reward of his ſervices by the Empreſs Maud

* Some copies read *meliorari.*

† *D'Albineto, D'Albineio, D'Albiniaco.*

[k] Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 13.

[l] See Hen. Huntingd. VII. p. 218. b.

[m] Dugd. I. 118. where ſee his bold and free ſpeech to the Pope about Becket, and that of the widow of Hugh 5th earl to Henry III. on his injuſtice.

"Lady

*Anglorum domina.* Earls of *Arundel* and *Suſſex.*

"Lady of England," which was her uſual ſtyle. Her ſon king Henry II. gave the whole *rape* of *Arundel* to this William "to hold of him by 84 "knights fees and a half." King Richard I. gave his ſon William in words to this effect *, "the "caſtle of Arundell with the whole honor of Arun- "dell and the third penny of the pleas of Suſſex, "by which he is earl." The male line ending with the fifth earl of this ſurname, one [n] of the ſiſters and heireſſes of Hugh the fifth earl married John *Fitz Alan* lord of *Clun*, whoſe great grandſon Richard [o] "being ſeiſed of the caſtle, honor, and demſne of "Arundel in demeſne as in fee, and by reaſon of "his poſſeſſion of the ſaid caſtle, honor, and de- "meſne, without any other reaſon or creation, was "earl of Arundel, and peaceably enjoyed the name, "rank, and ſtyle of earl of Arundel, &c." as appears from the ſentence given in parliament for John Fitz Alan, who claimed the caſtle and title of Arundel againſt "John Mowbray duke of Norfolk, "right heir by the mother's ſide in the neareſt "degree." Hence it appears that "the name, "ſtyle, and rank of earl is annexed to the caſtle, "honour, and demeſne of Arundel," as may be ſeen in the Parliament Rolls 27 Henry VI. † whence I have exactly copied this account. Of theſe Fitz Alans the 11th earl [p] lived in my time, and dying without male iſſue was ſucceeded by his daughter's ſon Philip Howard, who not knowing how to put up with reflections and difficulties fell into a ſnare by the contrivance of thoſe who envied him, and ended his days after having been brought into the utmoſt danger. His ſon Thomas, a moſt honourable youth, was by king James completely reſtored by act of parliament to his father's honours, and diſcovers an eager purſuit after virtue and glory worthy his rank, and which by the affability united with it reflects great luſtre on him.

See the earls of *Suſſex.*

Arundel has nothing remarkable beſides its caſtle and earls; for as to the college founded there by them ſince its revenues have been taken away, it is fallen into decay. In the church, however, are ſome monuments of earls, of which the moſt beautiful is that alabaſter one in the middle of the choir, under which are buried earl Thomas and his wife Beatrix, daughter of John king of Portugal. Nor can I omit the following inſcription in fair gold letters in honour of Henry Fitz Alan the laſt earl of this family.

"VIRTUTI ET HONORI SACRUM.

"Magnanimus Heros, cujus hic cernitur effigies, "cujuſque hic ſubter ſita ſunt oſſa, hujus territorii "comes fuit: Sui generis ab Alani filio cognomina- "tus, a Malatraverſo, Clunenſi, & Oſwaldeſtrenſi "honoribus eximiis Dominus inſuper ac baro nun- "cupatus: Garteriani ordinis Equeſtris ſane nobi- "liſſimi ſodalis dum vixit antiquiſſimus: Arundeliæ "comitis Gulielmi filius unicus & ſucceſſor, omni- "umque virtutum particeps: qui Henrico octavo, "Edwardo VI. Mariæ & Elizabethæ Angliæ regi- "bus à ſecretis conſiliis, villæ quoque Caleſiæ præ- "fecturam geſſit, & cum Henricus rex Boloniam in "Morinis obſidione cinxerat exercitus ſui Mareſ- "callus primarius, deinde regis fuit camerarius; "ejuſque filio Edwardo dum coronaretur mareſcalli "regni officium gerebat, eiq; ſicut antèa patri, "camerarius factus. Regnante vero Mariâ reginâ, "coronationis ſolemni tempore ſummus conſtituitur "conſtabularius, domuſque regiæ poſtmodum præ- "fectus, ac conſilii præſes, ſicut & Elizabethæ "reginæ, cujus ſimiliter hoſpitii Seneſcallus fuit.

"Ita vir iſte, genere clarus, publicis bene functis "magiſtratibus clarior, domi ac foris clariſſimus: "honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, "poſtquam ætatis ſuæ annum 68 attigiſſet, Londini "25 die Februarii anno noſtræ ſalutis a Chriſto "MDLXXIX piè et ſuaviter in Domino obdormivit.

"Joannes Lumley, baro de Lumley, gener "pientiſſimus, ſupremæ voluntatis ſuæ vin- "dex, ſocero ſuaviſſimo & patrono optimo "magnificentiſſimè funerato, non memoriæ, "quam immortalem ſibi multifariis virtutibus "comparavit, ſed corporis mortalis ergo, in "ſpem fœlicis reſurrectionis reconditi, hanc "illi ex propriis armaturis ſtatuam equeſtrem "pro munere extremo, uberibus cum lacry- "mis devotiſſimè conſecravit."

i. e.

"Sacred to Virtue and Honour.

"The illuſtrious hero, whoſe figure you ſee here, "and whoſe bones reſt here below, was earl of this "place. He derived his deſcent and name from "Fitz Alan, his honours from Maltravers, lord and "baron Clun and Oſwaldeſtre, oldeſt companion of "the moſt noble order of the Garter, only ſon and "ſucceſſor to William earl of Arundel, and heir to "all his virtues. He was privy counſellor to Hen- "ry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen "Elizabeth, and governor of Calais; and when "king Henry beſieged Bologne in Picardy he was "chief marſhall of his army, and afterwards lord "chamberlain. At the coronation of his ſon Edward "he held the office of marſhal of England; and was "chamberlain to this king, as he had before been to "his father. At the acceſſion of queen Mary, he "was appointed high conſtable for her coronation, "and afterwards ſteward of her houſehold, and pre- "ſident of the council, as alſo to queen Elizabeth, "to whom he was alſo ſteward of the houſehold.

"Thus this nobleman, illuſtrious by birth, more "ſo by his diſcharge of his ſeveral public charac- "ters, and moſt illuſtrious both at home and "abroad, loaded with honours, worn out with toil, "in a good old age, having reached his 68th year, "devoutly and ſweetly ſlept in the Lord at London "Feb. 25, A. D. 1579.

"John Lumley lord Lumley, his dutiful ſon- "in-law, executor of his laſt will, having "buried his beloved father-in-law and moſt "excellent patron, erected at his own ex- "pence and with many tears, this ſtatue in "the habit of his order, as the laſt expreſ- "ſion of regard, not to his memory, which "his own many virtues render immortal, but "out of reſpect to his mortal part here lodged "in hope of a bleſſed reſurrection."

The river which runs by Arundel riſes in the North part of the county, and in its courſe is increaſed by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. Of theſe the principal

* Cart. Ant. 10. m 39.

† Parl. 11 H. VI.

[n] Iſabel. Dugd. I. 121.

[o] Dugd. I. 315.

[p] Henry.

*Cowdrey.* cipal is that which paſſes by *Cowdrey*, the beautiful houſe of viſcount *Montacute*, and on the other ſide *Midhurſt*, which boaſts the *Bohuns* for its lords, who bear, Or, a croſs Az. and flouriſhed from Ingelric de Bohun under Henry I. to the reign of Henry VII. who beſtowed a daughter and heireſs of John Bohun in marriage on Sir David *Owen*, knight, natural ſon of Owen Tudor, with a fine eſtate. Theſe Bohuns, to mention it by the bye for the antiquity of the term, were ſometime the kings *Spigurnells* [q], or ſealers of briefs by inheritance, which office, together with that of Serjeant of the chapel royal, John de Bohun, ſon of Franco, reſigned to Edward I. as I read in an old charter drawn on purpoſe.

*Midhurſt. Bohuns* of *Midhurſt* and their arms.

*Spigurnell* what it means.

*Petworth.* Next to this we come to *Petworth*, which, with its lands, William de Albini earl of Arundel gave to Joſcelin de Lovaine, a Brabanter, brother to queen Adeliza, and younger ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, a deſcendant of Charlemagne, when he married his only daughter Agnes heireſs of the Percies. From that time the poſterity of that Joſceline held it, having aſſumed the name of Percy as will be elſewhere obſerved. It is an antient and illuſtrious family deſcended from Charlemagne, with leſs interruption than that pedigree ſo much boaſted of by the dukes of Lorrain and Guiſe. This Joſceline, as I find in his donation charter, uſes this title, "Joſceline "de Lovain, brother to queen Adeliza, Caſtellan of "Arundel."

The *Percies.* See at the end of *Northumberland.*

*Offingtons.* In a receſs of the ſhore from the mouth of the Arun, near *Tering*, ſtands *Offingtons*, the ſeat of William *Weſt* lord *Delaware*. This family of the Weſts is noble and antient, increaſed by marriage with the heirs of *Cantelupe* of *Hempſton*, and *Fitz Reginald* ſon of Herbert; and by the heir of lord *Delaware* acquired the title of baron [r]. Near it is a military fortification ſurrounded with a rude bank of earth, where the inhabitants believe Cæſar encamped; but its name *Ciſsbury* plainly beſpeaks it the work of king Ciſſa, ſecond Saxon king of theſe parts after his father Ella, when he landed with his brother Cimen, and a conſiderable body of Saxons at *Cimenſhore*, ſo called from Cimen, which has now loſt its name, but appears by king Cedwalla's grant of it to the church of Selſey, to have been near *Wittering*. Another fortification called *Chenkbury* is to be ſeen two miles from Ciſsbury.

Family of *Weſt.*

Barons *La Ware.*

*Ciſsbury.*

*Cimenſhore.*

*Chenkbury.*

*Broadwater.* Near the ſea ſtands *Broadwater*, the barony of the lords *Camoys*, who have flouriſhed from the time of Edward I. to the laſt age but one, when the eſtate came by James to the *Lewknors* and *Radmilds*. Of this family was John de Camois ſon of lord Ralph de Camois, who, by an example as new in thoſe times as in the preſent, "of his own free will gave and (to ſpeak in the words of the Parliament Rolls) "demiſed his wife Margaret, daughter and heireſs of "John de Gaideſden, to Sir William Painel [s], knight, "and gave, granted, releaſed, and quitted to him "all the goods and chattels that he had, or might "hereafter have, and alſo whatever was his of the "ſame Margaret's goods and chattels with their appurtenances, ſo as that neither he nor any other in "his name ſhould or might make any demand or "claim on the ſaid Margaret for the goods and chattels of the ſaid Margaret henceforth for ever *." This was, according to the antient phraſe *ut omnia ſua ſecùm haberet*, packing her off bag and baggage. In conſequence of this grant the claiming dower in the manor of *Torpull*, which belonged to John de Camois her firſt huſband, occaſioned a remarkable ſuit, which ſhe loſt; it being determined that "ſhe "had no right to dower from thence." I confeſs myſelf aſhamed to mention this; but I ſee Pope Gregory was not miſtaken when he wrote to Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, that he had heard there were certain perſons in Scotland, that not only forſook but ſold their wives, whereas in England they gave and granted them away.

*Camois.*

A wife given and granted to another.

Lower on the Shore is *Shoreham*, antiently Scopeham, which has gradually dwindled into a poor village, and is now called *Old Shoreham*, having given riſe to another town of the ſame name, the greateſt part of which is now deſtroyed and ſwallowed up by the ſea, and the harbour has loſt all its convenience by the ſands driven up to the mouth of the river, whereas in former ages ſhips uſed to come up under ſail to *Brembre*, which is farther from the ſea. This was formerly the caſtle of the *Breoſes*, being given by William I. to William de Breoſe, from whom are deſcended thoſe Breoſes who were lords of Gower and Brechin; and from thoſe in this county and Leiceſterſhire ſpring the knightly family of the *Shirleys*. Now the caſtle is nothing but a heap of ruins, below which lies *Stening*, called, if I miſtake not, in Alfred's will, *Steningham*, which has a good market on ſtated days.

*Shoreham.*

*Brembre* caſtle.

*Stening.*

About three miles from the mouth, where when the Saxons firſt began to infeſt our coaſt the *numerus exploratorum* were ſtationed under the Roman emperors, but the maſſes of gravel that have rolled in have nearly choaked it up, ſeems to lie the old PORTUS ADURNI. The name ſtill almoſt intire, and the adjoining huts called *Portſlade*, or the *way to the port*, induce me to place it at the ſmall village of *Ederington* [t], which Alfred gave to his younger ſon; not to mention how much the bold and open ſhore favours a deſcent here. For this reaſon our anceſtors under Henry VIII. were here eſpecially apprehenſive of the French gallies, which hovering about our coaſt had burnt a cottage or two by ſurprize at *Brighthelmſted*, antiently called Bnıghthelmey-tun, a neighbouring port.

PORTUS ADURNI of the *Notitia.* *Portſlade.* *Ederington.*

*Brighthelſton.*

A few miles hence a nameleſs river falls into the ſea from the foreſt of St. Leonard near *Slaugham* the reſidence of the *Coverts* who were knights here in the reign of Henry III. [u]

*Slaugham*

A little further hence from the ſea ſtands *Lewes*, in a high ſituation, taking its name probably from the *meadows* called by the Saxons Leyra [x]. For populouſneſs and extent it may be ranked among the principal towns in the county. "In the time of "Edward the Confeſſor it paid ſix pounds four "ſhillings gable and toll. The king had there 127 "burghers. Their cuſtom was, if the king ſent a

*Lewes.*

* Rot. Parl. 30 Edward I.

[q] Du Cange in v. derives it from the Saxon Spannan to *faſten* or *ſeal up*. It is alſo called *Eſpicurnantia*. Somner in v. and Kennet Gloſſ. to Paroch. Ant.

[r] And thoſe of viſcount Cantalupe and earl Delaware 1761, which ended in the third earl John 1777.

[s] With whom ſhe had cohabited. Dugd. I. 767.

[t] *Edingburne.* Wiſe.

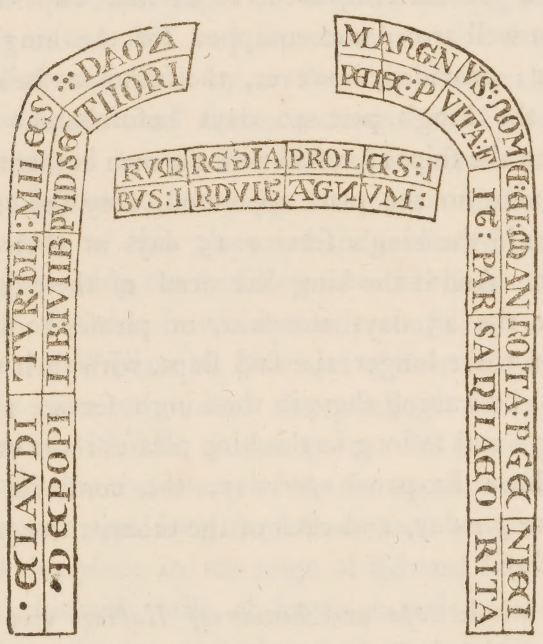
[u] The late Sir William Burrel had a curious MS account of this family by St. Lo Kniveton.

[x] Lærre.

fleet

" fleet to ſea without commanding it in perſon, to " levy on all to whomſoever the eſtate belonged " twenty ſhillings for the uſe of thoſe who did duty " on board the ſhips. Whoever ſold a horſe in the " town gave the governor a piece of money, and the " buyer another; a penny for an ox, and four-pence " for the buyer, whereſoever bought within the " rape. Murder was amerced at ſeven ſhillings, " adultery or rape at eight ſhillings and four-pence " the man, and the woman at as much: the king to " have the adulterer, and the archbiſhop the woman. " [For retaking a man who run away eight ſhillings " and four-pence.] On every new coinage each " mint-maſter pays twenty ſhillings. Of all theſe " rates two thirds belonged to the king, and one to " the earl *y." William de Warren earl of Surrey firſt built a caſtle here, below which he dedicated a priory to St. Pancrace, and filled it with Cluniac monks, " on account of the ſanctity, devotion, and " charity, which he found in the monaſtery of " Clugni in Burgundy," as he expreſſes himſelf in his original charter of foundation, while he lodged there with his wife in his pilgimage. This has been ſince made the ſeat of the earl of Dorſet. Six churches ſtill remain in the town, amongſt which, not far from the caſtle is a little ruined church overgrown with briars, in whoſe walls on ſtones placed archwiſe are cut in antiquated characters theſe rude verſes, implying that one *Magnus* of the blood royal of Denmark, who embraced a ſolitary life, was buried there. I have inſerted them, imperfect as they are, and ſeparated with the ſtones themſelves.

Monument of *Magnus* the *Dane*.




Which perhaps are to be read thus:

*Clauditor hic miles Danorum regia proles,*
Magnus *nomen ei, magnæ nota progeniei.*
*Deponens Magnum prudentior* [z] *induit agnum;*
*Præpete pro vita fit parvulus anachorita.*

Here lies a ſoldier good
Of Daniſh royal blood.
*Magnus* was once his name,
And like it great his fame.
His greatneſs laid aſide,
An humbler life he tried,
Exchang'd for ruffian's prize
An hermit's ſimple guiſe.

In the Saxon times Athelſtan having made a law that no money ſhould be coined out of cities, appointed two mint-maſters here. In the Norman times it was diſtinguiſhed by the fatal battle between Henry III. and his barons [a], the ſucceſs in the beginning of which proved the ruin of the king's party. For while his ſon Edward, having broke through ſome of the barons' troops, purſued them too far with the eagerneſs of a certain victory, the barons rallied again, and renewing the attack, gave the king's forces ſuch a defeat that they obliged the king to offer hard terms of peace, and put his ſon Edward with other hoſtages into their hands.

The battle of *Lewes* 1263.

Thence by the ſide of the large lake well ſtocked with fiſh near *Furle* the ſeat of the *Gages*, who derive great honour from marriage with a coheireſs of the family of *St. Clare*, we come to *Cuckmer*, a very conſiderable harbour. Croſſing over the promontory called *Beach* from its gravelly beach, we come to *Pevenſey*, antiently Peofenrea, by the Normans [b] *Pevenſel*, commonly called *Pemſey*, formerly the caſtle of Robert earl of Moreton maternal brother to William the Conqueror †, afterwards to William ſon of king Stephen, who reſigned it to Henry II. from whom he received it with all the lands that had belonged to Richer de *Aquila*, whence it had the name of the *Honor of the Eagle*. It was long the property of the crown, till Henry III. granted it to the Breton earls of Richmond, from whom it reverted to the crown. At preſent only the walls of the caſtle remain. Henry IV. afterwards gave part of the honour of the Eagle to the *Pelham* family for their loyalty and bravery. Near it is *Herſt*, among woods, whence it takes its name: the antient Saxons calling a wood Hyrſt. This ſoon after the Norman invaſion was the ſeat of a noble family ſometime called from it de *Herſt*, till William ſon of Walleran de Herſt, probably, according to the cuſtom of that age from the place of its birth, aſſumed the name of *Monceaux* ‡, which this place ſtill retains, being called from its owner *Herſt Monceaux*. From his deſcendants it came by inheritance to the *Fiennes*, who are alſo called *Fenis* and *Fienles*, and deſcended from Ingelram de *Fienes*, who married the heireſs of Pharamuſe of Bologne. Of theſe Richard Finis was by Henry VI. " allowed, declared, and accounted" baron Dacre §. The ſame title Edward IV., honorary umpire between him and Humphry *Dacre*, " confirmed to the ſaid " Richard Fenis, and his heirs lawfully begotten," upon his marriage with Joan couſin and next heir to Thomas baron Dacre. From this time his poſterity have enjoyed the title of barons Dacre, till the death [c] of the late George *Fenis* lord *Dacre* without iſſue, whoſe only ſiſter and heireſs Margaret was married to Sampſon *Lennard*, eſq. a gentleman of ſingular virtue and politeneſs.

*Furle*.

*Cuckmer*.

*Beachy head*.

*Pemſea*.

Honor of the Eagle.

*Herſt Monceaux*.

*Herſt*, its meaning.

*Fienes* family.

Lord *Dacre* of the South.

To return to Pevenſey; William the Norman (as I can here only repeat in brief what I before

* Domeſday book.
† Florent. Worc. p. 452. Robert de Monte. 1158.
‡ Reg. mon. de Roberts bridge.
§ Pat. 37. H. VI.
[y] *Si rex ad mare cuſtodiendum ſine ſe mittere ſuos voluiſſet de omnibus hominibus cujuſcunque terra fuiſſet colligebantur* xx *ſolidi & hos habebant qui in navibus arma cuſtodiebant. Qui in burgo vendit equum præpoſito nummum, & qui emit, alium; de homine* iiii *denar. quocunque loco emat, &c.* Domeſday, p. 26.
[z] It is now *Se moribus*. *Se mori* having been obliterated or loſt in taking down the chancel 1587 were reſtored in Roman characters by the care of Dr. Shere then rector. (Hiſtory of Lewes, p. 338.)
[a] M. Paris, p. 1350.
[b] Pictav. 198. Gemit. 286. Ord. Vit. 500.
[c] 1549.

related

related more at large) firſt put in here with his whole fleet[d], and having landed his troops, and thrown up a ſtrong rampart before his camp, ſet fire to his ſhips, that his whole dependence might be on his valor and all hope of ſafety on ſucceſs: and immediately advanced to the plain near Haſtings, where the fate of England was determined, and the Anglo-Saxon empire brought to an end. For there our king Harold, though his army had ſuffered greatly in his late victory over the Danes, and his ſoldiers were fatigued with their long march, on the 14th of October, A.D. 1066, met the invader in a place called *Epiton*. The Norman having ſounded the charge, the battle continued ſome time with arrows; but afterwards when they came to cloſe quarters it laſted much longer, till the Engliſh who had ſtood the ſhock with great bravery, were briſkly attacked by the Norman horſe, who not being able to break their ranks, made a concerted but orderly retreat[e]. The Engliſh thinking they were put to flight, immediately quitted their ranks, and purſued them in diſorder. The enemy facing about on a ſudden renewed the attack with freſh vigour, and ſurrounding them on all ſides repulſed them with great ſlaughter. The Engliſh retreating to higher ground, made a long reſiſtance, till Harold himſelf was killed by an arrow: upon which they immediately gave way and fled.

The battle between *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror.

The Norman prince elated with his ſucceſs founded in memory of this happy concluſion of the war, as a laſting trophy of the victory gained by the Normans, a monaſtery dedicated to St. Martin[f], and called *De Bello*, or *Battel*, on the very ſpot where Harold covered with wounds breathed his laſt among the thickeſt of his enemies. A town ſoon after ſprung up of the ſame name with the abbey, or, to borrow the words of the hiſtory of that houſe, "as "the monaſtery increaſed, 115 houſes were built "round about it, which formed the town of Battel." In this town is a place called by a French name from the blood ſhed there *Sangue Lac*, which from the nature of the ſoil looks red after a ſhower, whence William of Newburgh[g], without any authority, writes, "The place where was the greateſt ſlaughter "of the Engliſh fighting for their country after a "little ſhower ſweats as it were freſh blood, as if to "teſtify openly and by demonſtration of fact that "the voice of ſo much Chriſtian blood yet cries out "of the earth to the Lord." William gave this monaſtery many and great privileges. Among others, to quote the words of his charter, "If any robber, "or murderer, or other criminal, takes refuge in "this church, he ſhall not be moleſted, but ſuffered "to eſcape. The abbot of the church ſhall have "power wherever he happens to come to ſave a thief "or a robber from execution if he paſſes by at the "time." Henry I. as his charter ſets forth, "or-"dained here a market on the Lord's day free of all "toll." But Anthony viſcount *Montacute*, who has lately built a very fine houſe here, obtained an act of parliament to change the day. The rights of ſanctuary in capital crimes have alſo been taken away from this and other places by parliament: it being found that removing the fear of puniſhment ſerved only to encourage crimes, and that the proſpect of impunity was the greateſt motive to guilt. Here is nothing elſe remarkable in this place or neighbourhood except *Eſuburnham*, which gives name to a family the moſt antient of any in theſe parts.

*Battle* abbey.

Market on *Sunday*.

Aſhburnha

*Haſtings* before mentioned, called in Saxon Hapc-ingaceaſtep, ſtands higher up on the coaſt. Some have ridiculouſly derived this name from our word *Haſte*, becauſe Matthew Paris tells us that "William the Conqueror run up a wooden fort at "Haſtings in haſte[h]." It ſeems rather to have taken its new name from Haſtings a Daniſh pirate*, who wherever he landed to ravage run up ſome caſtles, as Aſſer Menevenſis[i] relates of Beamflete caſtle erected by him in Eſſex, and others at Apledor and Middleton in Kent. This place, in the time of Athelſtan, had its mint, and is the "chief port" among the cinque ports, which, with its members Winchelſey, Rhye, &c. is bound to furniſh 21 ſhips in time of war. If the reader is curious to ſee the form by which this and the other ports were obliged thus to ſerve the king in his wars at ſea in return for the very conſiderable privileges granted them, take it in the very words in which it is recorded in the king's Exchequer †. "Haſtings, with its "members, is to furniſh at the king's ſummons 21 "ſhips. In each ſhip are to be 21 ſtout experienced "men well armed and equipped for the king's ſer-"vice; provided, however, the ſummons be iſſued "on the king's part 40 days beforehand. And "when the ſhips aforeſaid with the men in them ſhall "be come to the place appointed, they ſhall abide "there in the king's ſervice 15 days at their own "coſt. And if the king has need of their ſervice "after the 15 days aforeſaid, or pleaſes to detain "them there longer, the ſaid ſhips, with their men, "ſhall be waiting there in the king's ſervice at the "king's coſt ſo long as the king pleaſes: the maſter "to have ſix-pence *per* day, the conſtable ſix-"pence *per* day, and each of the others three-pence "*per* day."

Haſtings.

Cinque por

The whole *rape* and *honour of Haſtings* was held by the earls of *Augi*, commonly called *Ew* in Normandy, deſcendants of a baſtard ſon of Robert I. duke of Normandy, till Alicia, who, t. Henry III. was married to Ralph *d'Iſſon* in France, and their iſſue loſt their fine eſtate in England for *ſwearing allegiance*, as the lawyer's phraſe it, *to the king of France*. But as in the early Norman times certain nobles in theſe parts were named *Haſtings* and *de Haſtings*, of whom Matthew de Haſtings held the manor of *Grenocle* on condition that "he found at "this port an oar whenever the king paſſed over

Earls of E

* Hen. Hunt. VII. 211.

† 21 *E. I.*

[d] Sept. 28. 1066. 3000 ſail. Gemitic. p. 286. Wace, p. 290. The Chronicle of Normandy ſays 907 great ſhips without reckoning ſmall craft. See Lancelot, Mem. de l'Acad. des Inſcr. xii. 450. 12mo.

[e] By the advice of Euſtace earl of Bologne. Chronicle of Battel Abbey, Mon. Ang. I. 311.

[f] *The Trinity*. Ord. Vit. 505.

[g] I. 1.

[h] His words (p. 3.) are *caſtellulum protinus conſtruxit*, which Camden miſquotes, *ligneum agiliter caſtrum ſtatuit*. William ſtaid here a fortnight, (ſb.) and here ſet up one of the wooden caſtles which he brought over with him.

[i] Mr. Camden cites Aſſer by miſtake for the Saxon Chronicle, p. 93.

fea,"

"ſea *," ſo now the noble family of Haſtings, who are earls of Huntingdon, enjoy this title of Haſtings; Edward IV. having conferred it with certain royalties as they are called on William Haſtings his chamberlain, who is commended by Comines [k] for refuſing to give up a receipt for his yearly penſion from Lewis XI. the French king. "I will never "ſuffer, ſaid he, my receipt to appear among the "accounts of the French treaſury." But his unreſerved favour with princes proved his ruin: for ſpeaking too freely in the privy council to the tyrant Richard III. he was ſuddenly ſeized, and beheaded without trial †. Nor muſt I omit that Henry VI. conferred on Thomas *Hoo*, a worthy man, whom he had made knight of the garter, the title of baron *Hoo* and *Haſtings*, whoſe daughters and heireſſes were married to Geoffrey *Bollen* (from whom queen Elizabeth was deſcended by the mother's ſide) Roger *Copley*, J. *Carew*, and John *Deveniſh*.

*William* lord *Haſtings.*

*Baron Hoo and Haſtings.*

The ſhore from hence retiring forms a bay, on which ſtands *Winchelſea*. The antient town of this name, called by the Saxons Wincelſ-ea [l], was ſwallowed up by the ſea A. D. 1250, at which time a great alteration was made in this coaſt and the neighbouring coaſt of Kent; and the preſent town was built t. Edward I. I ſhall preſent the reader with Thomas Walſingham's [m] deſcription of its ſituation: "It ſtands on a hill very ſteep to the "ſea, and over-hanging the port; the road leading "from it to which is not ſtrait leaſt its great de-"clivity ſhould make people ſtumble headlong as "they walk down, or oblige them to go up rather "on all fours, but ſlopes downwards, turning ſome-"times on one ſide and ſometimes to the other." It was firſt defended by earthworks, afterwards by ſtout walls, and had ſcarce recovered itſelf when it was plundered by the French and Spaniards [n], and fell on a ſudden to decay by the retreat of the ſea. To the ruin of this place and the favour of the ſea the neighbouring town of *Rhie* owes its riſe or rather recovery, for that it was antiently conſiderable and fortified by William of *Ipres* earl of Kent is evident from the Ipres tower, and the privileges it enjoys in common with the cinque ports. Its nearneſs to Winchelſea on the retreat of the ſea occaſioned it to lie in former ages long neglected: but on the decline of that place in the reign of Edward III. who fortified this with walls, it began to revive; and in the laſt age the ſea, to make ample amends for the miſchief it had done it, broke in ſo violently in a great ſtorm as to make the harbour very commodious, to which another ſtorm in my time has not a little contributed. From this time it became tolerably well furniſhed with inhabitants and buildings, and is conſiderable for its fiſhery and marine. It is now the moſt frequented paſſage to Normandy. Whether it has its name from *Rive*, a Norman word for a *Bank*, I cannot determine. But as it is often called in the Records by the Latin name *Ripa*, and the people who bring fiſh from hence are called *Ripiers*, I rather incline to that opinion, which I ſhould more readily do were it certain the French uſed this word for the *ſea ſhore* as Pliny [o] does *Ripa*.

*Winchelſey.*

*Rhie.*

Into this harbour falls the river *Rother* or *Rither*, which riſing at *Ritheramfeld* (for ſo the Saxons called our preſent *Rotherfold*), runs through *Burgwaſh*, antiently *Burgherſh*, which had lords of its own name, among whom was that Bartholomew Burghwaſh, an eminent man in his time, who, by his prudence in embaſſies and bravery in the wars of Aquitaine, roſe to the rank of a baron of the realm, was one of the firſt founders of the order of the garter, conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the cinque ports. Nor did his ſon of the ſame name degenerate from his character, but flouriſhed in the higheſt ſplendor, and left an only daughter, who married into the family of *Le Deſpenſer*, from whom deſcended a long ſeries of noble perſons. *Echingham* in this neighbourhood had alſo its own baron William de Echingham, t. Edward II. whoſe anceſtors were Seneſchals of this *rape*; but the eſtate came at laſt by the heirs female to the barons *Windſor* and the *Tirwhits*. Afterwards the Rother in three channels paſſes under *Roberts bridge*, where Alured de St. Martin, t. Henry II. built a monaſtery; and paſſing by *Bodiam*, a caſtle belonging to the antient and famous family of the *Lewknors*, built by the *Dalegrigs*, falls here into the ſea.

*Rother* r.

*Rotherfold.*

*Burgherſh* and lords.

*Echingham.*

*Robertſbridge* or *Rothers-bridge.*

*Bodiam.*

Having thus ſurveyed the coaſt of Suſſex, nothing remains to be mentioned in the inland parts but extenſive woods and foreſt, the remains of the antient *Sylva Anderida*. Among which, to begin from the Weſt, the moſt conſiderable are the Foreſt of *Arundel*, *St. Leonard's* foreſt, *Word* foreſt, *Aſhdown* foreſt, (below which laſt lies *Buckhurſt* [p], the ſeat of the antient family of the Sacviles, from which ſprung Thomas Sacvile, a perſon equally eminent for prudence and nobility, created by queen Elizabeth in my time baron Buckhurſt, made a privy counſellor, knight of the garter, and lord treaſurer of England, and lately by king James, earl of Dorſet [q]), *Waterdown* foreſt, and that of *Dallington*, the leaſt of all.

*Buckhurſt,* and its lords.

Suſſex had five earls of the family of *Albiney*, called alſo earls of Arundel. The firſt of theſe *William* de Albiney, ſon of William cupbearer to king Henry I. and lord of Buckenham in Norfolk, bore G. a lion rampant Or, and was ſometimes ſtyled earl of Arundel, ſometimes earl of Chicheſter, from his chief reſidence being at thoſe places [r]. He had by Adeliza daughter of Godfrey the bearded, duke of Lorrain and Brabant, widow of king Henry I. *William*, ſecond earl of Suſſex and Arundel [s], father of *William* the third earl, who, by Mabil ſiſter and coheireſs of Ranulph laſt earl of Cheſter, had *William* the fourth earl [t], and *Hugh* the 5th earl [u], who both died without iſſue, and four daughters married to Robert lord of *Tateſhall*, John *Fitz Alan*, Roger *de Somery*, and Robert *de Montalt*.

Earls of *Suſſex.*
See earls of *Arundel.*

* Inq. 5. *E.* I.

† 26 H. VI.

[k] VI. 2.

[l] q. d. *iſland* in a *corner*.

[m] The abbot of Battel and his monks aiming to defend it were repulſed, and ſome of them ſlain. Walſingh. Hiſt. Ang. 241. Ypod. 532.

[n] 1377 and 1380, in the reigns of Henry III. and Richard II.

[o] IX. 15. Add alſo Florus IV. 28. Columella I. 5.

[p] In Witham pariſh.

[q] He was born 1536, and died ſuddenly at the council board 1608.

[r] He died 1176, and was buried at Wymondham, Norfolk. Dugd. I. 120.

[s] He died returning from the ſiege of Damieta, 1222, and was buried at Wymondham. Ib.

[t] He died 18 Hen. III.

[u] He died 1243, and was buried at Wymondham. Ib.

The title of Arundel was afterwards revived, as I before obſerved, in the *Fitz Alans*; but that of Suſſex lay in a manner loſt till the preſent age, which has ſeen five *Radcliffes* of the moſt noble family of Fitz Walter (deſcended from the Clares) ennobled by it, *viz.* *Robert* [x] created earl of Suſſex by Henry VIII. who married [firſt] Elizabeth daughter of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, and had by her *Henry* ſecond earl [y], who had by Elizabeth [z] daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, *Thomas*, who was lord chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, and died without iſſue; a moſt illuſtrious hero, to whoſe united prudence in the cabinet and valor in the field England and Ireland can jointly bear witneſs. He was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry* [a], and he by his only ſon *Robert*, a moſt honourable youth, now living.

This county contains 312 pariſhes.

[x] He died 1542, and was buried in St. Laurence Pountney church, London. The monument with the figures of the three earls richly habited was brought to Boreham in Eſſex, and placed in the chapel there erected by earl Thomas; by the decay of which it was lately in imminent danger of being deſtroyed.

[y] He died 1583, and was buried at Boreham, Eſſex. Dugd. II. 286.

[z] She died 1589, and was buried in St. Paul's chapel, Weſtminſter-abbey. Ib.

[a] He died 1593, and was buried at Boreham. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

# ADDITIONS.

SUSSEX is bounded on the North by Surrey, on the North North Eaſt by Kent, on the South by the Britiſh Channel, and on the Weſt by Hampſhire. It is in length 76 miles; in breadth, on a medium calculation, 20; in circumference about 170; and contains one city, 342 pariſhes, 16 market towns, and 140 other towns and villages, beſides hamlets and chapelries; 933,360 acres, and 21,527 houſes[a]; is divided into 6 rapes, and they into hundreds.

The chief rivers are the *Ouſe*, the *Adur*, and the *Arun*: they are in the North parts of the county, and after dividing the chalk hills into four or five parts, empty themſelves into the Channel: the firſt at Newhaven, the ſecond near Shoreham, and the third at Littlehampton. Though comparatively ſmall they render the greateſt benefit to the county at large, by furniſhing points of connexion for the canals already finiſhed or in agitation. An extenſive tract of waſte, with ſome interſections ſtretching into Hampſhire on the Weſt, and Kent on the Eaſt, and calling loudly for improvement, occupies principally the North part of the county. It is a part of that diviſion called the *Weald*, comprehending in its greateſt latitude all the land North of the South Down hills and the levels or marſhes. Viewed from thoſe hills the country appears one uniform maſs of wood. This ariſes partly from the woods being ſo extenſive, and from the belts, ſeveral yards wide, left round every diſtinct field as a nurſery for timber: the very ſmall incloſures alſo contribute to render the general aſpect ſo woody. Before the Conqueſt the Weald was one continued foreſt, extending from the borders of Kent to Chicheſter acroſs the whole county; and the names of a variety of pariſhes ſet in this line, and evidently derived from Saxon origin, atteſt this truth to the preſent day; indeed the foreſts now remaining take up a conſiderable part of this county. The iron works formerly eſtabliſhed in this diſtrict ſupplied a market for its productions; but the dearneſs of fuel, among other cauſes, has occaſioned their removal to cheaper ſituations, very few now remaining. The next diviſion is the extenſive range of chalk hills, called the South Down hills, riſing ſome hundred feet above the level of the adjoining country, and extending without intervention from Eaſt Bourn into Hampſhire, about 54 miles in this county, and the general breadth not exceeding four miles; an entire diſtrict of uneven chalk land, containing 88,000 acres, on which the wind has ſuch power that it frequently blows the corn out of the ear at harveſt, deſtroys all the trees and hedges by the ſpray of the ſea, and makes it neceſſary to place all buildings in this diſtrict in a low ſituation. On the ſea coaſt, between the Eaſtern extremity of South Down and Kent, is a large tract of marſh land, compoſed of rotten vegetables intermixed with ſand and other matter collected from the floods and filth which ſettle on the ſurface. In Lewes level this vegetable mould is twelve inches thick, in Pevenſea level full eight feet. Under this is a very heavy black ſilt, mixed with marine ſhells. *Water logs*, or ſtumps of trees of very conſiderable ſize, have been dug out of this latter level; and trees containing each a full load of timber have been taken out of Lewes level, when the cut for the canal was made. Of all the various features of husbandry of this county there is none ſo excellent, nor any management equal to the ſheep huſbandry of South Down hills. The merit of this breed, now ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, is ſo unrivalled that it is rapidly extending its ſuperiority in the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the kingdom. Wherever the horned flocks, either in Norfolk or Dorſet, come into competition, they make a ſecond trial uſeleſs and abſurd. The advance in the price of wool in 1793 was aſtoniſhing. The waſtes on the North part of the county are very extenſive, irregularly united by a chain running through this part from Hants to Kent, interſected by cultivated diſtricts. Out of a portion of land containing 470,360, they occupy no leſs than 90,000 acres, that muſt be rendered highly productive[b].

As this county made ſo conſiderable a part of the Saxon kingdom, it may not be amiſs to premiſe that their firſt king was Ella, who, with his three ſons, Cimen, Pleting, and Ciſſa, landed here A. D. 476 or 7, at a place from them called *Cimenſhore* near Selſea, and drove the Britans before them into Andredſwald. They gave them a ſecond defeat at *Meacred's Burnhamſted*, A. D. 485[c], and freſh ſupplies coming over made ſo compleat a conqueſt, that Ella, after reigning here quietly for near 30 years, left his kingdom in 518 to his ſon Ciſſa, who, after a reign above twice as long, died 590, and his kingdom was invaded by Ceaulin king of the Weſt Saxons, whoſe ſucceſſors kept it till 648, when Edelwach was elected by the people. This prince embraced Chriſtianity, with all his ſubjects, but was unfortunately ſlain in repelling the invaſion of Cedwalla a prince of the Weſt Saxons, after a reign of 42 years. Berthun and Authun, two nobles of this country, defended and governed it for ſome time, till Cedwalla having poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, left the conqueſt of this kingdom to his ſucceſſor Ina, to whom it ſubmitted after having ſubſiſted an independent kingdom at intervals more than two centuries, and about the year 800 it fell with the reſt of the heptarchy under the dominion of Egbert.

Cimenſhore.

Alfred poſſeſſed in it Aldingborn, Compton,

[a] Agricultural Survey. [b] Ib. [c] Flor. Worc. 203. Sax. Chron. 14.

Beden, Bedingham, Barnham, Steyning, Beckley, Rotherford, Duleing, Sutton, Lullington, Augmening, Felpham [d].

The property of this county was in a few hands at the Norman ſurvey. Only the following 15 landholders are there enumerated: the king, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of Chicheſter, Oſburn biſhop of Exeter; the abbies of Weſtminſter, Fiſcamp, Wincheſter, Battle; the earls of Ew and Mortaigne, and earl Roger; William de Warren, William de Braioſe, Odo de Winceſtre, and Eldred. The crown had only the two manors of *Boſeham* and *Rerefelde*, both the late earl Godwin's: the archbiſhop, the biſhop of Chicheſter, and the abbot of Battle, were the greateſt ſpiritual lords; the earls of Ew and Montaign, earl Roger, William Warren, and William Braioſe, may be ſaid to have divided between them that part of the kingdom where they contributed ſo amply to the Conqueror's acquiſition of it. Each of the ſix rapes had a caſtle, river, and ſea-port, then acceſſible by ſhipping, though the ſea has ſince withdrawn itſelf conſiderably. Theſe in caſe of invaſion were ſo many inlets to the Norman and his foreign auxiliaries [e].

Andradſwald *Andradſwald*, now called the *Weald* from the Saxon ƿeald a *wood*, extended into Hampſhire, but ſeems to have been thinly peopled, if we may judge from the antient ſtate of the *Weald* of Kent, which abounded chiefly with deer and hogs [f], and was not granted by the king, the ſole proprietor of it, in manors but in *dens*, or whole vallies (dæne), as if fitter for paſture than habitation; and the only uſe expreſſed is *pannage for hogs*. By one of their keepers Sigebert was ſlain at *Pryfetesfloddan*, after he had been deprived of all his kingdom except Hampſhire, and ſoon after driven into this inacceſſible tract by Cenwulph A. D. 755 [g].

The ſoil of the Weald being rich and deep produces great quantities of oats and hops [h]; the middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with wheat and barley fields, and meadows, and the South Downs next the ſea, conſiſting of a fat chalky ſoil, are fruitful in corn and graſs, and feed great flocks of ſheep remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool. The Northern foreſts ſupply timber for the navy.

The term *Rape* uſed in the diviſion of this county is peculiar to it, as *Lathe* to Kent. One would expect to find the etymology of both among its Saxon inhabitants, but no word from whence they may be deduced has occurred to me in this language.

Here is not now a ſingle glaſs-houſe in this county. But the iron-works continue in the ſame repute as formerly in ſeveral parts of it. Some of them have both a furnace and a forge: others only a forge, and others only a furnace. Near Haſtings are two powder mills, where is made very good gun-powder, as alſo at Battle; and in the Eaſtern parts, where the iron-works are, charcoal is made in great abundance [i].

*Boſeham*, or *Boſenham*, was a conſiderable port; the reſidence of Dicul and five other Iriſh hermits, who aſſiſted in the converſion of the South Saxons. Swain, eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, landed there with the fleet which the king of Denmark had ſent him to make a deſcent on England in 1049. Godwin himſelf embarked there for Flanders the ſame year, and it was afterwards the property of his ſon Harold. Edward the Confeſſor having determined to ſettle the ſucceſſion on William duke of Normandy, diſpatched firſt Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and afterwards Harold with the agreement [j]. Ingulphus [k] inſinuates the ſame, though he only ſays that Harold came into Normandy after Robert. William of Jumieges, that the king ſent him to take the oath of fealty to William [l]; and William of Poitou [m] ſays the ſame, and that Harold's brother and nephew were in hoſtage with William about the ſame ſucceſſion. Eadmer [n] ſays, he aſked the king's leave to go to Normandy to fetch his brother and nephew who were kept as hoſtages there, and that he carried over much treaſure in his ſhip. Malmſbury [o] repreſents his voyage as only a party of pleaſure in a fiſhing veſſel; but that being driven on the coaſt of Ponthieu and taken priſoner, he pretended to William that he was coming on a meſſage to him from Edward, in order to get him to ranſom him; in which he ſucceeded. Matthew Paris [p] tells the ſtory much the ſame way; *Haraldus navigans—& ſponte ſpaciatus*, &c. Agreeable to theſe laſt writers Camden ſays *ſui colligendi cauſa*, which Holland and Gibſon tranſlate *for his pleaſure* and *recreation*, though I ſhould rather refer it to his intention of *ranſoming his relations*; at the ſame time it muſt be confeſt an unuſual mode of expreſſion. Wace, canon of Bayeux 50 years after the Conqueſt, whoſe MS account of the Conqueſt is largely quoted by Carte [q], ſays Harold was ſent by Edward as above with *two ſhips*; and this exactly agrees with that exact and particular monument the Bayeux tapeſtry, where we ſee Harold conferring with the Confeſſor about his meſſage, riding with his men to Boſham (the church of which is both drawn and named), where he is repreſented at his devotions while the reſt of his party are drinking a good voyage. He appears next at ſea with two ſhips, followed by a boat which takes in his dogs and hawk, and preceded by another in which he debarks, and is immediately ſeized by Guy de Ponthieu. The ſhips are ſaid to go *velis vento plenis*, expreſſing the ſtorm which drove them on the coaſt of Ponthieu. Monſieur Lancelot finds in Harold's hand as he ſtands ready to land a long gild baton as a badge of his commiſſion, but this is omitted in the engravings of this monument in Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoiſe, Pl. I. and II. and in Lancelot's excellent illuſtration of it in the Memoires de l'Acad. des Inſcriptions [r].

Boſeham.

The ruins of Harold's caſtle are clearly to be diſtinguiſhed to this day. A daughter of Canute was buried in the church, which is a venerable

[d] See his will.
[e] Watſon's Hiſt. of the Earls of Warren.
[f] Lambarde's Peramb. p. 224. Somner's Ports and Forts, 107.
[g] Ethelward II. 17. Sax. Chron. p. 57. Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes this *Prevet* in Hampſhire. Loc. explic. in v. G.
[h] Ord. Vit. III. 492.
[i] P. 68.
[j] VII. c. 31. p. 285.
[k] P. 191.
[l] I. p. 29.
[m] II. 32. b.
[n] P. 1.
[o] I. 353.
[p] IX. 535 and XII. 369. 12°.

ſtructure,

Fig. 1. p. 277.

NEPTVNO·ET·MINERVAE
TEMPLVM
PRO·SALVTE·DOMVS·DIVINAE
EX·AVCTORITATE·TIBERÇLAVD·
COGIDVBNI·REGIS·MAGN·BRIT·
COLLEGIVM·FABRORVM·QVI·IN·EO
SODALES·D·S·D·DONANTE·AREAM
PVDENTE·PVDENTINI·FIL·

Fig. 3. p. 293

REGIA:PROLAS:MANGVS:NOMEN:ADMITTIGNA:
INDVIG:AGNVM:P:PATER:PVFIA:FIG:PARVLVS:
MORIBVS:DANORVM:SEDIT:PRINCEPS:ANNACORITA:
+DEPONENS:MANGNVS:HIC:MILES:
+CLAVDITVR:HIC:

Fig. 4. 293

Fig. 2. p. 277.

NERONI
CLAVDIO·DIVI
CLAVDI·F·GERMANICI
CAESARIS·NEPOTI·TIB·
AVGVSTI·PRONEPOTI·DIVI
AVG·ABNEP·CAESARI·AVG·
PM·PP·TRP·IIII·IMP·IIII·COS·IV·
M·A·L·S·C·V·N·

Fig. 5. p. 293

ſtructure, built by William Warlewaſt biſhop of Exeter about 1119, and made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries [s]. In the Vicar's garden is a rude head called *Beavois'* head, but by Mr. Hay [t] ſuppoſed a head of *Thor* the Jupiter of the Saxons, and probably brought over by thoſe invaders. Perhaps only a *ſpout* of the ruined church.

William Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter, obtained the grant of this place, to himſelf and ſucceſſors, of Henry I. and founded a cell of ſecular canons here in the room of thoſe he diſſolved at Plimpton; the biſhop of Exeter being dean. At the diſſolution this was granted to the dean and chapter of Chicheſter [u].

CHICHESTER. Nobody has doubted the Romanity of Chicheſter. Dr. Stukeley [x] places here MUTUANTONIS or MANTANTONIS of Ravennas: but Mr. Horſley [y] REGNUM of the Itinerary, which others, on little or no authority, fix at *Ringwood*. The Doctor ſuppoſes the preſent walls ſtand on the ſite of the Roman ones; and it muſt be owned that Chicheſter is laid out more on the plan of a Roman ſtation than any modern town in Great Britain. Staneſtreet a Roman way running north-eaſt through this county to Dorking [z] iſſues from it, and another pointing towards Shamport [a]. Staneſtreet is evident for about 20 yards from the eaſt gate. Great part of it is under ground, only diſcovered by digging [b]. In 1723 was found a curious Roman inſcription under the corner houſe of St. Martin's-lane on the north ſide, about four feet under ground, cloſe by two ſtone walls three feet thick forming an angle, and probably part of the temple. It was broken into four pieces and otherwiſe injured by the workmen, and ſtill more hurt in ſetting it in the duke of Richmond's garden at Godwood. The other half is under the adjoining houſe. The ſtone is grey Suſſex marble, and ſeems to have been about ſix feet long by two feet and three quarters broad; the letters beautifully and exactly drawn from 3 to 2½ inches long. We have copied it Pl. XII. fig. 1. from an engraving by the late Mr. Clarke of Chicheſter. It is thus read and ſupplied by Mr. Gale [c]: *Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro ſalute do*mus *divinæ* ex *auctoritate Tiberii Claudii* Co*gidubni regis legati Auguſti in Britannia* colle*gium fabrorum et qui in eo a* ſacris [*vel* honorati] ſunt, *de ſuo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.* The words in Roman letters are ſupplied. Tacitus [d] tells us ſeveral cities were given to king Cogidunus, after the ſucceſs of Aulus Plautius and Oſtorius Scapula under Claudius, for his fidelity to the Romans; and according to the Roman cuſtom he here takes the name of his patron, and ſtyles himſelf *Tib. Cl. Cogidubnus, king* and *legate of the emperor in Britain.* By his order a college or company of artiſts or mechanics like thoſe on Vitalis's epitaph at Bath, under which denomination were included ſeveral ſorts of workmen together, dedicated this ſpot to Neptune and Minerva, the one the ſovereign of the ſea, which perhaps came up to the walls of the ſtation, the other the patroneſs of arts. Mr. Ward [e] objects to this degradation of king Cogidubnus, who was ſtill as an ally of Rome, and conſequently could not aſſume their names or commiſſion as legate. He therefore inclines to refer it to ſome deſcendant of this prince in the time of the Antonines, whoſe name is loſt by the breaking of the ſtone. The inſcription as taken by Dr. Edward Bailey rector of Havant [f] differs much from the above copy. He gives the lines in diſpute thus:

Auctorita - - - Claud.
gidubnii RLC - - \GN Brit-
gium Fabrore - - qui in eo

by which for *Auguſti in Britannia* we have *Magni Britanniæ*, but the hiatus may be filled up as by Mr. Gale, and AVG IN is better than MAGNI In the laſt line but one *milites* is no improbable conjecture, leſs forced than Mr. Gale's.

Another inſcription found here was ſent by the duke of Richmond to Martin Folkes, eſq. of which Mr. Gale gave the following account to Sir John Clark [g]. It was found in a cellar in Eaſt-ſtreet at the corner of St. Martin's-lane, and very near the ſpot where the other was found; the ſtone of the ſame Suſſex marble, the letters of the ſame cut and fixe, and very beautiful. He reads it:

Neroni
Claudio Divi Claudii
Aug. F. Germanici
Cæs. nepoti. Ti. Cæs.
Aug. pronepoti. Div. Aug.
abnepoti, Cæſari Aug. Germ.
R. R. P. IV. Imp. V. Cos. IV.
Solvi curavit votum merito. VOT. S. C. V.

Mr. Ward ſuppoſed it ſhould be TR. P. IX. IMP. III. COS. IV. and read laſt line Votum ſolvit Caius un - - - -

The dedicator's name is wanting. The moſt remarkable particular is Imp. V. as he cannot find Nero was ever ſtiled more than Imp. III. but that may be owing to the erector or carver's flattery or ignorance. Dr. Stukeley dated it A. D. 815 or 816. We have engraved it Pl. XII. fig. 2. from a copy communicated to the late Mr. Bowyer [h]. In rebuilding the Biſhop's palace, 1724, ſeveral Roman coins were found, and ſundry antient coins of Nero and Domitian, and a Moſaic pavement [i]. In 1740 a coin of Nero and Druſus, C. Cæſar divi Aug. pron. Aug. p. m. tr. p. 111. p. p. S. C. Under the North walls, 1703, was found a coin of Fauſtini [k].

From the termination *ceſtre*, which is admitted to be derived from *caſtra*, we may fairly conclude that there was a Roman ſtation very cloſe to the ſpot on which is built the preſent city of Chicheſter, though from the ſhape of the latter, evidently either Saxon or Daniſh, there is reaſon to believe the ſite on which it is actually placed was not the Roman ſtation, but ſelected afterwards for ſome local con-

[s] Hay, Hiſt. of Chicheſter, p. 551, who intends to publiſh an account of the cuſtoms and privileges of the manor. [t] 604.
[u] Lel. III. 24. Tan. 546. [x] Itin. I. 194. [y] P. 440. [z] Stukeley, Ib. 49.
[a] Horſl. 441. Stuk. Ib. 187. [b] Salmon, 58.
[c] Phil. Tranſ. N° 379. Horſley and Stukeley, ubi ſup. Mr. Hay, in his Hiſtory of Chicheſter, p. 17, n. makes king Cogidubnus Lieutenant of Tiberius Auguſtus in Britain, which is hardly conſonant to the order of Inſcriptions.
[d] V. Agr. c. 14. [e] Horſley, 337. [f] Pref. to Hearne's Adam de Domerham, p. xxxvii.—lvi.
[g] MS. letter pen. T. Allan of Darlington. [h] Mr. Hay takes no notice of this inſcription.
[i] Mag. Brit. V. 489. Hay, 367-8. [k] Hay, 383.

veniency

veniency unknown to us, perhaps for the advantage of the little ſtream now called the Lavant, which half ſurrounds the city on the South, from the Eaſt gate almoſt to the Weſt. The firſt work we meet with in going out at the North gate will perhaps, if we examine its preſent ſhape, give ſupport to this opinion. There are two perfect angles at the upper end of the firſt work, which are connected by a ditch and embankment deficient only where the London road paſſes acroſs them, and a little more to the Weſt. If we take the line between theſe two angles as the baſe of a ſquare, we ſhall have a complete Roman encampment, whoſe prætorium was in the middle, at leaſt this was their almoſt invariable practice. The line between the two Southern angles will then have come to the edge of the deſcent which begins immediately at leaving a ſmall common called the *Broil*, going towards Chicheſter. The little work to the right of the windmill, and which appears to have connected the firſt with the ſecond fortification, ſeems, from its direction, to aid this idea, as in that caſe it will have been a continuation of the Southern face of the ſquare. If this hypotheſis is well founded, the prætorium may be imagined at the dot placed in the map on the left of the London road, ſomewhat ſhort of the firſt mileſtone. The troops might have been furniſhed with water from a very fine ſpring ſituated within this part of the works exactly as the ſpot where the little connecting line above terminates to the Weſt, and which now, by means of pipes, ſupplies the conduit in the fiſh-market at Chicheſter. At the North Weſt angle the bank is rather higher than anywhere elſe; and the two lines ſeem to have been particularly connected, as if intended to form a larger baſe than the junction of the three lines, which of themſelves produce, in order as it ſhould ſeem to erect a caſtellum on it. From hence one embankment runs to the South, and the other continues to the Weſt, cut only by a gravel pit and the Stoke road, which leads to Tuntington. None of this work hitherto mentioned forms any part of a fence, except about 100 yards of it to the Weſt of the London road, which in part ſeparates what was formerly the Biſhop's Park from the old Broil. At this ſpot, cloſe to the Tuntington road, there is every appearance as if a highway had gone through the work; and at about 7 or 800 yards acroſs a common to the South Weſt, there are ſmall ruins of a Roman road formed nearly like the others, of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter. Continuing along the Tuntington road, exactly at the edge of a gravel pit on the left, are the remains of a line of works which the pit ſeems already to have in ſome meaſure helped to deſtroy, and whoſe total eraſement will ſhortly be compleated. The marks of this work may be traced by the eye acroſs the fields to the Southward, but the plough and other means have obliterated every prominent feature. In an exceſſive thick coppice, about South Weſt from this laſt, we meet the continuation of the Broil work: it commences about 1100 yards from where it is cut by and diſcontinues at the Tuntington road. It runs uninterruptedly, forming the boundary line between two eſtates for about 1000 yards, where, as far as at preſent appears, it finally diſcontinues. Boſham church, about South 30 Weſt. About half way along this part of the line there is ſomething very ſingular in its appearance. A connection is formed between the main work and an embankment running exactly parallel to it, raiſed on the inſide to the South, 14 paces from it. It has no ditch, but is merely a ſmooth bank raiſed as high as the principal work. It was probably an additional ſecurity where ſome breach had been made which was afterwards repaired in the front. To deſcribe the ſecond work, which ſeems to have been a ſecurity to the firſt, we muſt come back to the little connecting work at the Broil. It forms at preſent on the North the limits of a field. On the inſide, or towards the South, there is a private narrow lane leading to a farm and cottage: from this to the beginning of the ſecond principal work there is a vacancy; but it is difficult to conceive what could have deſtroyed the bank, as the fence between the adjoining lane and the field is nearly in the direction of the work ſuppoſing it continued. As ſoon as it commences it forms the fence between the adjoining fields, and continues, except in two inſtances, where it is interſected by a lane, to Granningwell farm, and by a back lane to Eaſt Lavant. In an uninterrupted and almoſt ſtraight line to Trew's farm, called Raughmere, its neareſt approach to the Broil work is 43 paces. The farm-houſe at Raughmere diſcontinues it; but in the wood to the Northward of the houſe, beyond the dell, there is ſtill a ſlight remnant, and there the London road interſects it juſt where it would have formed an obtuſe angle, with another line running Eaſt and Weſt. From thence it runs ſtrait about ſeven-eighths of a mile; then bends a little nearly Weſt, till it comes to a combination of angles of a very ſingular form. In the progreſs from the angle at the London road to this ſpot it is no part defective except the breadth of the road leading to Weſt Lavant, and a ſmall ſpot in the front of the manſion-houſe belonging to the duke of Richmond. In a ſmall wood to the Weſt of the park, called Tomlin's coppice, through which the work continues, there is a hillock within it of a very regular appearance. It is about 30 paces long, 18 wide, and 8 feet high, of an oval ſhape. The neighbouring ſituation is perfectly flat, it therefore becomes the more remarkable. In all probability a battle was fought near it, and this is a tumulus or depoſit for the ſlain. There are ſeveral oak trees growing on it, and it is otherwiſe covered with low buſhes. The four angles beyond this ſpot give to the work very much the appearance of a modern baſtion; but, in all other reſpects it is like the reſt, being moſt accurately formed in the ditch, the angles, the ſides, and the top. As far as the third angle it is a coppice; the reſt Weſtward is covered with green wood. From ſome incloſures and ploughs going forward on the common, it appears at preſent to be in danger of being deſtroyed, a misfortune very much to be lamented, for it really is beautiful and worthy preſervation. From thence it is diſcontinued about three-fourths of a mile. It then recommences immediately at the entrance of the lower corner of lord George Lenox's paddock at Stoke; it runs the whole length of it, forming the bank and hedge, which

which ſeparates it from the aperture below, and terminates finally at the gate, from whence went the avenue leading towards Stanſtead caſtle or tower. We now come back to Eaſt Lavant, where there is no intire line Eaſtward from the juncture of the two lanes at the London road; but it certainly did continue, for the bank is ſtill viſible, though much flattened. Beyond the ſpot where the further line would in courſe have joined it, had not this laſt been cut off by the road before we come to the duke of Rutland's lodge, at the Valdoe coppice, we found a very bold work, which has in places been much mutilated this war by the ſoldiers of the horſe artillery. It is very irregular the little way it runs, and is quite out of the direct line of either termination of the work below it. If the work from Weſt Lavant had continued in a direct line Eaſtward, it muſt have paſſed acroſs a low meadow in which runs a very rapid little ſtream that gives its name to the village. By going more North about the valley would be ſooner croſſed, nor in that caſe would the work run parallel and near to high banks, from whence the troops could be annoyed by the enemy, which, independent of the probable ſwampy ſtate of the meadow at that time, or its being a lake then, and many years afterwards perhaps, as the termination of Raughmere imports, might, it would ſeem, very naturally induce the Romans to avoid as much of it as poſſible. This however appears to have been an obtuſe angle, though an irregular one, to connect the two ends of the work; the Eaſt end recommences at his grace's garden, about a mile South Eaſt from the entrance of the Valdoe coppice, and then running uninterruptedly in an imperfect ſtate through a coppice to the ſouthward of the duke's farm, only leaving a ſpace for the Halnaker road, which leads from Chicheſter to the downs, to paſs through it, and room beſides for a houſe and garden, continues in a direct line till it comes to Boxgrove common, and then finally terminates; for there is now no veſtige of it on the downs beyond, or in the fields and woods to the Eaſt of the downs towards Slindon, though in that pariſh there are in this line vaſt parapets, tier above tier, which, by a handful of men, may have been defended againſt any number of the enemy. Theſe parapets are, it is true, ill formed, but too regular in their ſhape to have been the common work of Nature. The ſize of the Chicheſter fortification is not every where alike; thoſe of the firſt work being in general larger than the others. They differ from 12 to 14 feet in height, and from 20 to 28 in breadth. Either of theſe, if a double ſtoccade were placed on the top of the bank, would be impregnable to barbarians. It is not however certain, though it is probable, the Romans made uſe of a ſtoccade on the ridge of theſe extenſive lines. In the deſcription of the work which Cæſar cauſed to be erected againſt the Helveti and their allies, he makes no mention of ſuch a thing, though it appears to be very imperfect as a fortification without it—"millia "paſſuum decem, novem murum in altitudinem "pedum 16, foſſamque perducit. Eo opere per-"fecto, præſidia diſponit, caſtella communit, &c.[k]" and again when he ſurrounded the city of the Atuatici, he ſays[l], "poſtea vallo pedum 12 in circuitu "15 millium crebriſque caſtellis circumuniri." Theſe two inſtances differ much more than ours, one being 16 feet, and the other only 12. Another remarkable circumſtance is, that on all theſe lines near Chicheſter there is but one ſpot which can induce one to think there ever was a caſtle erected, and that is at the North Weſt angle of the Broil work. Againſt the Helveti the plural number is made uſe of generally; but in the latter inſtance, becauſe, perhaps, he was ſurrounding a city, they were thickly placed. Without caſtles or ſtakes, one would think, a work ſo extenſive as this muſt have been very weak. It could not have been poſſible to watch the whole extent of it, eſpecially at night, when the enemy had need of no other ſtratagem but previouſly to ſelect the weakeſt part for the attack, and diſpoſe their principal force accordingly. It is therefore reaſonable to conclude, that, though not mentioned, ſtoccades were uſed as a matter of courſe. We find that the Helvetians agreed to aſſemble on the banks of the Rhone the 5th day before the calends of April, which the commiſſioners ſtate to have been the 28th of March; and Cæſar appointed the Helvetian embaſſadors to return for his anſwer on the day before the ides of April, the 12th of that month. Cæſar was at Rome when he firſt heard of their determination to emigrate, and by long journies haſtened to Geneva, ordered troops to be raiſed as he went along, but it was not till after his arrival at Geneva that he gave audience to thoſe embaſſadors, nor did they come to him for the firſt time till after they had, according to their previous agreement, aſſembled their allies on the banks of the Rhone. Now reckoning both days, including therein 15 days for all this labour, it ſeems here, from the word *interea*, as if this immenſe work, 19 miles in length, and 16 feet high, had not been begun before the firſt interval, and on the ſecond it was completed; the caſtle being built, and the guards appointed; and this by the exertion of one legion, or 5000 men, together with thoſe other troops he had been able to raiſe on his journey from Rome, the laſt of which could not have afforded much aſſiſtance; for, after the time ſpent in raiſing them, they were to be marched to the enemy. The *caſtella* ..... could not have been very regular buildings, but were probably a double row of the trunks of trees, cut off even at top, placed on a ſquare or half angle on the top of the bank, and ſunk to a ſufficient depth ſo as to ſuſtain them erect. Still even this would have left an inequality in the embankment; but there is none at preſent in the work near Chicheſter; and if the eye is directed along thoſe places where a range can be taken, there is not the leaſt appearance to enable me to conjecture any extraordinary erection whatever. On the whole we have good reaſon to believe that the works here deſcribed are only part of what the Romans erected in this part of the iſland; that they once extended from Arundel to Portſmouth harbour; hence to Southampton, and then paſſed near Saliſbury, in their way to the Briſtol Channel. In theſe courſes there are ſtill ſuch remains as will afford pleaſure to thoſe who have a taſte and opportunity for theſe reſearches, and at the ſame time ſtrength of body to penetrate almoſt impervious thickets, by which, and

[k] B. G. I. c. 8.

[l] Ib. II. c. 30.

by hedge rows the works in general have had the good fortune to be preſerved, and of courſe have often eſcaped the penetration of the antiquary who confined his ſurveys to the open country. It is in vain to expect much information from country people. The ſhorteſt and ſureſt method in the end will be found to reaſon on probabilities, and then to walk the country accordingly. The explorement of what is contained in this map took up the principal part of five weeks in September and October 1797, in which time a particular friend, who is rector of a pariſh in the neighbourhood, and myſelf, took different routes as it ſuited us, and on fixed days we went over our diſcoveries together; at the ſame time, by means of a pocket-compaſs, we aſcertained, as well as we could by ſo imperfect an inſtrument, the courſes and diſtances, and then corrected them by a new county map at our leiſure; for it would often have been impoſſible to carry a theodolite with us through the furze and buſh-wood. Thereſa wood, to the right of the firſt line of the ſecond work, juſt before the back lane to Eaſt Lavant, interſects it, which very much excited my curioſity, though I did contrive to paſs through it, it was ſo thick, and the bruſh ſo high, that I could derive no other concluſion but that it merited a future attempt when cut down, as no doubt it will be in a few years. The road which came next under our notice is taken from an old map: though in themſelves there is nothing at firſt view very intereſting in theſe roads, yet if all of them was diſcovered and connected with the fortifications and other Roman works ſtill remaining, they would form an aſſemblage at any rate intereſting; and, in the hands of an able hiſtorian, in all probability would become abundantly uſeful.

Roads. The remains of the Roman roads are not numerous in this part of the country. Except the ſmall piece below the road leading to Tuntington, the whole neighbourhood, as far as has yet been diſcovered, affords but the one which is laid down in the map in a North Eaſt direction from Chicheſter. Below the Halnaker windmill, on the down or common, it is in a very perfect ſtate. There are alſo marks of it remaining between that ſpot and the North wood. A fence running in it has preſerved it in part, but it is much mutilated. In the North wood it is generally in good preſervation, but cut through in places by the country roads. This road is to be traced a conſiderable diſtance through the county of Suſſex, and in all probability was that leading from the Chicheſter ſtation to London, the real bearing of the metropolis from Chicheſter, North 33 Eaſt. The Roman way is not more out of the true courſe than the preſent high road over Rook's hill. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that wherever the Roman road is traced at preſent it is in the ditch, and never in the high parts; probably once begun upon it has ever ſince been continued. It perhaps ſo happened originally from the near reſemblance which the ditch of the Roman road bore to almoſt all other roads throughout the iſland before the introduction of turnpikes; for being ſeldom much mended they in time became hollow in the middle, both from wear and the run of the waters. Thus we ſee that in an inveſtigation of this kind much muſt be left to conjecture; but at any rate there is ſufficient before us to excite curioſity and repay our labours. Were thoſe antiquities only delineated and recorded which the preſent age actually poſſeſs, poſterity, when every work which we daily behold is oblierated, may take an intereſt, even at ſecond hand, in reviewing them. But is is with too much apathy that we generally ſuffer the preſent monuments to eſcape us. Well was this expreſſed, but on a very different ſubject, by a gentleman who forcibly purſued, and feelingly deſcribed, the miſchievous conſequences of procraſtination. "How many excellent employments," ſays he, "have I known neglected becauſe looking "forward to them the time to bring them to per-"fection appeared very long, yet, when that time "was paſt, it ſeemed very ſhort; and the mind "was filled with regret that the employments had "not been made, yet the ſame conſiderations pre-"vented an attempt a ſecond and a third time; and "that thing was never done, which, in the courſe "of the ſame man's life, might have been done "perhaps a dozen times over." If this very ſenſible remark holds good on the ſubject of inſcriptions, which, if neglected by one perſon, may, perhaps occur to another, though in a diſtant age, with how much more force does it come when treating on the antiquities of this kingdom! The labour of this Society, in perpetuating thoſe works of art, which, if undeſcribed, and once loſt, would be gone for ever, will highly merit the thanks of poſterity, by evincing to them that all the pleaſures of this age have not been ſelfiſh, but ſome of them laudably contributed to thoſe of the next.

"A Deſcription of the Roman Military Works "in the Neighbourhood of Chicheſter in Suſſex, "1798." To the preſident, council, and other members of the Antiquarian Society this deſcription of the Roman military works in the county of Suſſex is reſpectfully offered to their conſideration, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, William Sabatur. London, May 29, 1798.

The city of Chicheſter, 50 degrees 52 minutes North lat. and 42 minutes Weſt long. 61 miles from London, is ſituated in a healthy and pleaſant place, of 160 or 170 ſquare miles of land in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, ſheltered from the North and North Eaſt by the hills, warmed by the ſea breezes, and having no ſtagnant water in its light and dry ſoil, and the city abundantly ſupplied with good water. The city ſtands on an eminence upon 100 acres within the walls, and water pipes have been found that conveyed it from the Broile[m]. It was taken by Ella the Saxon, who made it the capital of his kingdom A. D. 480; but the epiſcopal ſee was not removed hither from Selſea till 1015 or 1082. Wilfred, driven from York, took refuge in Suſſex, and was employed in converting the inhabitants and teaching them to catch fiſh[n], till he recovered a ſee in the North at Hexham. Chicheſter may be preſumed to have flouriſhed for three centuries, till the inroads of the Danes, about 852, when they

[m] Hay, 175.

[n] Bede.

were

were repulſed in the reign of Alfred by the inhabitants of this city. In Domeſday only one church is mentioned here, 102 in the county [o]. The Conqueror gave the rapes and towns of Chicheſter and Arundel to Roger de Montgomery, a great favourite with him, who built himſelf a houſe, probably on a Roman ſite [p], at the place now called the *Friary*, and gave the Weſt quarter to Stigand firſt biſhop of the ſee, transferred hither from Selſea; and, for the firſt 500 years after the Conqueſt, Chicheſter derived its principal ſupport from the church. The city was firſt paved 18 Elizabeth, and re-paved 1791. Roger de Beleſme, eldeſt ſon of Robert de Montgomery, forfeited his lands and honours in the reign of Henry I. The ſite of his caſtle was given to the Grey Friars. King John, 1213, enlarged the charter of the city.

The cathedral being completed in 1108, burnt in biſhop Ralph's time 1114; 1125 was rebuilt by him, and being again burnt 1187, was rebuilt and conſecrated by biſhop Seffrid 1199, to whoſe ſucceſſor Aquila king John granted licence to bring ſtone from Purbeck. This was the beginning of the moſt conſiderable addition to biſhop Ralph's fabric. Poore ſucceeded 1214, and ſat only three years, when he was tranſlated to Saliſbury. Biſhop Neville, who ſucceeded 1224, provided for the work by a ſtatute 1234. Here are monuments for biſhops Ralph and Seffrid, Sir Richard de la Wicke. Biſhop Nevile, Lord Chancellor of England, 1224, 1245, gave his palace in London, where Lincoln's Inn now ſtands, to the biſhop of Chicheſter for ever, and the eſtates called Chicheſter Rents, in Chancery-lane, being the only part of that benefaction now remaining.

The city gates remain in a very ſimple ſtate. The ſpace between the Weſt and South is occupied by the cathedral.

It is a common opinion, that on the ſite where the cathedral ſtands, there was before the Conqueſt a nunnery and a conventual church, dedicated to St. Peter [q]; but this ſuppoſition is wirhout foundation.

"The ſite belonged to the earls of Arundel, who, forfeiting it to the crown, it was granted to the church: and though the original grant is not preſerved, yet the confirmations of it as early as Henry I. mention no monaſtery there. It was before them the ſeat of the South Saxon kings, and under the Romans of a Roman governor, as appear from the Roman pavement diſcovered in the gardens of the biſhop's palace.

"The opinion of its being a nunnery is owing to what Malmeſbury ſays [r], "Hic Stigandus mutavit "ſedem in Ciceſtram dioceſis ſuæ civitatem prope "mare, ubi *antiquitus* et Sancti Petri monaſterium "& congregatio monialium fuit."

"By *Monaſterium* the monkiſh writers ſometimes mean only a church. Hoveden calls the cathedral *principale monaſterium*. There never was any monaſtic foundation in Chicheſter that we know of except a convent or two of friars after Hoveden's time, and therefore *principale monaſterium* at Chicheſter muſt mean the cathedral in diſtinction from other churches. We have ſeveral villages in England called Minſter from the churches built there, where were never any convents. There is another St. Peter's church in the North ſtreet, which may poſſibly be the church Malmeſbury ſpeaks of; for his words imply nothing more than that there was *in civitate Ciceſtrie Sancti Petri monaſterium.*

"The other parts of this paragraph in Malmeſbury are liable to ſome exception. The removal of the cathedral church was not the work of Stigand, but of a national council 1175. And as to nunneries, I do not find there were any in England before the Conqueſt. The Saxon monaſteries were *Cœnobia*, mixed aſſemblies, where clergy and laity, men and women, married or under vows of celibacy, had the liberty of reſiding. The women had diſtinct apartments, and were under the government of a ſuperior or abbeſs. It was much the ſame in the common houſes of the Greeks, where the γυναικεῖα were antiently diſtinct parts of the edifice reſerved for the women only.

"I am ſenſible the monkiſh writers after the Conqueſt have carried the original of nunneries appropriated to women only as high as the beginning of the Saxon times. But I have ſeen no evidence which ſufficiently eſtabliſhes this opinion. They mention the nunnery at Folkſtone in Kent founded 630, another at Berking in Eſſex 674, a third at *Minſtre* in the Iſle of Thanet 675, &c. But Bede, who is very particular in the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Kent, ſays nothing of the convents of *Folkſtone* and *Minſtre*. But in 640, ten years after the ſuppoſed foundation of *Folkſtone*, he obſerves the Engliſh ladies were ſent into France for a monaſtic education; p. 111. He was then ſpeaking of the Romiſh ladies, and if there had been a nunnery ſo near and ſo convenient as Folkſtone he would probably have taken ſome notice of it. The account he gives of Berking is very particular. It was founded about A. D. 666 by *Erconwald* afterwards biſhop of London, and intended as a place of religious retirement for his ſiſter, who was to have the government of it *In quo ipſa (Ædilberga) Deo devotarum mater & nutrix poſſit eſſe fœminarum*, p. 150. But it is chiefly from what Bede has ſaid of theſe conventual eſtabliſhments that the account of the Saxon nunneries is taken. He has not profeſſedly, indeed, but by the relation of ſome incident or other, acquainted us with the ſtate of theſe foundations. Thus ſpeaking of a fire in this convent of *Berking* he ſays, *etiam partem monaſterii hujus illam qua viri tenebantur invaſiſſet*; and again, p. 150, *eam monaſterii partem quæ a virorum erat ſecreta contubernio.*

"The nunnery at *Strevenſhale (Whitby* in Yorkſhire) was founded A. D. 657, and *Bede's* account of it is the ſame as that of *Berking*, that it conſiſted both of men and women; *facillimè viderentur ibidem qui eccleſiaſticum gradum apte ſubirent plurimi poſſe reperiri*; p. 168, and he mentions ſeveral biſhops, as Boſa, Ætla, Oftfor, John, and Wilfrid, who were educated in this convent.

"*Elge*, or Ely, was another of theſe foundations, owing to the piety of Edilthryd or St. *Audry*. About ſixteen years after her death, Sexburg her ſiſter, widow of Ercombert king of Kent and then abbeſs

[o] Hay, p. 179—182.
[p] Hay, p. 211.
[q] Tanner, 550.
[r] Geſt. Pont. II. p. 257. De epiſcopis Selſeienſibus.

of

of Ely, gave orders to remove the remains of the foundreſs into the church. The proceſſion was made by both parts of the convent: *omnis congregatio, hinc* fratrum, *inde* ſororum *circumſtetit*; p. 163. It would be eaſy to produce more inſtances; but it appears by all of them, that the Saxon nunneries had a convent of eccleſiaſtics, and ſometimes laymen in the other parts of them. The ſuperiors were commonly ladies, though perhaps the authority was ſometimes divided. For Bede obſerves, that when *Ælfred* and her mother *Eanfled* were abbeſſes of *Whitby*, *Trumwin* the Scotch biſhop had his reſidence in the other quarter of the monaſtery, *a quo epiſcopo maximum regendi auxilium ſimul et ſuæ vitæ ſolatium devota Deo doctrix invenit.*

"After the Norman conqueſt the monks and religious uſed ſeveral little arts to create a ſingular veneration for the place or order they belonged to. *Ceadwalla*, who confirmed the grant of Selſey to Wilfrid, went a pilgrimage to Rome, was baptized, and died there, and was buried with a pompous epitaph. This was enough to give him ſo much merit in that age, that our ancient charters agree in transferring the honour of founding the church at *Selſey* to him, and make his the original grant; when it is plain from Bede and Malmeſbury that *Ædilwalch* the South Saxon king was the real founder. Bede ſays, *Rex Ædilwalch donavit reverendiſſimo antiſtiti Vilfrido terram* lxxxvii *familiarum, ubi homines ſuos—recipere poſſit, vocabulo Selaeſeu. Hunc locum cum accepiſſet epiſcopus Vilfridus dicavit ibi monaſterium*, &c. p. 156. Malmeſbury confirms this; *Is Edelwath beatiſſimum Wilfridum a ſede ſuâ exulantem benigno dignatus hoſpitio epiſcopatus etiam ſede extulerat*, loco qui *Seleſige* dicitur, & Wilfridus ibidem monaſterium edificavit, &c. p. 257. It was ſome years after this grant that Ceadwalla conquered the South Saxons; and the province after the death of Ædilwalch was recovered for a ſhort time; for it was not till the next year that Ceadwalla took an entire poſſeſſion; yet our charters ſay nothing of *Ædilwalch*, and make *Ceadwalla's* grant as early as 673, when he was not xv years old, for he died at Rome 684.

"But many of theſe antient charters are ſuppoſititious, and framed to ſecure the poſſeſſions of the church from the claims of the Norman conquerors. They may be allowed as fair evidence to prove that the eſtates mentioned in them were then in the poſſeſſion of the church; but the hiſtorical facts are uncertain, and often falſe. By this means biſhop Sherborne was deceived, who, in the hiſtorical pictures of the kings, aſcribes the foundation of our church to *Ceadwalla*, but the year is not mentioned.

"This might probably be the caſe of *Folkſtone* and *Minſtre*; ſo that their antiquity was carried much higher than it might be. For if there were no convent for women only in Bede's time, it is ſcarce credible that ſuch inſtitutions ſhould take place immediately afterwards. He repreſents the affairs of the Saxon church and kingdom as in a declining condition, which was plainly the caſe; for about the year 787 the Danes began to ravage this iſland, when it had been madneſs rather than ſuperſtition to make ſuch ſettlements. They almoſt entirely deſtroyed all the monaſteries whatever. For when biſhop Dunſtan began to revive the monkiſh inſtitutions, and to introduce the Benedictine rule, after the middle of the tenth century, the writer of his life ſays, at that time *Abbatis nomen vix quiſquam audierat, conventus monachorum non ſatis quiſquam viderat* [s].

"The letters on the tomb which is on the North ſide of the duke of Richmond's vault are not *Williel-mus*, but *Radulphus* Ep̃us. It is the monument of biſhop Ralph, the builder of the church, and one of the oldeſt monumental inſcriptions in England. One of the oppoſite tombs is probably Seffrid's. The work is in the ſame taſte as that of biſhop Ralph's. It was a ſort of faſhion to bury their great benefactors, the builders or reſtorers of churches, near one another. Thus at Saliſbury, the two biſhops who finiſhed that noble fabric, biſhop *Bingham* and *William of York*, lie oppoſite to each other in the very ſame manner in the preſbytery. Whoſe the other monument at Chicheſter is cannot be diſcovered. It may be biſhop *Hilary's*; for, as *Seffrid* II. was from the beginning preferred in this church, he might chooſe to be depoſited cloſe to his great patron and benefactor. The monument on the North ſide of the kings behind the ſtalls is St. *Richard's*. It was formerly much adorned, of which ſome remains appear at this time. There is an order in Rymer, 8 Edward I. *pro jocalibus recuperatis feretro beati Richardi reaffigendis.* It was viſited by the Papiſts ever ſince the Reformation on the 3d of April.

"The hiſtorical painting in the South tranſept is ſaid to be the work of *Bernardi*, an Italian, who came into England with biſhop Sherborne [t]. Painting was then brought to its higheſt perfection in Italy, and very probably this man might be a diſciple of ſome of the great maſters. The pictures are certainly not by Holbein. I could venture to affirm this by what I have ſeen at Cowdray. He was eminent for colouring and expreſſion; but had no notion of perſpective, and very little of compoſition. His landſcapes are ſo ill deſigned, that his very towns ſeem to lie in ambuſh, and the horſemen who beſieged them are big enough to ride over the walls. What this picture was for colouring and expreſſion before it was ſo much defaced in the great rebellion there is now no knowing; but the manner is quite different from Holbein's. The perſpective is not bad, the architecture excellent, and the figures are in general well diſpoſed. I ſhould make no queſtion but that the tradition here is the true account."

I need not aſk the reader's forgiveneſs for detaining him with theſe curious obſervations of the learned Mr. Clarke on the church whereof he was reſidentiary thirty-three years [u].

The Saxon round arches of the nave ſeem to prove it the original building of biſhop Ralph about the

[s] Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 91.

[t] The biſhop was a native of Hampſhire, and educated at Wincheſter, Henry VII's ambaſſador to ſeveral foreign courts, and a benefactor to his church.

[u] Extract of a letter from Mr. Clarke to Dr. Lyttleton, dean of Exeter, about 1754, concerning the foundation of that cathedral, from Mr. Bowyer's papers.

cloſe

cloſe of the eleventh century. It was damaged by fire 1187. The roof was probably after that repaired by biſhop Seffrid, and further improvements made in it by Aquila, Poore, Warham, and Neville early in the 13th century. The ailes have pointed arches: the choir is intermixed with modern buildings. The North tranſept from the zig-zag work appears oldeſt: the South is adorned with heads of all our kings in rondeaux continued to George I. and all the biſhops of this ſee and Selſey to biſhop Sherburne, in the reign of Henry VII. 1596. Over the former are two hiſtorical paintings of the foundation of the ſee of Selſey by Wilfrid and Cedwalla, &c. all which paintings are aſcribed to Theodorus Bernardi [x]. The Lady chapel, now the library, was built in the reign of Edward I. by biſhop St. Leofard who lies buried in it. Here are monuments for biſhops Neville 1245 or Wicke 1253, Storey 1502, Sherborn 1536, Langton 1332, who built the fine window of the South aile, Beckley 1596, and in the choir two rude antient tombs with croſiers for biſhops Ralph 1125, and Seffrid II. 1199, and a third for St. Richard 1252; others for biſhops Charlton 1628, King 1669, a beautiful one by Flaxman for Collins the poet, a native, who died 1759. In the South cloiſter is this memorial of the great Chillingworth:

Virtuti Sacrum.
Spe certiſſimâ reſurrectionis
Hic reducem expectat animam
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH,
A. M.
Oxonii natus & educatus,
Collegii S. Trinitatis
Socius, Decus, & Gloria.
Omni litterarum genere celeberrimus.
Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ adverſus Romanam
Propugnator invictiſſimus;
Eccleſiæ Saliſburienſis Cancellarius digniſſimus.
Sepultus Januar. menſe A. D. 164$\frac{3}{4}$.
Sub hoc marmore requieſcit;
Nec ſentit damna ſepulchri.

On the North-weſt ſide of the cathedral is a large ſquare tower like thoſe at Rocheſter and lately at Saliſbury, with four turrets and a lantern, ſaid to be built by R. Riman, or as Mr. Hay (p. 384) conceives, by biſhop Langton, with the materials of his intended caſtle.

The biſhoprick was valued, 26 Henry VIII. at £.677 *per ann.* and the common revenues at £.310.[y]

The ſpires of Chicheſter and Saliſbury cathedrals are ſaid to have been built by the ſame workmen. It is certain they are much in the ſame taſte. The latter was finiſhed about 1256 [z]; the former 1199. The ſpire is 297 feet, the tower 120, and was damaged by lightning 1721.

All the improvements and alterations may be dated between 8 John and 30 Henry III. [a]. Near £. 12,000 was laid out on it 1791.

In the Eaſt end of the cathedral a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, is an elegant library; on the South ſide of which the monument of the excellent biſhop Waddington, 1731, and under it the family vault of the dukes of Richmond [a].

"In the North aile of the cathedral are the mutilated remains of a pavement of painted tiles; but, as vaults and memorials for the dead increaſe, they are deſtroyed and loſt. There remain at preſent about ſeventy in number, ſcattered in different parts of the aile; ſpecimens of which are engraved in the Gent. Mag. LXII. 593. pl. I.; the ſize five inches and a quarter ſquate, of a deep-brick-red colour, the enamel or painted figures a dirty white inclining to yellow, except one tile, which is ſix inches and a quarter ſquare, the ſame colour-ground as the others, but the outlines of the figures are drawn in black lines, and the enamel or paint a bright yellow, which in ſome places is worn to a dirty yellow-white; a proof of the original colour of the figures on all the tiles was a bright yellow."

Grey friars was founded in the reign of Henry III. Black friars by Edward Iſt's queen Eleanor [b]. The Guildhall was the chapel of the Grey friars; and the reſt makes a good farm houſe, in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Fonnereau from the Williams family [c].

The beautiful croſs aſcribed by Camden and Godwin to the ſecond biſhop Read in the reign of Richard II. [d] was really built by biſhop Story in the reign of Edward IV. [e]

An hoſpital for a maſter and ſeveral poor brethren was founded by William, fifth dean of this ſee, 1173, as a nunnery; and refounded by queen Elizabeth [f], and contains now ſix poor women, and two men [g].

"St. James's hoſpital, founded for leprous perſons, ſtands in an open airy ſituation, half a mile without the Eaſt gate, and quite at the extent of the Eaſtern ſuburbs, which formerly, we may ſuppoſe, did not extend ſo far as they do at preſent. Tanner ſays it ſeems to have been as old as Richard the Firſt or King John's time, was dedicated to St. James and Mary Magdalen, valued 26 Henry VIII. at 4*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *per annnm* in the whole, and at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* clear [h]. In the enquiry into the hoſpitals and their ſtate, in the year 1686, it was reported to maintain a maſter and one perſon, in which ſtate it now remains; and the preſent maſter is the Rev. Henry Peckham. If we may judge by its ruins, it was a very plain building; it now ſerves as a cottage for a poor family [i]."

An almſhouſe was founded by Cawley, 1625, for 12 poor men [k].

Here is a charity-ſchool for 22 boys and 20 girls. A grammar-ſchool, founded by biſhop Story 1497; and a free-ſchool by Oliver Whitby, 1702, with a particular regard to navigation, for a maſter and 12 boys; alſo a charity ſchool for 22 boys and 22 girls [l]. St. Mary's hoſpital for ſix poor women and four men, and repaired 1746 by Charles duke Richmond.

Mr. Hardham, tobacconiſt, of Fleet-ſtreet, left his eſtate for the relief of the poor of his native city,

[x] Sir Joſ. Ayloffe on the Cowdry pictures. Archæol. III. p. 270.
[y] Tanner, p. 546.
[z] Mr. Clarke, ubi ſup.
[a] Hay, p. 388.
[b] Tanner, p. 563.
[c] Topogr. IV. p. 215.
[d] They are followed by Mr. Hay (p. 455) who (p. 961) gives it to biſhop Story.
[e] Godwin, p. 508. 512. Hay, p. 570.
[f] Tanner, p. 558.
[g] Hay, p. 309.
[h] "I have been informed the preſent revenue of the hoſpital is about 25 l. a year; 20 l. to the maſter, and 5 l. to a poor perſon."
[i] See it engraved, Gent. Mag. LXII. 593, pl. I.
[k] Hay, p. 337.
[l] Hay, p. 392.

who now receive 653 *l.* *per annum*[m]; including which, the annual expence of the poor, from April 1802 to April 1803, was 2558 *l.*[n]

Here are ſix pariſh churches within the walls, and St. Pancras without the walls, and three deſtroyed[o]. The eight pariſhes of the city and the cloſe were united by act of parliament 1753, for the purpoſe of maintaining their poor under thirty guardians, the corporation, juſtices of the peace; and Cawley's almſhouſe is the poor-houſe of the united pariſhes[p].

The new city gaol was built 1786.

This city is a corporation and borough, has two markets and five fairs. It gave birth to Thomas Bradwardine, who did not live to be conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury t. Edward III. 1319; and to William Juxton 1582, biſhop of London, who attended Charles I. on the ſcaffold, was made archbiſhop of Canterbury at the Reſtoration, and died 1663[q]; to William Collins the poet, who died 1759; William Hayley, the poet, only ſon of Thomas Hayley, dean; John Sargent, another poet; and Charlotte Smith, poeteſs.

Chicheſter has given title of earl to Francis Leigh lord Dunſmore 4 Charles I. who died without iſſue, and after him to Charles Fitzroy, natural ſon of Charles II.[r].

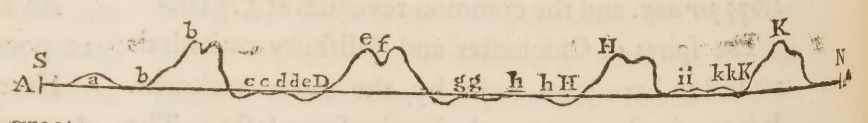
The ſea to the Weſtward forms its harbour full of iſlands and ſeveral little creeks, which have a very irregular aſpect from the top of the hill to the North.

St. Roch's hill.

Near this place, four miles to the North, is *St. Roch's* hill, a fine elevation on the chalky down, on which is a ſpacious circular camp above two furlongs diameter, by ſome ſuppoſed a caſtrum æſtivum to the Roman ſtation. Aubrey[s] and Hay[t] call it a work of the Danes, in the reign of Etheldred, 792. There are foundations of a chapel to which pilgrims reſorted. Such another to the ſame ſaint ſtands on an inſulated high rock in Cornwall as if alluding to his name.

"In the back-ground is *Bow*, or *Four Barrow Hill*, ſo called from four large barrows which are placed on the ridge of a high hill, not more than ſixty yards over, running out in a promontory beyond the other Downs, commanding a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect Eaſtward to Beachy-head; Southward, the ſea, and the iſles of Hayling, Thorney, and Wight; Weſt, the Dorſet, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire hills; North, through different breaks of the hills, is diſcovered Leith-hill, in Surrey, and the hills in the North of Hampſhire; at five miles South-eaſt from the hills lies Chicheſter, and its beautiful ſpire South-weſt; and at a greater diſtance is Spithead and Portſmouth, with the ſhips of war laid up in Stokes bay, completing this enchanting ſcene. I know of few places more deſirable for the Northern nations to depoſit their dead on. The barrows form nearly a right-line, running North and South, two barrows at each end, and are each of them ſurrounded by a trench of 18 feet in width, are of a bell ſhape, and concave on the top. The ſecond barrow at the South end is the only one that remains perfect, is 51 feet high from the middle of the trench, and appears to be finiſhed with greater care and exactneſs than the others, ſo that the mouldering hand of Time has not robbed it of the beauty of its workmanſhip and ſhape. In the deſtruction of the other three, man has aſſiſted, they having been opened, one not many years ſince, in which, as I have been informed, were found bones mixed with aſhes. The Southernmoſt barrow ſtands 57 feet within an intrenchment, with a ditch inwards, which appears to be carried round the top of the hill in an irregular form, but tending to circular. Between the firſt and ſecond South barrows is a ſmall circular hollow of 13 feet diameter, with a narrow raiſed rim, not more than a foot in heighth. On the North ſide of the ſecond South barrow is another hollow of the ſame form, and 18 feet in diameter; and, at equal diſtances between the two North barrows, is a third, of 15 feet diameter.

"If I may be permitted to hazard a conjecture, to which I am led by the following circumſtances, *viz.* the name tradition fixes on the barrows, *the kings graves*, the name of the bottom directly under, called by ſome Kingſley, *i. e.* King's Field, by others King-kill Bottom (where ſome years ago was held a large fair, but now diſuſed, and remarkable for nothing but the beauty of its retired ſituation, and the number of exceeding large yew trees growing thereon); and its being on the borders of the South Saxon kingdom, againſt Weſſex; at this place I ſhould fix the ſcene of contention between Edelwalch, king of the South Saxons, and Cadwalla, an exiled nobleman of Weſſex, in the year 680, in which battle Edelwalch loſt his life, and perhaps was buried in one of the barrows directly above; the ſecond barrow from the South, by the ſuperiority of its workmanſhip, bids fair for the ſpot; and the victor was ſo roughly handled as to be unable to improve his advantage; but, after his acceſſion to the throne of Weſſex, anno 685, he again invaded the South Saxons, and reduced them in ſubjection to the kingdom of Weſſex. The number of ſlain appears to have been great from the number of barrows diſperſed all over the hills, ſome of them very large: at the foot of the hill, to the South-eaſt, the numbers are very great, I having told not leſs than twenty of different ſizes on a piece of ground not exceeding four acres. They are placed as nigh one to the other as poſſible, and cover the ground in rude confuſion.




*Explanation of the Section.*

"AA, ſurface of the hill; *a*, trench ſurrounding the top of the hill; *b b*, from the middle of the trench to the top of the barrow, 52 feet; *c c*, outſide of the South barrow to the firſt circular hollow, 51 feet; *c d*, diameter of the firſt hollow, 15 feet; *d d*, from the firſt hollow to the ſecond barrow, 3 feet; *d* D, width of the trench 18 feet; *e e*, from the middle of the trench on the top of the barrow, 51 feet; *e f*, from the top of the barrow to the centre of the concavity, 15 feet; *g g*, from the ſecond

[m] Hay, p. 376.
[n] Ibid.
[o] G. Ecton, p. 56. Harl. 389.
[p] Hay, p. 372.
[q] Fuller's Worthies, Suſſex.
[r] Gibſon.
[s] Aubrey, Monum. Ang.
[t] P. 112. 543.

barrow

barrow to the ſecond circular hollow, 21 feet; *g h*, diameter of the ſecond hollow, 18 feet; *h h*, diſtance from ſecond South barrow to the firſt North barrow, 115 yards; *i i*, from the firſt North barrow to the third circular hollow, 39 feet; *i k*, diameter of the third hollow, 15 feet; *k k*, from the third hollow to the ſecond North barrow, 39 feet; H H, height of the firſt North barrow, 27 feet; K K, height of the ſecond North barrow, 39 feet [u].

Gonſhill. One mile and a half to the Weſt from hence is another camp called *Gonſhill*, which being of an oblong ſquare is probably the work of ſome other people, and comes neareſt the Roman figure. Near Chicheſter to the Weſt has been another large The Brile. Roman camp of an oblong form called the *Brile*, or *Broil*, four furlongs two perches long by two furlongs broad [x]. It lies on a low flat ground with a great rampart and ſingle ditch [y], and its ſituation renders it probable that it was made by Veſpaſian after his landing. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed it a corruption of *Bury hill* [z].

The *Broil* place belonged to the Springates, who had there a large ſtone manſion and park, now gone to decay, being at preſent only a farm-houſe, belonging, with the eſtate, to the duke of Dorſet. It is in *Ringmer* pariſh, and the Springates monuments are in that church of the 17th centnry [a].

"There is a tounelet about 2 or 3 miles lower than "Chiceſter, on the farther ſide of the creke, called "*Fiſcheburne*, whereof of ſum the haven is called "Fiſcheburne haven, and to this creke reſortith the "litle broke that cummith by Chicheſter [b]."

Selſey. The ſtreet of the pleaſant peninſula of *Selſey* ſtands on a dry gravelly ſoil, and is leſs unhealthy than ſuch ſituations uſually are. It is famous for its excellent cockles, and for producing the beſt wheat [c]. The monaſtery (the firſt in this county) was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Eadberct abbot here, who being, A. D. 711, conſecrated firſt biſhop of the South Saxons, the ſee was fixed, and remained here till biſhop Stigand removed it about 1075 to Chicheſter [d]. The church is a ſtately Gothic ſtructure. This place gave title of baron to James Peachy, maſter of the robes to the king.

Lavant. The term *Lavant* is applied in Suſſex to all brooks which are dry at the ſame ſeaſons. Such a ſtream as this by Chicheſter is at Lamborn, Berks, and more ſingularly ſo at Henley, Oxfordſhire, where the ſtream runs only every third year. The ſands between Conway and Beaumaris are called the Lavant ſands becauſe dry when the tide is out, and thoſe between Cartmell and Lancaſter *Laven* for the ſame reaſon [e].

This is a pleaſant village, near which was the ſeat of the Miller family, but it now belongs to the duke of Richmond [f].

Godwood. In the neighbourhood of Chicheſter are ſeveral houſes of the nobility commanding a delightful proſpect. *Godwood*, antiently the ſeat of the earl of Northumberland, now of the duke of Richmond, whoſe grandfather purchaſed it. The late duke built a large apartment. The preſent duke has greatly added to it, and when compleated it will be a noble manſion. The offices are very numerous. The ſtables are a very fine building. The park is much enlarged and beautifully planted. It has an eaſy deſcent to the Eaſt, South, and South-weſt, with a proſpect of a rich and beautiful landſcape, bounded by the ſea. The Iſle of Wight terminates the South-weſt proſpect, and St. Rook's hill covers from the North.

*Lady Holt* park, which was many years the ſeat of the Caryl family, now belongs to ſir Harry Featherſtone. Lady Holt park.

Eight or nine miles North-weſt of Chicheſter is *Stanſtead*, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Scarborough, with thick woods and viſtos, ſince the elegant and delightful manſion of the late earl of Halifax, whoſe daughter ſold it to Richard Barwell, eſq. an Eaſt Indian [g]. It conſiſts of many fine apartments which contain ſeveral good pictures. Stanſtead.

Four miles North-weſt is *Weſt Stoke*, the ſeat of lord George Lennox; and near it *Weſt Dean*, that of lord Selſea. Weſt Stoke. Weſt Dean.

*Uppark*, not long ago the ſeat of the earl of Tankerville, now of ſir Henry Featherſtone, has been much improved within a few years. The houſe ſtands high, from whence and ſeveral parts of the park are moſt beautiful views of Chicheſter, St. Helen's, Spithead, &c. and from an elegant Gothic building there is a moſt extenſive proſpect of Hampſhire and Suſſex. Uppark.

At Uppark was born Henry Ford, an ingenious mechanical gentleman, who raiſed the Thames water in the higheſt ſtreets of the city, 93 feet high, in eight pipes, and built the great water engine near Somerſet houſe; and ſuggeſted many other uſeful plans, which did not meet with equal encouragement. He died 1670 [h].

"*Halvenaker*, a pretty houſe beſides Chicheſter [i]." Halnaker.

In Halnaker park is an antient building, lately purchaſed by the Duke of Richmond. The gates are all taken down and going to decay. It belonged to the Derby family by marriage with the heireſs of Morley, and formerly to the lords Delawarr [k].

The daughter and heir of Sir William Morley married James earl of Derby, but ſurvived her huſband and her only ſon. She lived here to the age of eighty-five in great hoſpitality, and exerciſing great bounty and charity. She died 28 Mar. 1752. She founded, and well endowed, a neat hoſpital for ſix poor widows in 1741. On her death Sir Thomas Acland ſold the eſtate to the duke of Richmond, whoſe ſeat at Goodwood and eſtate adjoined it. He pulled down great part of the venerable old manſion: the remains are inhabited by laborers. A gateway remains, and acroſs a court is the hall, the wainſcot carved all over with many coats of arms, as in the church. Over the entrance to the cellar is, "*Les biens venus.*" The chapel

[u] Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 594.
[x] Mr. Hay, p. 539, ſays, "it is about *three miles* in length and *one mile* in breadth, ſurrounded by a ſtrong rampire inward, and "a ſingle graff outward."
[y] Aubrey, Monum. Ang.
[z] Stukeley, I. 195. II. 5. See alſo him, and Mr. Camden in Middleſex, of the Brill at Pancras.
[a] Topog. IV. pp. 282. 300. [b] Leland, VI. p. 33. [c] G. [d] Tanner, p. 546.
[e] Barrington in Archæol. IV. p. 27. [f] Hay, p. 543. [g] Hay, p. 552.
[h] Mag. Brit. V. p. 494. [i] Edward VI. letters, p. 10. [k] G.

was

was on the right hand of the court. It is in the pariſh of Boxgrove, where are ſome remains of the priory of that name, on the high road from Chi-
Boxgrove. cheſter to Arundel, founded for Benedictines in the reign of Henry I. naturalized by Edward III. valued at £. 145. *per annum*[l]. Moſt of the buildings are converted into houſes, and the church uſed, but the Eaſt part pulled down. The counteſs of Derby, to whom the manor belonged, gave the tithes of this pariſh, part of the endowment of the priory, for ever, for the endowing the poor vicarage[m]. Part of the church is uſed as the pariſh church, and kept in good order. Here is a chapel of the lords la War, and ſeveral inſcriptions on them. On the North ſide of the middle aile is an antient double tomb: a paper fixed over it ſays, that lady Philippa Pembroke, daughter of Edmund Mortimer earl of March, by Philippa daughter and heireſs of Lionel duke of Clarence, third ſon of Edward III. firſt wife to Sir Thomas de Poynings lord St. John (her third huſband) who, by his will, dated at his manor of Halnaker, 1428, bequeathed his body to be buried within the choir of the priory of Boxgrove, on the North part of the tomb of his firſt wife Philippa. Alſo lie buried in the priory Oliva and Agatha, daughters of William d'Albini earl of Arundel and Suſſex, anno 1153, by Adeliza, widow of Henry I.

At Halnaker the duke of Richmond, a great lover of agriculture, has built an octangular barn, of large dimenſions, on ſtone pillars, to keep out vermin; the roof ſupported by a large pillar; the expence 500*l*.

Sidleſham. At *Sidleſham*, four miles South of Chicheſter, is a tide-mill, which, for ſuperiority of parts and juſtneſs of principle, is inferior to none in the kingdom. It has three water wheels, eight pair of ſtones, a fan for cleanſing corn, and will grind a load of corn in an hour. Adjoining to it is a ſtrong convenient quay; the whole erected by the late Mr. Woodroffe, the architecture under the direction of Benjamin Baſle, who invented and conſtructed the machinery[n].

Amberley caſtle. *Amberley* caſtle has long been leaſed from the ſee, and belonged to the Gorings, Butlers, Briſcows, and Parkers ſucceſſively.

Portus Adurni. Mr. Horſley places Portus Adurni of the Notitia at Portſmouth, the ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ of Ptolemy[o]. *Crundele* in Hants in Alfred's will being miſprinted Cpunbele, Mr. Camden miſtook it for *Arundel*. In favour of the derivation of its name from Bevis' horſe *Arundel* it is urged that there is ſtill a tower in the caſtle called after Bevis' name, and ſaid to be built by him, and his horſe might have his name from his ſwiftneſs, anſwering to the French *Hirondelle* a ſwallow, which is the arms of the town: but this is a mere rebus. Alexander's horſe gave his name to a city in India[p]. Againſt the derivation from the river Arun it is alleged that the river is callen *Highſtream* to diſtinguiſh it from other ſmaller rivulets, and ſeems to have always born the ſame name, at leaſt as to ſenſe. The Norman Engliſh called it *Haultrey*, and thence the Latin writers of the middle age *Alta Ripa*. Rhie in this county is called in Latin *Alta*, and ſeveral branches from the high ſtream are ſtill called *Ripes* or *Rifes*. There was alſo an antient family of knights, owners of much land in theſe parts, even in the boſom of this great river in the pariſh of Hardham, alias Feringham, called from it *de Hault Rey*; and their poſterity remains ſtill in theſe parts under the name of *D'Awtey*, Lat. *De Alta Ripa*. It is further ſaid that it cannot be called *Aruntina vallis*, becauſe it is not written Arun*dale*, nor are low or marſhy tracts called in this county *Dales*, but *Levels*[q]. It is now a noted market, corporation, and borough town, pleaſantly ſeated on a high hill over the Arun, in which the tides come up three miles inland, and which is capable of carrying ſhips of 100 tons, ſo that the town drives a conſiderable trade, and ſhips are built here. The Weſt ſtreet is a hollow way meanly built; the South ſtreet, running down a ſteep ſlope to the river, has ſeveral good houſes, a market-houſe, and an excellent inn. In the North ſtreet, on the top of the hill, are the church and caſtle. The caſtle ſtands on a lofty hill, ſurrounded by a deep and wide ditch, a bridge and a narrow high gate leads into a ſpacious court, whoſe buildings are ruined or of a later date, inhabited by the duke of Norfolk when there; and in the gallery are ſome old family pictures, and an original portrait ſaid to be of the queen of Scots, but more probably of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia. On the keep is a very large round tower, with a vault in the centre, and a ſmaller round tower with a well. From hence is an extenſive proſpect over the Arun, winding among the meadows and the ſea coaſt to Chicheſter. In a garden behind the keep is a ſquare tower called Bevis's. After Workſop was burnt, the duke of Norfolk had thoughts of building here, and did much repair the caſtle, and the late Mr. Howard, his nephew, much affected the ſite: but the preference was given to the former. The preſent duke is laying out great ſums on its improvement. This noble fortification ſurrendered to Waller, after he had wearied out a fickle diſorderly garriſon to whoſe relief the brave but irreſolute Hopton was haſtening. In it was taken the great Chillingworth, who while he ſheltered himſelf there from cold and ſickneſs ſerved as engineer, and being worried out of life by the oppoſite party was buried in Chicheſter cathedral with all the inſults of their ignorant contempt. The choir of the church, which was collegiate, is appropriated to the Fitz-Alans and Howards, earls of Arundel, of whom the following ſeven have tombs in it. Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel 1415, and Beatrix his wife, natural daughter of John king of Portugal. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Alianor his wife, daughter of ſir John Berkeley of Beverſton in the county of Glouceſter, knight. He died 9 Henry V. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, ſon to the foregoing, who died 13 Henry VI. William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Joan his counteſs, daughter of Richard Nevile, earl of Saliſbury. He died 3 Henry VII. Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard Woodvile, earl Ryvers, who died 1524. William earl of Arundel, and Anne

[l] Tanner, p. 555.
[m] Hay, p. 549.
[n] Hay, Ib.
[o] P. 47. 488.
[p] Stephanus de urbib.
[q] G.

his

his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who died 1543. Henry Fitz-Alan, the laſt earl of Arundel of the Fitz-Alan family, who aſpired to marry queen Mary, and died 1575, the inſcription on whoſe monument is given by Mr. Camden. On the South ſide of the church are large remains of Trinity college, founded by Richard earl of Arundel and his ſon in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. for a maſter, twelve ſecular prieſts, &c. valued at £.168. *per ann.*[q] Here was a houſe of Black friars in the reign of Edward II.[r] and an hoſpital or maiſon dieu, founded by Thomas and Richard earl of Arundel in the reign of Richard II. valued at £.23. *per annum*[s], whoſe ruins ſeem to be a little Eaſt of the bridge on the North ſide of the river. This town is famous for the beſt mullets, which are found in perfection only in its river, of a fine flavour with a diſtinguiſhing richneſs. They are about the ſize of a trout, weigh from 1½ to 4lb. and are ſold on the ſpot for 8*d.* *per* pound. They come up with the mackrel, and continue in ſeaſon till Auguſt. An inferior ſort are ſometimes caught to the Eaſtward[t]. Mr. Pennant[t] deſcribes the fiſh, but not the place.

Earls of Arundel.

*Richard Fitz-Alan* earl of Arundel died in the reign of Edward I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund, who married the heireſs of the Warrens earls of Surrey[u], and was beheaded with the elder Spencer at Briſtol 1326. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard*, who was reſtored to his honours and eſtates[v], died 1375, 49 Edward III. and was buried in the chapter-houſe at Lewes. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Richard*, who joined the barons at Hornſey park againſt Richard II. and was beheaded in Cheapſide 17th of that reign by the hand of Thomas Mowbray earl Marſhall, who had married his daughter[w], and was buried in the Auſtin priory London. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Thomas* was buried at Arundel as aforementioned 1415[x], but leaving no iſſue the eſtate and title fell to his couſin and next heir ſir John Fitz-Alan, alias Arundel, who died 9 Henry V.[y] and was ſucceeded by his ſon *John* Fitz-Alan, who was by Henry VI. created duke of Touraine[z], and was ſlain in the French wars, and buried at Beauvois[a] 12 Henry VI. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Humphrey*, and he dying young by his uncle *William*, who died 3 Henry VII. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1524, and was buried here, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1543, and was buried here, as was his ſon *Henry* 1579[b]. His ſucceſſor was *Philip*, his daughter's ſon, by Thomas Howard fourth duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1572. He died 1595 in the Tower, to which he had been ſentenced for life, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who formed the Arundelian collection, and on the breaking out of the civil war retired to Padua, and died there 1646, and was buried at Arundel, as was his ſon and ſucceſſor *Henry* 1652, and his ſons *Thomas* 1677 and *Henry* 1683[c], of whom the firſt was reſtored to the title of duke of *Norfolk* 13 Charles II. *Henry*, ſon to this laſt Henry, ſucceeded to the title, and was ſucceeded 1701 by *Thomas* his nephew, who dying 1754, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, the 18th earl of Arundel and 9th duke of Norfolk, who dying without iſſue 1777, was buried here, and ſucceeded by his couſin *Charles*, the 19th earl of Arundel and 10th duke of Norfolk, deſcended from Charles fourth ſon of Henry Frederick earl of Arundel. He conformed to the eſtabliſhed religion, and taking the uſual oaths was, 1782, appointed deputy earl marſhal of England.

The duke of Norfolk has made great additions to the family property in this neighbourhood, and is rebuilding part of the caſtle in the old ſtyle.

Near Arundel was *Pynham* priory, founded by William D'Albini firſt earl[d], or his wife Adeliza, diſſolved by Wolſey, valued at £.3. *per ann.*[e] alſo *Tortington*, a priory of Regulars, founded before king John's time, valued at £.75. *per ann.*[f] Pynham. Tortington.

At *Lymeſter* was a Benedictine priory, founded by Roger Montgomery earl of Arundel in the reign of the Conqueror, ſettled on Eton college by Henry VI.[g] Lymeſter.

At *Haringham*, or *Hardham*, a priory of Black canons, founder unknown[h]. In the church-yard is a yew-tree, 17 feet high to the principal branch, 21 feet girt one foot from the ground, 23 at 4, and 19 at 10, and has held 27 people[i]. Haringham.

At *Eaſebourn*, formerly a market town, John Bohun, of Midhurſt, founded a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.29. *per ann.*[k]. *Cowdry* in this pariſh, and the manor of Midhurſt, were in the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. and were given in exchange for other lands to the coheirs of John Nevile marquis Mountague, upon the diviſion of whoſe lands theſe eſtates were given to Lucy fourth daughter, who was firſt married to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knt. and ſecondly to Sir Anthony Browne, knt. great ſtandard-bearer of England. She was ſucceeded by her ſon William Fitzwilliams[l], earl of Southampton, who built the manſion houſe, as appeared by his badges, arms, &c. in ſeveral parts of it, and adorned the rooms with many of the ancient paintings which remained there till the late fire, but dying without iſſue 34 Henry VIII. theſe eſtates went to his maternal brother ſir Anthony Browne, knight of the garter, from whom was lineally deſcended Anthony-Joſeph Browne, viſcount Montague, the laſt poſſeſſor. Edward VI. in his letter to his friend Fitz-Patrick, calls it "a goodly houſe of Sir Anthony Browne's, "where we were marvelouſly yea rather exceſſively "banketted[m]." It was beautifully ſituated in a valley between well-wooded hills, the river running between them in an extenſive park. It was built of ſtone round a ſquare court entered by a gate in the centre of the front, flanked by two towers, and a larger in the middle, and two hexagonal towers near the end. Over the gate in capitals *Loyaulte ſe prouvera.* In all the reparations of this houſe the antient ſtyle had Eaſebourn. Cowdry.

[q] Tanner, p. 556. [r] Ib. p. 564. [s] Ib. p 565. [t] G. [u] Brit. Zool. III. p. 288. [v] Holland.
[v] Her father's attainder being confirmed in parliament, he was obliged to amend his petition, and was reſtored by the king's mere grace. Holland.
[w] Froiſſart, IV. c. 90. [x] See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. pl. XXII. p. 45.
[y] Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. pl. CXXV. p. 359.
[z] Holland. [a] Dugdale I. 322. Brooke ſays he was buried at Lewes.
[b] Dugd. I. 315. 325. [c] Ib. II. 277, 278. [d] Ib. I. 120. [e] Tanner, p. 557.
[f] Ib. p. 560. [g] Ib. p. 559. [h] Ib. p. 557. [i] Topographer, IV. 281. [k] Tanner, p. 563.
[l] Holland ſays, "for building it owed much to the late viſcount and formerly to Sir William Fitz-Williams earl of Southampton.
[m] Letters publiſhed by Mr. Walpole, p. 9.

been very properly preſerved, there having been no injudicious attempts to modernize it, which has too often happened at other places. The chapel was handſome, the canopy light and elegant. The cieling of the hall was ſaid to be of Iriſh oak. The hall and ſtair-caſe were painted by Pelligrini; the parlour by Holbein, or more probably ſome of his ſcholars or contemporaries, with the exploits of Henry VIII. before Bologne: 1. His landing at Calais previous to the ſiege and meeting Sir Anthony Brown: 2. His encampment at Marquiſon, and the ſtorm there which fired that village: 3. The ſiege of Bologne: 4. The attempt of the French to invade England 1545, with the preparations at Portſmouth to oppoſe them, and the loſs of the Mary Roſe galley off Spithead: 5. The proceſſion of Edward VI. from the Tower to Weſtminſter, February 24, 1547, the day before his coronation, exhibiting the oldeſt view of London now known. Theſe valuable monuments of Engliſh hiſtory and art were preſerved in the civil war by a coat of plaſter laid over the ſtucco on which they were painted: but one of the officers quartered here exerciſing his partiſan againſt the wall broke out from one of them the face of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. A particular account of them by ſir Joſeph Ayloffe may be ſeen in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries [n], who have engraved them all, and ſix views of the houſe by Grimm [o], in five plates, with an account of it.

Here were other hiſtorical pictures of the principal events of Henry VIII's war in France, in which the earl of Southampton and Sir Anthony Brown bore a part: ſuch as the ſea-fight wherein Sir Edward Howard admiral was ſlain. The journey to Spain; marquis of Dorſet chieftain. The fight of Traport under the earl of Southampton. The earl of Southampton admiral meeting the emperor and conducting him to Dover. Francis I. giving audience to two embaſſies from England. The duke of Suffolk and count de Bure beſieging Bray. The winning of Bray and Mont Didiere, and the paſſage of the Seine by the duke of Suffolk. The king's moſt noble and victorious journies of Tirvin [Terouenne] and Tournè, the battle of Pavia, &c. Beſides a capital collection of family portraits and their alliances from this time. All theſe, with the houſe, were deſtroyed, Sept. 25, 1793, by fire, occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of workmen repairing it [p]. The park is very large and beautiful, abounding with very fine timber, eſpecially cheſnuts.

MIBA. Midhurſt.

Gale and Stukeley place the MIBA of Ravennas at *Midhurſt*, correcting it *Mida* to bring it nearer their purpoſe. But, however they torture this incorrect writer, the MSS. are all againſt them. The latter fancied a Roman road from Chicheſter hither: there is a much ſtronger appearance of one from Chicheſter to Arundel. The preſent town is 11 miles from Chicheſter, populous and well built, being both a borough and market town. The tenure is burgage, and the voters few, the ſtones being numbered to give a right to the holders of them to vote at elections. In the church are monuments for Anthony Brown ſecond lord Montague, who died 1592, lady Brown 1552, and William Fitz-William earl of Southampton, who died 34 Henry VIII.

In 1791 the earl of Egremont obtained an act to make the river Rother navigable from Midhurſt to Stopham meadow, with a cut to the river Arun, at or near Stopham bridge. This is made at his own expence.

At *Shelbred*, or *Wolinchmere*, near Midhurſt, was a priory of Black canons, aſcribed to Sir Ralph de Ardern, valued at £.72. 15s. 10d. [q]. Some remains of the abbot's houſe, &c. are ſtill to be ſeen. Shelbred.

At *Durford*, on the borders of Hants, a Premonſtratenſian priory from Welbec before 1169, valued at £.98. 4s. 5d [r]. Durford.

At *Burton*, ſix miles Eaſt by South from Midhurſt, were found 1740, nine feet deep, ſeveral teeth and bones of an elephant, which were given to Dr. Langwith rector of Petworth. Burton.

Burton park, the ſeat of the Bidulph family, is very handſomely laid out, and has a fine piece of water.

At *Trotton*, Weſt of Midhurſt, Thomas Otway the poet was born 1651. Trotton.

Weſt of Arundel "is a faire wod longging to "the biſhop of Canterbyri, and a park, and an "auncient place in it caullid *Slyndon*, on the right "hand in the way almoſt betwixt Arundel and "Chicheſter [s]." *Slindon* houſe is the ſeat of the earl of Newburgh, lineal deſcendant of the earl of Derwentwater. Slyndon.

At *Oveing*, near Chicheſter, between it and Arundel, 1789, was found a pot containing above 200 ſilver coins of Edward the Confeſſor and Harold, and a ſilver circular plate, about four inches diameter, carved with croſs work, out of which roſe ſix or eight little boſſes: ſuppoſed ornaments for a horſe. One Roman braſs coin, defaced, was with the reſt. Theſe articles all came into the hands of the duke of Norfolk.

*Petworth* continued a long time in the family of the Percies, and came with other large eſtates in divers parts of the kingdom on failure of iſſue male of the Percies to Joſceline eleventh and laſt earl of Northumberland, and by marriage with his daughter and heir Elizabeth to Charles ſixth duke of Somerſet, whoſe courage and zeal for the Proteſtant religion in refuſing to introduce the Pope's Nuncio in the reign of James II. will ever be recorded to his honour, and to whom this antient ſeat, which he rebuilt, and where he died 1748, owes many great improvements [t]. The very magnificent ſeat of the earl of Egremont, whoſe grandfather Sir William Wyndham married one of the duke's daughters, was greatly beautified by the late earl. The ſuite of apartments is very fine, ſome in the French taſte. There is a gallery of antique marbles and a valuable collection of portraits. The grounds want nothing but water. Mr. Brown had been employed to aſſiſt their natural beauties. It is now the ſeat of the earl of Egremont. The houſe ſuffered much by fire Petworth.

[n] III. p. 239—272.

[o] Who drew theſe with ſix more for ſir William Burrell, all which are in his Collections for Suſſex in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[p] On the laſt of October, the ſame year, advice was received from Switzerland, that a few weeks before, lord viſcount Montacute and Mr. Burdett were drowned in raſhly adventuring down the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhauſey. His ſiſter, Elizabeth Mary, the heireſs of the Brownes, married, Sept. 1794, William Stephen Poyntgz, eſq. of Midham, Berks. She propoſes to fit up the lodge in the park for a reſidence, and leave the manor-houſe in ruins. The property of lord Montacute reached from Cowdry to Southwark.

[q] Tanner, p. 562. [r] Ib. 557. [s] Leland, VI. 33.

[t] The ſword which Henry Hotſpur uſed at the battle of Shrewſbury, 1423, is ſhewn in the armory.

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in this century[n]. The town is irregularly built with narrow ſhort rectangular ſtreets: the church has a wooden ſpire, which leans very much.

"The market towne of *Petteworth* yn the Wald "of Southſax is right welle encreaſid ſyns the yerles "of Northumberland uſid litle to ly there. For "now the men there make good clothe. The "parſone of the toune hath much privilege there, "and concerning certen tenauntes that he hath "there kepith his courte and leete. One parſon "Acon buildid the ſpire of the faire ſteple there in "the toune; and alſo made the fayre bridge of "ſtone called *Rotherbridge*, ſcant a mile from Pete-"worth, upon the water that cummith doune from "Cowdrey. Parſon Edmundes of late dayes per-"ceyvyng the great lak of water at Peteworth, "cauſſid chiefly a great ſpring, the hedde whereof "is about a mile from the toune, to be brought in "lede to Petworth, parte of the water cumming to "the manor place, part to the perſonage, the "reſidue to ii or iii places yn the ſtreate of the "toune. In the chyrche of Petworth ly buried "ſum of Percy's children, but none of the lordes. "Ther lyith one syr William Redmille, knight, "that dwelled as I hard yn a log of the great parke "there. Ther lyith alſo i or ii of the Scropes; and "as I harde there be buried ſumme of the Scropes at "*Boſgrove* priory by *Stalveacre*, a late the lord De-"lawar houſe. There be buried alſo yn Petworth "chyrche certein of the Dautereis, whos names yn "Latine be there wryten *de alta ripa*. The chefeſt "houſe of theſe Dautereis is in Petworth pariche, "caullid the *More*, ½ a mile from Petworth towne. "There is another houſe longing to them in "Petworth by the chyrche. About a mile lower "then Rotherbridge by Petworth apon the hither ripe "appere *veſtigia*, and a mote of an auncient manor "place called *Baienet*, wher, as I lernid, ons Dikes, "a gentleman of faire lands, ſumtime lay. On the "farther ſide of the ripe is a waren of coneys ad-"jacent to it. The Dykes landes by heires generalles "is devolved now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Dering. "Sum ſay that ther was a 3 ſiſter that was maryed "to Shirley, caterer to the king's houſe, and that "part cam to the other ii. And as I remember "*Rivers* park thereby longgid to the Dikes[x]."

Shillingly. *Shillingly* park, adjoining to Chiddingfold near Godalming, on the northern borders of the county, is the ſeat of the earl of Winterton.

Blackdown. *Blackdown*, the ſeat of Mr. Yalden. On *Blackdown* on the edge of the county next to Hants is a camp[y].

Highdown. On *Highdown* hill near *Aſcomering* a round camp[z].

Ciſsbury. *Ciſsbury* about three or four miles from Steyning, two from Worthing, five Eaſt of Arundel, one mile from Findon, and two from the ſea, is one of the higheſt hills in theſe parts, commanding a view of the interior of Suſſex and Surrey, fortified with a very long oval, and, as it appeared to me, double trench, including 100 acres. It was the retreat and reſidence of Ciſſa king of the South Saxons after he ſubmitted through indolence to become tributary to Cerdic the Weſt Saxon; this being his ſtrong hold in caſe of invaſion from the Britans, as Chicheſter was his more peaceful abode. Vulgar tradition corruptly calls it Cæſar's, and pretends to ſhew the ſite of his tent[a]. Oppoſite to it to the South, on a high hill, is *Chenkbury* another camp[b] near Warmington and Whiſton. Roman coins have been found in both theſe camps, and on the latter is now a beacon. Chenkbury.

At *Hindon*, near the foot of Ciſsbury hill, Mr. Green had a houſe, now ſold to Mr. Richardſon.

Thomas lord Delawar who died 1524, and his ſon Thomas 1547, are buried in *Broadwater* church, in which pariſh their ſeat called *Offington* lay. Mr. Margeſſon has a good houſe at Offington. A new road was made, 1802, from Horſham to Broadwater. Broadwater. Offington.

"At the mouth of Arundel ſtreame, as upon the "ſe, lyith ii tounlettes, and four miles from Arun-"del. The hither is caullid *Cudlo*, and of it the "haven is called Cudlo haven. The farther is "caullid *Little Hampton*[c]." The latter, in the pariſh of *Broadwater*, has a conſiderable trade in ſhip building, and is a reſort for ſea-bathing, as is alſo *Bognor rocks* near Felpham, about ſeven miles from Chicheſter, where Sir Richard Hotham, formerly a hoſier in the Borough, laid out a very great ſum of money in building houſes, in order to make it a bathing-place. He called it *Hothampton*. Little Hampton. Bognor rocks.

Inwards from Offington is *Michelgrove*, the heir general whereof ſo named was married to John Shelley, whereby, with the profeſſion of the law and a marriage with one of the coheirs of Belknap, the family of Shelley was greatly enriched[d]. It is a very large and antient building of an uncommon form, and was the ſeat of ſir John Shelley, bart. who ſold it to the late Richard Walker, eſq. The park conſiſts of very fine lawns, large trees, and woods. It hangs towards the ſea, commanding very fine views of it and the country between. Michelgrove.

Of this family was ſir Richard Shelley, the laſt grand prior of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, commonly called of Rhodes, and ſince of Malta. Two medals commemorating him were publiſhed 1774, with ſome letters of his to queen Elizabeth and her miniſters, illuſtrated by notes. The firſt letter is dated from Madrid, Sept. 15, 1561, the laſt from Venice, 17 Dec. 1581. He takes the title of turcopolier, but was not properly confirmed in that office. From his letters he appears to have been the man of honor, a lover of his country, and loyal to Elizabeth, though a Roman Catholic. Some anecdotes of his family may alſo be found in them. From about 1570 to 1584 he reſided at Venice, where theſe medals appear to have been ſtruck. Both have his buſt in armour, with the croſs of the order on his breaſt; and his name and the title of *Prior Angliæ*. On the reverſe of one a naked arm holding a ſhield with his arms: legend *Spoliati Clypeus obſes*, ſuppoſed to allude to his loſs of fortune on account of his religious tenets, or, perhaps, to the object of his order to protect the plundered: on the other a griffin, the head of which animal is his creſt: legend *Patriarum excubitor opum*, alluding to his being employed by queen Elizabeth, 1582, to manage an important commercial affair before the Venetian ſenate, as appears by his letters, thus, griffin-like, watching over the wealth of his country. Under his buſt on this medal is the name of the artiſt, *Bernard Rantwich*, and ſir Richard's age, *ann. a.* LXIIII. which, as in his letter dated Aug.

[n] Walpole, Anecd. of Paint. III. 90.
[a] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[b] G.
[x] Leland, VI. 32.
[c] Lel. VI. 33.
[y] Map.
[z] Ib.
[d] Holland.

24, 1582, ſtates him to be "threeſcore yeres and "eight," will fix this medal to 1578.

Parham. *Parham* park near Storrington is the old ſeat of the Biſhopp (formerly of the Palmer) family, conſiderably modernized, yet retaining its old gallery and other rooms with ſeveral portraits [e].

Warminghurſt. *Warminghurſt* park is the ſeat of James Butler, eſq. late member for the county.

Shoreham. *Shoreham* is ſuppoſed by ſome the place where Ella landed [f]. It commands the mouth of the *Adur*, and has a tide harbour, which is dangerous on account of the frequent ſhifting of the ſands, and a long flat rock viſible at low water. It might be made eaſy and commodious by a new entrance, and nature has formed a dock above the bridge, capable of containing the whole trade of the country. Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the harbour veſſels of 700 tons have been launched from the ſhipwrights yards in this place. Suſſex timber is in high eſteem for all the purpoſes of naval architecture. The Delawars have now no property in the county. Here was an old hoſpital [g]. The new town is a corporation and borough [h], and in its latter capacity will remain infamous in our records for its venality, for which ſo large a part of its electors were disfranchiſed by act of parliament. It had a houſe of Carmelite or White friars founded by ſir John Mowbray, knight [i]. There was a very bad ferry, but now there is a wooden bridge which coſt 4000*l.* and a cauſeway to it which coſt 1000*l.* The church at Old Shoreham is of great antiquity. Great part of the old town has been waſhed away by the ſea, but it has ſtill a good harbour for veſſels of light burden.

*New Shoreham* has alſo a church.

Wiſton. *Wiſton* in this neighbourhood was the ſeat and birth-place of the Shirleys, of whom Anthony, an adherent of the popular earl of Eſſex who knighted him, was made admiral of the Levant ſeas by the king of Spain, in whoſe dominions he died, having written ſeveral hiſtories of voyages and travels. His younger brother Robert was ſent on an embaſſy to the king of Poland and to James I. 1612, by the king of Perſia, who gave him his niece in marriage. Their portraits whole length in the dreſs of the country are at Petworth. Thomas the elder brother was alſo a voyager, and his grandſon phyſician to Charles II. [k] This houſe belonged ſince to the *Faggs*, and antiently to the Braioſes. It is now the ſeat of Charles Goringe, eſq. in right of his mother, heireſs of the Fagg family.

Bramber. *Bramber* was given by William de Braioſe in the reign of Edward II. to John de Mowbray with his daughter Aliva. From him it paſſed to the duke of Norfolk [l], who ſtill holds the caſtle, which is the head of the barony and the rape. It incloſes about three acres, and has a low round keep on the North ſide within, to which adjoins a leſſer mount, if it be not formed of rubbiſh. The principal remain is the Weſt wall of a lofty tower near the entrance ſhrouded with ivy, and the pier of the bridge; the foſſe is largeſt and deepeſt on the north-weſt: the whole ſite delightfully wooded. Application was made to the king in parliament, 1387-8, to repair Brembre caſtle, and to provide for the defence of the coaſt againſt the French [m]. The church is reduced to the nave: the ruins of the choir are in the Saxon ſtyle. Here was an antient hoſpital called *Bidlington Spitle*, valued only at 20*s.* *per ann.* [n] Bramber had an alien priory of Benedictines valued at £.26. *per ann.* [o] The town is mean, conſiſting of one ſtreet, in which are 36 voters, who acquire their right by inhabiting antient houſes, or houſes built on antient foundations in it, but excluding any part of the caſtle, and paying ſcot and lot [p]. The ſite of the caſtle is let at £.3. *per ann.* by the duke of Norfolk: the conſtable has 10*s.* for his expences in attending ſix ſeſſions: before this were only paid quit-rents and taxes for caſtle guard.

Steyning. *Steyning* was given by Alfred's will to his brother's ſon Athelwold: *Aldingbourn*, *Compton*, *Beden*, *Bedingham*, and *Barnham*, in this county, to Ethelm, his elder brother's eldeſt ſon; *Beckley*, *Rotherfold*, *Dichling*, *Sutton*, *Lullington*, *Angmering*, and *Felpham*, to his couſin Offerth. It is a mean market and borough town; the church in which were buried St. Cuthman and Athelwulph king of Weſſex, father of Alfred, is completely Saxon, the middle aile reſting on four zig-zag round arches. It ſeems to have been collegiate in the reign of Richard I. at leaſt here was an alien Benedictine priory, ſubject to Feſcamp in Normandy [q]. About this town is a tract of ſome hundred acres of very good land, which produces thirty or forty buſhels of wheat and fifty of barley per acre; the downs alſo feed good ſheep [r]. On the hills a mile from the town is a good four mile courſe.

Portus Adurni. Portus Adurni we have before ſeen placed by Mr. Horſley at *Portſmouth*. Selden places it at *Aldrington*, two miles from Brighthelmſtone [s], where was a monaſtery of Saxon foundation [t]. The latter harbour is now choaked by ſands. The river, at whoſe mouth it is, is called in the map *Adur*.

Aldrington.

Ditchling caſtle. *Ditchling caſtle* is a ſquare camp near a town of its name, formerly a market town.

The diſcovery of a Roman military way about two years ago on St. John's common, and in the incloſed lands adjoining in the pariſhes of *Kymere* and *Clayton*, which has ſince been dug up for the materials to mend the turnpike road from London through Cuckfield to Brighthelmſton, confirms the opinions of Camden, Stillingfleet, and other antiquaries, who fix the *Portus Adurni* at Aldrington near Shoreham, at the mouth of the *Adur*, which, for want of ſuch a way being known, Salmon is inclined to find at Old Romney in Kent. It ſeems to lead down the hill at Clayton Borſtal, near where the preſent road does, and from thence through incloſed ground to St. John's Common abovementioned, leaving the preſent road at a little diſtance on the left. The lands being chiefly meadow and paſture, few re-

[e] Topographer, IV. 342—344, and view. [f] Holland places the ſcene of this event at Weſt Witering near Chicheſter.
[g] Tanner, p. 564. [h] Mag. Brit. V. p. 486. [i] Tanner, p. 564.
[k] Mag. Brit. V. p. 486. See the Shirley pedigree in Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, III. p. 721: and the portrait of ſir Robert, ibid. 720.
[l] Mag. Brit. p. 480. [m] Rot. Parl. III. 255. [n] Tanner, p. 564. [o] Ib. p. 550.
[p] A majority of the freemen had formed a ſociety under the name of the *Chriſtian Club*, the apparent ends of which inſtitution were to promote acts of charity and benevolence, and to accompliſh ſuch other purpoſes as were becoming the name. Under this pretext they made a traffic of their oaths and conſciences. The act diſfranchized every member of this ſociety, and extended the votes to the whole of the rape of Bramber, ſo that the right of voting is now imparted to 1200 voters.
[q] Tanner, p. 550. [r] Mag. Brit. V. p. 477. [s] Relhan's Hiſtory of Brighthelmſtone. [t] Tanner. 549.

mains

mains are to be ſeen, as the road is not raiſed above the level of the ground, and the ſoil being clay or loam, the flints with which it was formed are ſunk a foot under the ſurface, in a bed 18 or 20 feet wide, and about eight inches thick (which when taken up, the earth and ſod is carefully laid down again); and the ſame method has been uſed, near the whole length of the common, in a ſtraight North-eaſt direction: on leaving which, it continues its courſe into Frith Farm, and through a coppice, croſſes Walebridge mill ſtream about a furlong below the mill, as may plainly be ſeen by the flints at the brink of the ſtream. From this place the ſame materials turned up by the plough are to be ſeen in the tilled fields of Holmbuſh farm, and the houſe ſtands near to if not upon it; from whence the direct line points through woods and fields, to a little Eaſt of Butler's Green, the ſeat of Francis Warden, eſq. where it croſſes the turnpike road from Lewes to Horſham, and through the pleaſure grounds of Mr. Warden, and incloſed land of others, right upon Ardingley Church, and Wakehurſt Place, the ſeat of Joſeph Peyton, eſq. near to which it muſt enter, and keep near the courſe of the road from London, through Lindfield to Brighthelmſtone, as far as Celsfield Common; an elevated ſpot of ground in the pariſh of Weſt Hothly, commanding extenſive views of the Downs and Weald of Suſſex, Surrey, and Kent, and on which near the centre is a large raiſed hillock of earth; but whether a barrow, or made for the erecting a beacon on, is uncertain. If a direct line, as before deſcribed, was ſtill purſued, it would carry us through incloſed ground, and enter Surrey near New Chapel, and point to the Roman camps at Botley hill in Surrey, and Holwood near Bromley in Kent. As few remains of flint, the materials with which the road was formed, are to be found after leaving Holmbuſh farm, it is not ſo eaſy to be traced. The only antiquities found near it were ſome broken earthen ware, and two coins, one of large braſs inſcribed ANTONINVS.

Near *Poynings* and *Saddleſcomb* is a long oval circular camp called *Poor man's walls* [u], or the *Mock Beggars*. Mr. Burrow ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1771, a rude bronze figure of a man half naked, his head reclined and crowned, found near this ſpot, on the ſide of St. Bartholomew's church; probably a crucifix.

Farther Eaſt near Lewes is another camp [x].

Salvington. At *Salvington*, a hamlet of *Terring*, was born, 1584, the learned lawyer and antiquary John Selden, who died 1654. Over what was once the front of the houſe, which was called *Lacies*, was diſcovered on removing a ſhelf this inſcription, written by him at ten years old, which I give as I find it on an anonymous paper in my hands, copied 1721.

Gratus, honeſte, mihi; non claudar, in ito, } ſedebis.
Fur abeas, nō ſū facta ſoluta tibi.

and to be ſeen when Dr. Wilkins wrote his life 1725. His large, rare, and coſtly library was beſtowed on one of the inns of court; but they neglecting to provide a proper receptacle for it, it was given to the Bodleian library, where it has a ſeparate department.

The downs continue all the way from Steyning to Brighthelmſtone; the ſoil chalk or brown mould or clay produces good corn, and feeds large flocks of ſheep.

*Brighthelmſtone*, from a flouriſhing and fortified town now greatly reduced by the incroachments of the ſea, is of a ſquare form, the ſtreets almoſt at right angles to each other, and ſituated on the South-eaſt ſide of a gentle hill. It was burnt by the French 1513. It has a free-ſchool and two charity ſchools. It was once fortified with walls, of which traces remain. Queen Elizabeth built four gates, of which the Eaſtern was taken down lately; and there was a flint wall to the ſea three feet thick, with port-holes, which, with the circular block-houſe built by the townſmen 1558, with walls eight feet thick, and a ſtreet of houſes next the ſea, are all undermined by the ſea, which has gained on the ſhore 50 yards within the memory of ſeveral middle aged perſons. A battery for twelve 20-pounders, with an arched magazine below, was erected 1761, and undermined and thrown down by the ſea 1786. Charles II. was conveyed hence to France after the battle of Worceſter, 1651, by Nicholas Tatterſall, captain of a coal brig, who was made captain of her as a fifth rate 1672. She was broke up at Deptford 1791 for firing. He has an epitaph in the church-yard. On the old font are carved the inſtitution of the Lord's Supper and Baptiſm, and other emblematical figures [y]. This place is now chiefly conſiderable for the reſort of company for ſea-bathing, through the recommendation of Dr. Ruſſel, in honour of whom a ſtreet is called after his name. Dr. Relhan continued his eſtabliſhment, and Dr. Awſiter cauſed to be erected a moſt commodious ſet of baths at the pool between the Stein and the ſea. Two aſſembly-rooms have been built, and walks laid out, for the entertainment of the company; and in 1760 a mineral water was diſcovered and uſed [z]. The town has doubled in ſize within 20 years. Here is a ſmall fort of twelve guns level with the water, built about 20 years ago. Packets go regularly from hence to Dieppe in Normandy in time of peace. The bay being open, whenever the winds make it troubleſome to land at Brighthelmſtone, the packets can run into Shoreham harbour ſix miles diſtant (where they are perfectly ſafe and in ſtill water) except when the wind blows off the ſhore; in that caſe there is no difficulty in getting into Brighthelmſtone. This is by far the cheapeſt route from London to Paris. The travelling by land is ninety miles ſhorter, the extravagant road by Dover to Paris is avoided, and a much finer part of France is ſeen. Here is a race-courſe, and the number of inhabitants amounted in 1800 to 7339. *Bartholomew's*, or the old vicarage-houſe, was a chantry belonging to Lewes priory, now the market-houſe, with a free-ſchool for boys. Here is alſo another free-ſchool, and a houſe of induſtry for girls. On the hills above the town are two ſtrong camps. *White hawke* the ſtrongeſt, and double trenched, commanding a view of the ſea, and Weſt from Beachy head to the Iſle of Wight, ſteep on the Eaſt and Weſt, defended by works on the South, the entrance level and narrow on the North. The other in *Patcham* pariſh, called *Hollingſbury*, or *Poyning's* caſtle, is a large ſingle circle,

Brighthelmſtone.

White hawk.

Hollingſbury.

[u] Map. [x] G. [y] Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 812—906. Antiq. Rep. III. p. 54. 246. [z] Relhan.

within which are ſeveral barrows, one of which has been opened perpendicularly. About 1750 an urn full of denarii from Antoninus Pius to Philip was found near the town; and a road leads from Shoreham towards Lewes. On the coaſt at *Telſcumb*, *Pidinghoe*, and *Myching*, are three camps.

Stanmer. *Stanmer*, three miles from Brighthelmſtone, the elegant ſeat of the earl of Chicheſter, has been lately very much improved. Here are ſeveral good pictures, and portraits of the Pelham family. Trees are more abundant here than in the neighbourhood, and have a good effect among the open downs.

Ouſe r. Linfield. The river, which Mr. Camden ſays has no name, and riſes at *Slaugham*, is the *Ouſe*, which runs through Lewes after paſſing by *Cuckfield* to *Linfield* (where Holland ſays was in former ages a ſmall nunnery), and under Sheffield bridge, and empties itſelf into the ſea at *Newhaven*.

In 1791 an act was obtained for improving the navigation of the Ouze between Newhaven bridge and Lewes bridge, and draining the lowlands in Lewes and Laughton levels.

Lewes. *Lewes*, a conſiderable market and borough town, is beautifully ſituated on the Eaſtern extremity of one of thoſe bold and fertile eminences called the *South Downs*. The extended vale through which the river winds for many miles before it reaches the ſea was antiently one continued lake, up which the tide flowed from the Britiſh Channel beyond Hamſey and Barcombe; and Lewes would be the chief maritime town of the Regni, the key of that maritime kingdom, and the only ſtation between *Regnum* (Ringwood) and *Caer Andred* (Eaſtborn). *Portus Novus* may be ſuppoſed Newhaven, and not *Portus Lemaris* or Lime. At Newhaven Dr. Stukeley begins the Hareman-ſtreet, and carries it through Rodmil and Lewes, thence by Surrey Stans-ſtreet at Croydon, and Streetham, croſſing the Thames at Stangate ferry by Lambeth. Another branch probably led to Lewes from Anderida. Spearheads and celts were dug up, 1791, near the windmill in Firle hill. From Lewes the road led by Mount Harry North-weſt by Street to Aldrington, the *Portus Adurni*, and was accidentally diſcovered, 1779, on St. John's common. King Edward the Confeſſor had 127 tenants in eſcuage in this town. William lord of Warren in Normandy had it from the Conqueror, to whoſe great grandmother he was nephew, and married his fourth daughter.

The yearly revenue of Lewes under the Confeſſor was £.26; under the Conqueror £.34. from certain tolls and fines, beſides 112*s.* paid by the minters at every new coinage. It was the head of one of the ſix rapes, into which this county is divided [a]. In William Warren's ſecond charter to the priory this rape is called his *provincia*. The ſheriff acknowledged under the earl till the time of Hameline. This officer was ſucceeded by two conſtables. The gild merchant is ſuppoſed to have ceaſed about the ſame time; and the privilege of coining money about the reign of John. So late as 1416 it appeared that the earl of Arundel, late lord of Lewes, had claimed free warren, and uſed free chaſe through Suſſex, and eſpecially in Lewes rape, "if it be a part of the ſaid "ſhire," implying a doubt whether this rape were not a diſtinct liberty of itſelf out of the body of the county.

In Domeſday in Norfolk *Lewes* is called *Laquis* [b]; ſo that both the Latin and French name are derived from *Water*, whence, in a charter of William Warren ſon of Hameline [c], it is called an *iſland*. It was the head of the Warren barony as earls of Surrey. Baxter derives it from *Lav* an arm and *iſca* water, as the iſle of Lewes the largeſt of the Hebrides was antiently called *Claudinus* from Celtic words ſignifying *inſula brachialis*. The approach to it is among hills, an amphitheatre of which ſurrounds the town ſtanding on a lower hill. From one of theſe hills three miles from the town is a moſt extenſive proſpect for 30 miles to the ſea and 40 miles inland to Surrey. The high ſtreet regularly built ſlopes down the ſide of the hill; on the top of which ſtands a church; and in the centre of the ſtreet was fooliſhly built, 1761, the town-hall and ſeſſions-houſe for the Eaſtern diviſion of the county. On the oppoſite ſide lower down is St. Michael's church, a modern ſtructure of ſquare flints, like thoſe boaſted of at Norwich bridewell, but of a paler grain; the ſteps of the town-hall are of the ſame. In St. Michael's pariſh was born Dr. Richard Ruſſel, who died 1759, aged 73. Bryan and Thomas Twyne both practiſed phyſic in Lewes. Though there were no apparent tokens of the walls in Holland's time the piers of the Weſt gate of the town remain, built probably by John eighth earl Warren in the reign of Edward III. who granted the townſmen murage out of certain tolls for five years to repair the walls, as Henry III. had done 70 years before at the deſire of his grandfather. A gold floren was found among the foundations [d]. The caſtle gate with the inner arch Saxon, the outer Norman, with two towers is entire; within at the South Weſt corner is a high keep with a building that had four hexangular towers diminiſhing upwards with a ſet-off in the middle like the Pharos at Dover. This gate was taken down 1793. From it extend immenſe earthworks with two ditches; on the inner bank are ſome ruined walls. Theſe works at their North-Weſt corner take in a ſmall long oval camp (formed of St. John's church-yard and a field adjoining) whoſe North and Weſt ſides they fortify: but the North ſide being defended by a marſh is ſingle trenched; the Eaſt and South ſides retain their original forms diſtinct from the later works, the former barely traceable in meadows, the latter very high: a garden and almſhouſe are in the ditch. The Eaſt ſide of the great incloſure is loſt, except a little to be traced in the meadows, where it falls into the little camp. At the North-Eaſt corner is another high keep, on which is a piece of a flint wall. The double keeps called in old writings *Braymounts*, are peculiar to this place [e]. Between the two keeps is a bowling green and timber-yard, and the Weſtern rampart is cut through by a road leading to the downs through a ploughed field called *Wallins*, q. d. *Wall end*, where tradition ſays a bloody battle was fought with

[a] Somner derives this word from the Saxon ɣap, a *repe*, becauſe it is a narrow diſtrict, extending in ſome places above 30 miles from the ſea-coaſt into the country: but Junius from the iſlandic *repp* or *ripp*, which, according to Verulus, ſignifies a tract or diſtrict.

[b] In Forehoe and Mitford hundreds. *Hoc totum eſt pro eſcangio de laquis*, and ſometimes added, *de terra ſanctorum*. In Gilteroſs hundred. *Hoc eſt de caſtelli de laquis*. In N. Erpingham, *De eſcangio Lewes*.

[c] Reg. Lewes.

[d] Watſon's Hiſtory of the earls of Warren.

[e] Mr. Groſe's account under his view of this caſtle. Mr. Lee ſays *Brackmounts*, from the Saxon bpaccan.

the

the Danes, who were defeated and their king or captain *Magnus* ſlain. The ſmall camp above deſcribed may have been made the lodgement of the beſieging Danes on this occaſion prior to the erection of the caſtle by earl Warren, who died 1089. Within this camp, about the middle of its longeſt diameter, ſtands St. John's church, under the caſtle, of great antiquity, the ſtones in ſome places laid herring-bone faſhion as in Guildford caſtle[f]. Since Mr. Camden's time it has been repaired and is now in uſe: the ſquare Weſt tower has four tall pointed arches cloſed up, and ſeems to have been higher; the Eaſt part of the church was taken down 1587, and with it the inſcription in memory of Magnus over its door; but the inſcription was ſet up 1635 in the South wall, on two ſemicircles of 15 ſquare ſtones as here divided, very different in every reſpect from Mr. Camden's copy, though his reading, except in two words, *prudentior* for *ſe moribus*, is right. The four firſt and the twelfth ſtone ſeem of modern cut, to replace the older broken or loſt[g]. Mr. Rowe, ſteward to Edward lord Abergavenny from 1597 to 1622, whoſe collections for a hiſtory of this town are in the hands of George Medley, eſq. of Buckſtead place, ſays the church was rebuilt 1578, and that this inſcription then over the arch between the nave and chancel, was removed and made up as at preſent. A handſome croſs on a grave-ſtone, formerly covering a ſtone coffin, removed from the belfrey, is now within the circle[h]. The coffin probably contained the remains of Magnus, who is now pretty generally admitted to have been the third ſon of king Harold II. who, after the battle of Haſtings, fled with his two brothers to Ireland, and thence invaded Somerſetſhire, 1069, but were repulſed: nor had they better ſucceſs in a ſecond landing near Exeter next year. Edmund and Godwin retired to Denmark, but we hear nothing of their younger brother[i]. Both theſe are engraved Pl. XIV. fig. 3, 4. with a ſketch of the church fig. 5. Partly in this, partly in All Saints pariſh, was built the new gaol and houſe of correction 1793.

The Cluniac priory, founded here in Southover or the iſland, 1078, by William earl Warren and his wife Gundreda, fifth daughter to William the Conqueror, was the firſt and chiefeſt of the order of England, the prior being grand chamberlain to the abbot of Clugni, and often his vicar general in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It was valued at upwards of £.900. *per annum*. The ſite was granted by Henry VIII. to Cromwell, and by Elizabeth to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville[k]. Hence it became the ſeat of the dukes of Dorſet, and was burnt down in the laſt century. The hall, now ruined, was their malt-houſe. Of the ruins Mr. Newton of Southover, ſteward to that family, built his houſe 1592. The church[l] which Cromwell demoliſhed, was a magnificent building 150 feet long and 63 feet high, with 32 pillars 18 feet high and 10 feet diameter, the walls 10 feet thick: the ſteeple 105 feet high reſted on eight pillars 42 feet high and 13 in diameter: the choir ſeems to have been 30 feet higher than the nave: on the South ſide of the altar were five chapels, one dedicated to Becket. Seventeen men were employed to deſtroy this noble pile, whoſe walls they *broke and cut*, propping as they went along. All that now remains within the walls, which include near 40 acres, are the ſhells of ſome apartments, a cloiſter with rude maſſive vaulted roofs like caverns, the ſide of the hall, under which runs a clear ſtream, an oven 17 feet wide, and the piers of the gate with the poſtern of Caen ſtone with cluſtered round pillars of Suſſex marble, ſome adorned with nail-head quatrefoils. In the chapter-houſe were monuments for the founder, his wife, and ſon 1135, Hamelin earl of Surrey, his ſon, William earl of Moreton and Surrey 1240, and his great nephew 1375, and doubtleſs others of the family. Gundreda's tomb-ſtone came to light 1775, under a monument of the Shirleys in Iſield church, and was reſtored by the care of ſir William Burrell to the church of St. John in Southover, a ſuburb of Lewes. On it is this inſcription:

Stirps, Gundreda, ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,
Intulit eccleſiis Anglorum balſama morum:
Mart[ha] . . . . . .
. . . vit miſeris, fuit ex pietate Maria.
Pars obiit Marthe, ſupereſt pars magna Marie.
O pie Pancrati, teſtis pietatis et equi,
Te facit heredem, tu clemens ſuſcipe matrem.
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Ifregit alabaſtu . . .

Over which Sir William Burrell has placed a ſtone with this inſcription:

"Within this Pew ſtands the Tomb-ſtone
of GUNDREDA, daughter of William the
Conqueror, and wife of William the firſt
Earl of Warren, which having been depoſited
over her remains in the Chapter-houſe
of Lewes Priory, and lately diſcovered
in Iſfield Church, was removed
to this place at the expence
of William Burrell, Eſq.
A. D. 1775."

The Pigeon houſe, built probably not many years before the Diſſolution, in form of a croſs, with above 3,000 pigeon holes of hewn chalk, ſtill remains. The upland on which the antient church of St. Pancras ſtood was called the *Iſland*, with ſome addition perhaps to diſtinguiſh it from that eminence now called the *Hither Rhie*, then called the *Iſland* alſo. Forty acres of the former iſland were ſurrounded by a high ſtone wall, incloſing the priory with its water-mill, the ſubterraneous watercourſe of which ſtill remains from Winterbourn to the head of the pool North of the pigeon houſe croſs. In the Mount field, behind the abbey to the Eaſt North Eaſt, is a large mount erected by one of the priors. The two *Rhies* are fertile eminences, one of ſixty, the other of fifty acres, in this manor, called from the Saxon hꝛyʒ a back, or hꝛyʒ a ſtack or heap, whence *reia de ſiens* a heap of dung ſpread as one of the cuſtomary ſervices of the prince[m].

[f] Mr. Groſe's account under his view of this caſtle.
[g] Mr. Groſe's account under his view of this church. Mr. Lee ſays only the ſtone with *Seniori* (p. 339).
[h] Ibid.
[i] Mr. Lee, Hiſtory of Lewes, p. 340, has drawn an ingenious conjecture that he may have been miſtaken for his father Harold, who was ſaid to have died a hermit at St. John's in Cheſter.
[k] Tanner, p. 552.
[l] Erected by the founder in lieu of a wooden one dedicated to St. Pancras.
[m] See p. 201.

Lewes

Lewes once contained at leaſt 12 pariſh churches, now reduced to ſix. It is ſuppoſed with the ſuburbs to contain about 7000 inhabitants Here were two hoſpitals and a houſe of Grey friars [n]. On the ſite of that of St. Nicholas, Weſtout, and its endowment, is the poor houſe. St. James's hoſpital chancel is now a ſtable 34 feet long [o]. In the ſteeple of the priory church were three ſtones now in that of *Southover*, on one of which is a biſhop's mitre and pall, and TADE in old characters, perhaps for *Theobaldus archiepiſcopus dedicavit eccleſiam* [p]: on another the arms of Warren, and under them N. T. P. *Nathaniel Tomſton poſuit*; and on the third a roſe and ducal crown [q], the arms of Suſſex. This town has three ſuburbs, *Southover*, (the monuments of Edith, queen of the Confeſſor, of Cromwell, and of Anne of Cleves), *Weſtout*, and *Cliff*. This laſt ſtands under a chalky cliff, under which the river Ouze glides in a very romantic manner, forming large marſhes on its ſide next the town. This cliff is a continuation of a ridge of downs, known by the name of *South Down*, of which *Beachy head* is the extreme point. The river accompanies the road for about a mile, when the latter turns along the valley by *Glynd*, where biſhop Trevor had a houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Morleys, and rebuilt the pariſh church [r]. At the mouth of this river is *Newhaven*, a ſmall port with a fortification; and South-eaſt of it *Seaford*, another ſmall fiſhing town, which has the privilege of a cinque port and borough, is famous for wheatears, and had an hoſpital dedicated to St. James [s]. Near it on the coaſt is *Chinting* caſtle, a camp three miles Eaſt of Cuckmore.

Glynd.

Newhaven.

Seaford.

Chinting caſtle.

John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury 1279, was educated, if not born, at Seaford about 1230; and died 1283. Edward III. made Lewes the chief port for ſhipping off the Southern wool and woolfells: but 4 Henry IV. this excluſive privilege ſeems to have been materially leſſened by the clandeſtine exportation from the neighbouring ports. In 1264 there were in the town and ſuburbs 13 pariſh churches, now reduced to four [t]. On the failure of the houſe of Warren 1347, and acceſſion of Edmund Fitz Alan earl of Arundel to the barony of Lewes, its caſtle was deſerted for Arundel, and on the partition of the barony on the death of Thomas Fitz Alan, 1415, and afterwards it was more deſerted by its lords. The town ſent members to Parliament from 26 Edward I. to 12 Edward IV. incluſive.

Battle of Lewes.

The battle of Lewes is one of the moſt intereſting events in modern hiſtory. Hiſtorians differ ſo widely as to the day on which it was fought, that Langtoft, Matthew Paris, Holinſhed, and Stowe, date it May 14, 1264; Wikes and Brady, 19; Walter Hemingford St. Dunſtan's day; Raſtal 23; Fabian 24; Robert of Boſton, and the Chronicle of Mailros, on St. Boniface's day, June 15. The firſt is juſtified by the date of the barons' letter to the king, offering terms of conciliation if he would but diſmiſs his evil counſellors. His anſwer bears date May 12: they next day ſent a ſecond offer by the biſhops of London and Worceſter, offering £.30,000 as reſtitution for all the injury done to the royal demeſne throughout the kingdom, if he would again enter into a ſolemn engagement to obſerve the proviſions of Oxford. This being refuſed the battle took place the day following. Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter headed the barons, who had, 1258, obliged the king to ſign the proviſions above mentioned; and had been appointed preſident of the 24 commiſſioners appointed thereby to reform abuſes. From this oath Henry obtained papal abſolution, and thus provoked a civil war. The barons marched unobſerved through the Weald up the Down, two miles North-weſt from Lewes, when it was propoſed to ſurprize the king's army in their beds; and the foraging party was actually cut off before the latter knew of the enemy's approach. The raw undiſciplined Londoners ruſhing impetuouſly down Spittle hill (now the race ground) were ſoon defeated by prince Edward, who purſued them four miles in the heat of ſucceſs, and left unguarded the reſt of the army under his father and his uncle the king of the Romans, ſo that after a gallant reſiſtance the former took refuge in the priory, and the latter in a mill on Winterborne ſtream between Lewes and Southover, whoſe pond ſtill remains [u]. In making the new turnpike road from Lewes to Brighthelmſtone, a pit full of bones was opened. About 50,000 perſons were ſlain in this battle, the majority on the king's ſide. Lewes caſtle was beſieged before prince Edward could return from his eager purſuit, when ſeveral of his partizans deſerted to Pevenſey caſtle that night. The beſieged in the caſtle fired the town with fire-balls, which were caſt alſo by Montfort on the priory were the king was. An accommodation called the *Mize* of Lewes was at length brought about, for which the princes Edward and Richard were detained as hoſtages till the king of France named commiſſioners to adjuſt differences between the king and his ſubjects; and the armies were diſbanded.

The ſpire of *Barcombe* church, North of Lewes, was ſet on fire by lightning Jan. 31, 1797, and about ſix or ſeven feet deſtroyed; but the church was ſaved by the exertions of the inhabitants. Barcombe.

At *South Malling* near Lewes was a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Michael, ſaid to have been founded by Ceodwalla king of the Weſt Saxons, who died 688. The archbiſhops of Canterbury were patrons, and it was valued at £. 45. 12 *s.* and had a dean and three prebendaries [x]. They were accounted modern founders and patrons of the deans and canons; value *per annum* £. 106. [y] South Malling.

Malling was a pariſh, manor, borough, and antient deanery, which formerly gave name to the hundred now called *Ringmer*. The church was collegiate in Domeſday. The manor belongs to the ſon of Dr. Ruſſell, and the manſion houſe and dove houſe are part of the deanery buildings; the refectory, made a barn, was pulled down not many Malling.

[n] Tanner, p. 554.
[o] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[p] Lee reads it IADE, *John Avignon* (prior 1265) *dedicavit eccleſiam*.
[q] Watſon's Hiſtory of the earls of Warren.
[r] Holland.
[s] Tanner, p. 565.
[t] See a confirmation of the biſhop of Chicheſter of the ſaid churches, or penſions out of them, to the monks of Lewes, 1131. Cott. Lib. Vit. E. x. 98.
[u] Annals by a monk of Lewes, Cotton Lib. Tib. A. x. ſay this was but partly fought *ad molendinum ſuellagii*, which I would interpret *watergate mill*, where I ſuppoſe Richard was taken. *Suellagium* ſignifies *ſullage*, the filth of the town, which paſſed by Wategate canal into the mill-pond before-mentioned. This diſaſter of Richard is alluded to in a ballad of the time. Harl. MSS. S. 23. Hiſtory of Lewes, 150. 151. Percy's Reliques, II. 4.
[x] Tanner, p. 549.
[y] Tanner, p. 549.

years

years ago. Malling, formerly Theobalds, was a ſeat of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, particularly Peckham, and now belongs to the Spences, as does Upper Stoneham to the family of Sir William Burrell at Randſcombe [z], a chapel, now a cottage.

Clyffe. At *Clyffe* was a fraternity of St. Thomas the Martyr, and a weekly market, now only a fair. Here lived and died 1788 Mr. James Lambert, a ſelf-taught painter, born at Jevington 1725, whoſe talents will ever do him honour, and procured him employment from the late ſir William Burrell, bart.

Heathfield. Between Battle and Buxted is *Heathfield*, which gave title of baron to general Eliott, the brave defender of Gibraltar. He built a houſe here and made plantations, now purchaſed by Mr. Newberry, the vender of Dr. James's powder, who has erected a monumental pillar to the memory of his lordſhip.

In a part of the village of Heathfield named *Cade-ſtreet*, from the death of Jack Cade, who was killed there, but which has been commonly called *Cat-ſtreet*, Mr. Newbery has lately erected a pedeſtal by the road ſide to commemorate that event, and to correct the vulgar error. It is a noble ſtructure of ſtone, and has a tablet in the centre, with the following inſcription:

"Near this ſpot was ſlain the notorious rebel
*Jack Cade*,
by Alexander Iden, Eſquire, ſheriff of Kent,
A. D. 1450.
His body was carried to London, and his head fixed upon London bridge.

"This is the ſucceſs of all rebels, and this fortune chanceth ever to traitors." *Hall's Chronicle.*

Mount Caburn. On the top of *Mount Caburn*, celebrated by Mr. Hay, is a circular camp.

Laughton. *Laughton* in this neighbourhood is the ſeat and burial-place of the Pelhams, who thence take the title of baron Pelham of Laughton [a]. The creſt of this family was granted by Edward III. to John de Pelham in conſideration of his having received the ſword of John king of France at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, which was ſurrendered to him and to ſir Roger la Warr, lord la Warr, who had for his creſt the *chape*, or *crampet*, of the ſaid ſword, as John de Pelham, afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt. This was uſed by his deſcendants as a ſeal manual, and in their great ſeals appendant to their deeds, and ſometimes the ſaid buckles on each ſide of a cage, alluding to the captivity of the king of France [b]. This buckle appears alſo on a brick at the family ſeat at Laughton, with this inſcription:

*W. P. lan de grace . . . 34 fut cet maiſon . . .*

referring to ſir Willam Pelham who died 1538, and was buried with his anceſtors in Laughton church. The two ears above the tong of the buckle had the belt or bandelier faſtened to them by holes, there repreſented.

Halland. *Halland*, the ſeat of the late duke of Newcaſtle, now belonging to the earl of Chicheſter, is gone to ruin.

Firle. Glynde. *Firle* place, the ſeat of lord Gage, and *Glynde* place belonging to lord Hampden in this neighbourhood, are both large piles of building. The firſt is the moſt conſiderable. At Firle were found 1768, two ſkeletons, lying Eaſt and Weſt, one at the foot of the other; a ſmall helmet on the head of the firſt. Juſt beyond this village the fine proſpects begin. From a terras at Glynde there is a fine proſpect of the country. It was a favourite reſidence of the late biſhop of Durham, and was formerly the ſeat of the Morleys. Near this place is a very pleaſant ſeat belonging to Thomas Hay, eſq. late member for Lewes.

Aldfriſton. *Aldfriſton* is a large village. The Star inn by its ſtyle and ornaments has the air of a manſion or religious houſe. In the field South of the town is a very large barrow 55 yards long, its greateſt length from North to South; it is lower at the North end as if pared down, or a ſmaller joined to it. A number of ſmaller are ſcattered about the ſteep downs. The chief are bell-faſhion, ſome are ſingle, others double, others treble. In a circular one was found 1763 a human ſkeleton contracted; the head to the Weſt in a bed of chalk. In the middle under a pyramid of flints was an urn of unbaked clay rudely ornamented from the verge, holding a gallon of bones and aſhes with about four feet of earth over it. There were alſo found ten different knives, iron ſpikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, beaſts bones, &c. On the downs hereabouts are caught the wheatears. The ſeaſon is about the middle of Auguſt; and the method of taking them is by cutting a turf about one foot long and one and a half broad, in form of a T, which they lay over the hole the bird comes out of, ſtopping the other end: the bird entering it for earth-worms is ſnared in a horſe-hair nooſe at the further end. They are about the ſize of larks, but lighter brown, and have more white in their feathers. They ſell for 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen freſh, and 2*s.* 6*d.* potted. They come over from March to May (the females a fortnight before the male) grow fat in Auguſt, and diſappear in September. Being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud will drive them for ſhelter into the traps. They frequent theſe downs for a certain fly which breeds in the wild thyme on the adjacent hills, and the number taken annually in this diſtrict alone amounts to 1840 dozen. The rump and lower half of the tail are white, the upper half black, the under ſide of the body white tinged with yellow, the neck inclines to red, the quill feathers black edged with brown [c].

Beachy head. *Beachy head* is a promontory or frightful ridge covered with ſhort turf, turning its Eaſtern chalky ſide to *Eaſtbourne*. Holland ſays it is alſo called *Beachy points* and *Beau cliff*, for the fair ſhew, being interchangeably compounded with rows of chalk and flint; and is eſteemed the higheſt cliff of all the South coaſt of England. On its South point is *Belfont*, a ſemicircular entrenchment [d].

The delightful ſituation of *Welmington* village is uncommon. On one ſide a vaſt range of thoſe high hills called *South Downs*, which command unbounded proſpects both by ſea and land, as well as afford a lively verdure and variety of pictureſque forms for the eye to dwell upon. On one ſide of theſe hills is a curious repreſentation and figure of a man in the different ſtructures of the graſs 140 feet long, with a ſythe and rake in each hand, in a parallel direction with the body, formed by a pavement of bricks under the turf, which gives a difference of colour. In time of ſnow it is more viſible [e].

[z] Q. if Tanner's hundred of Ramſted. Hiſtory of Lewes, pp. 282—360.
[a] Gibſon.
[b] Longmate's Peerage, vol. VIII. pp. 93, 94.
[c] Pennant, Brit. Zool. II. 269
[d] Map.
[e] Topographer, III. 376.

Eaſtbourn. *Eaſtbourn*, on the edge of Pevenſea level, from a ſmall dirty town much improved ſince it became a bathing place. In a meadow about one mile and a half South-eaſt from the town was found, 1717, a Roman pavement of plain chequer work 17 feet by 11, and other ruins. North of it a bath 16 feet by five nine inches and two feet nine inches deep.

Anderida. Dr. Tabor[f] here fixed Anderida of the Notitia, and Anderesia of Ravennas, the *Andredeceſtre* of Huntingdon, and the *Mecredeſburn* where Ella defended the Britans A. D. 472[g]. He ſuppoſes its name *Eſ*burn, (with which Dr. Ward agrees[h]) and not *Eaſt*burn, there being no *Weſtburn* to oppoſe it, and *Mercrem* may mean *marſhy*[i].

At Eaſt Bourn is a ſeat of lord George Cavendiſh's lady, daughter and heireſs of an earl of Northampton, at which he reſides.

Pevenſea. Dr. Tabor thought *Pevenſea* caſtle "the greateſt "and moſt entire remain of Roman building to be "ſeen in Britain," and intended a deſcription of it. Its name ſhews it ſtood antiently in an iſland by the ſea; and it makes a figure in our early hiſtory. Duke Bertold gave it to the abbey of St. Denis 952[k]. Here Swane landed 1049 when he carried off his couſin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his ſon Harold ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ſhips, and three years before the earl ſheltered himſelf and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed to conquer England, as is expreſsly marked in the Bayeux tapeſtry, which calls it *Pevenſæ*[l]. When the ſea forſook it does not appear; but there is no mention of ſhips when Rufus beſieged Odo biſhop of Bayeux and Robert Earl of Moreton his brother in it ſix weeks 1087. At preſent it is near two miles from the ſea. It is circular, incloſing ſeven acres, nearly half as much as Dover; the principal entrance from the Weſt or land ſide between two round towers, in which are the moſt conſiderable layers of Roman brick, ſome of one, ſome of two bricks, about 20 feet from the ground, and about four or five feet aſunder. Many ſuch layers of whiter brick or ſtones hewn in that form lie between the ſtrata of red, or in place of them, in the walls between the other towers to the North-weſt; and in the North-eaſt tower are ſuch ſtones laid herring-bone faſhion towards the bottom. On the South ſide is a moat beſides the marſh. Within a ſmaller fortification moated on the North and Weſt, more ſquare, with round towers, and entered by a draw-bridge correſponding with the outer gate, and, like it, not in the centre of the Weſt ſide, but more South. The inſide of the inner caſtle conſiſts principally of ſix complete arches, with large towers or baſtions of which two are much larger than the reſt, ſuppoſed to have been the kitchens and refectory from the ſize of the chimneys and doorways. The Eaſt wall of both is the ſame, and ſtands on a kind of cliff, as if the ſea had once come up to it, though by the ſituation of the town below it muſt have receded before that was built. From this wall large fragments frequently roll down. The lower ſtories of the towers are vaulted; one of thoſe in the North-weſt tower being adorned with round arches in relief is ſuppoſed to have been the governor's apartment. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the North and Weſt ſides of the outer. At the South-eaſt corner is a ſally port. William, ſon of Robert earl of Moreton, rebelling againſt Henry I. that prince ſeized and razed his caſtles; but this ſeems to have eſcaped demolition. He gave it to Gilbert de Aquila (whoſe ſon Richer forfeited it by joining Robert Courthoſe), and then to Stephen's ſon William, who ſurrendered it with Norwich to Henry II. 1158, when he reſtored to him all ſuch lands as Stephen was ſeiſed of before he uſurped the crown[m]. Gilbert de Aquila held it in the reign of Henry III. but, forfeiting it, that king gave it to Gilbert Marſhall earl of Pembroke, afterwards to Peter of Savoy, and laſt to his own ſon Edward and his heirs to remain in the crown. Edward III. gave it to John of Gaunt, whoſe ſon Henry IV. brought it back to the crown. The Pelham family rented it of the crown till the late duke of Newcaſtle gave it up to Spencer Compton on his being created baron Pevenſea and earl of Wilmington, from whom it came to his nephew the late earl of Northampton, whoſe daughter Elizabeth now poſſeſſes it, with a handſome houſe juſt out of Eaſtbourn. Here was born Andrew Borde phyſician to Henry VIII.[n] Mr. Somner[o] places Anderida here, and Uſher makes this the *Caer Penſavel Coit* of the Britans; *coit* or wood implying the antient ſtate of the country[p], though now changed into a marſhy level for the veſſels on the other ſide the town to the river, on whoſe oppoſite bank are fine woods continued hence to Battle, and among them riſes *Standard* hill, on which it is ſuppoſed William ſet up his ſtandard.

At *Hurſt Monceaux* is a noble caſtle or caſtellated manſion, built entirely of brick by *Roger* Fienes, treaſurer to Henry VI. His eldeſt ſon *Richard* married Joan, the grand daughter and next heir of Thomas baron Dacre of Gilſland, and ſucceeded to that title, and to have precedence before the ſaid ſir Humphrey her uncle and heir male of the family who was created lord Dacre[q]; whoſe poſterity were commonly called lords Dacre of the North; as thoſe of ſir Richard Fienes and the lady Joan were ſtiled lords Dacre of the South, or of *Herſt Monceaux*[r]. His ſon *Thomas* loſt the title, being hanged at Tyburn for a murder committed by his ſervants in an affray with Mr. Pelham's ſervants[s]. But his ſon *Gregory* was reſtored by act of parliament 1 Elizabeth. His ſiſter *Margaret* had the barony in her own right, and her ſon *Henry* by Sampſon Lennard of Chevening, c. Kent, ſucceeded to it[t]. This lady and her huſband reſided much here, and ornamented the houſe with coſtly chimney-pieces. This ſeat and manor continued in the Lennard family till the end of queen Hurſt Monceaux.

[f] Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 355. 361.
[g] Saxon Chron. p. 14.
[h] Horſl. 488.
[i] See Gibſon's Index to Saxon Chron. Menric, &c.
[k] Lancelot, ubi ſup.
[l] Ibid.
[m] Holland.
[n] Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 112.
[o] Roman forts and ports.
[p] Gibſon.
[q] Thomas lord Dacre, the grandfather, having in the reign of king Henry the VIth, by means of a fine levied, and a ſubſequent ſettlement upon his heirs male, barred the ſaid lady Joan his heir at law of this great lordſhip of Gilſland, the Caput Baroniæ, with the principal part of the eſtates; though with reſervation of their reverting to his heirs at law, on the extinction of his heirs male; which event happening in the reign of Charles the Iſt, Francis Lennard lord Dacre recovered by compromiſe (after a long conteſt at law) of the earl of Arundel and Sir William Howard, who had married the daughters of the laſt lord Dacre of Gilſland; the manors of Dacre, Kirkoſwald, and divers other lordſhips in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.
[r] Holland.
[s] In regard to the hard meaſure he met with ſee Camden's Elizabeth under the year 1594.
[t] Dugdale, I. 243.

Anne's

Anne's reign. His great grandſon *Thomas Lennard* lord *Dacre* was created earl of Suſſex [v] 26 Charles II. but dying without iſſue male, this laſt title became extinct. The barony of Dacre devolved to his two daughters, from the younger of whom the preſent lord Dacre is deſcended. This Thomas adorned it with handſome carvings by Gibbon, but in order to ſatisfy the debts he had contracted by the expenſive way of living then too faſhionable at the court of that prince, (to whom he was lord of the bedchamber), ſold this ſeat and manor to George Naylor, Eſq. whoſe ſiſter married Dr. Francis Hare biſhop of Chicheſter, and whoſe nephew Francis Naylor, Eſq. bequeathed them to his uterine brother, the Rev. Mr. Hare, prebendary of Wincheſter; who has totally diſmantled this noble ſeat, leaving nothing of it but the outſide walls, which, till then, was in perfect good repair, and a moſt ſingular curioſity, from being perhaps the only houſe in England of that date that was ſo completely ſo. Theſe Fienes, likewiſe called Fenis and Fieneis, derive their pedigree from John baron of Fienes in the Bolonois in France, who, being his kinſman, was, by William the Conqueror, appointed hereditary conſtable of Dover caſtle, then accounted the key of the kingdom; which remained in his poſterity till king John gave ſir William Fienes the great manor of Wendover in Bucks, in exchange for this office; which William was the ſon of Ingeham de Fienes, ſlain at the ſiege of Acon in the Holy Land; and had married Sybilla lady of Tingry, daughter and heir of Pharamus of Boloin, great grandſon of Euſtace earl of Boloin, brother of Godfrey king of Jeruſalem. About the time of king Edward the Second ſir John Fienes married the heir of Monceaux; and his ſon William to one of the heirs of lord Say, whoſe grandſon ſir Roger Fienes married the ſiſter of ſir John Holland of Northamptonſhire; and in the firſt year of king Henry the VIth built the large fair uniform and convenient houſe here, caſtle like, within a deep moate. The moat was drained in the reign of Elizabeth, and the ſides planted with fruit trees; and the extenſive park abounds with beech trees. This caſtle conſiſted of three courts; the firſt and largeſt cloiſtered round. The hall was ſpacious, and at its upper end were three handſome rooms, one of them 40 feet long, and beyond them the chapel, which, as well as the hall and kitchen, reached up to the upper ſtory. The offices were ample, and the oven in the bakehouſe 14 feet diameter. The left ſide of the ſouth front beyond the great gate was occupied by a waſte room like a gallery, and ſeemingly intended for a ſtable in caſe of a ſiege. Under the eaſtern corner tower was an octagonal room formerly a priſon, having in the middle a ſtone poſt with an iron chain. Above the beſt apartments below ſtairs was a ſuite of rooms in the ſame ſtyle, and in every window of the many galleries leading to them was painted the Alant or wolf dog, the antient ſupporter of the Fiennes arms. Many private ſtaircaſes curiouſly conſtructed in brick without any wood-work led to theſe galleries. The grand ſtaircaſe occupied an area of 40 feet ſquare. The towers on each of the gates in the ſouth front are 84 feet high. The ſouth and north fronts were 206 feet, and the eaſt and weſt 214 feet long. This whole ſtructure was built of brick, and was till the year 1777 the moſt perfect and regular caſtellated houſe in England. The roof was then taken down, and a great part deſtroyed. Moſt of the outward walls, towers, and gateway, are ſtill ſtanding. The walls are of great thickneſs; the windows, door-caſes, copings, and water-tables of ſtone. It ſtands in the loweſt yet dry ſpot of a fine park well diverſified and wooded, and commanding a fine view over the rich vale of Pevenſea [v]. The late lord Dacre had 13 moſt capital drawings of it by James Lambert 1777. In the chancel of the church are monuments for ſir William Fiennes 1402, Thomas Fiennes lord Dacre 25 Henry VIII. and ſir Thomas his eldeſt ſon, who died in his life time [u]. About the time of Edward II. ſir John Fiennes married the heireſs of Monceaux, as did his ſon William one of the heirs of lord Say, and his ſon the heir of Balisford, whoſe ſon ſir Roger, builder of this caſtle, married a daughter of Holland [x].

Tapeſtry of Bayeux.

The Bayeux tapeſtry, which is a faithful tranſcript of contemporary authors, and the work of queen Matilda a few years after the event, ſets forth the conqueſt of England, from the orders iſſued to prepare for the expedition to the battle of Haſtings. We have even the felling the trees, the building, launching, and victualling the ſhips, the embarkation, the landing the troops and horſes, at Pevenſea, the foragers collecting proviſions from Haſtings, the quarter-maſter or camp marſhal *Wadard* iſſuing his orders, the feaſt given by William to his officers on their firſt debarking to animate them, the council at which his maternal brothers Odo biſhop of Bayeux and Robert earl of Moreton aſſiſted, the reſult of which was the throwing up entrenchments at Haſtings as there repreſented. This, the chronicle of Normandy ſays, was done by ſetting up three wooden caſtles which they brought over with them, and fortified with trenches. It adds that the duke gave orders that all his ſhips ſhould be *percez & effondrez*, bored and ſunk, or as Wace expreſſes it *depechiez, a terre traines, & perchies*; which it is ſuppoſed aroſe from William's ſaying that the ſea behind them took away all hopes of retreat, meaning becauſe of Harold's ſhips to the number of 700 [y]. Theſe muſt have been boats. The chronicle of Battle [z] is the firſt who mentions their being burnt. None of the Norman writers ſpeak of it. Gemiticenſis [a] ſays William took Pevenſea and Haſtings, and placed garriſons in them to ſecure his retreat. The tapeſtry next repreſents the ravaging the country, and burning the houſes, which Pictavenſis particularly mentions [b]; the news of Harold's marching to meet him, the marching of the troops out of Haſtings headed by the duke followed by his ſeneſchal and ſtandard-bearer. He aſks his ſcout

[v] He died anno 1716, leaving iſſue only two daughters, his heirs, lady Barbara and lady Ann. The former married to Charles Skelton, lieutenant-general in the French ſervice, and grand Croix St. Louis, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; the latter to her ſecond couſin Richard Barret Lennard, eſq. by whom ſhe had Thomas Barrett Lennard the preſent lord Dacre. She married 2dly Henry Roper 8th Lord Teynham, and 3dly Robert ſon of Henry Moore 3d Earl of Drogheda.

[u] Mr. Groſe's account under his four views.

[x] Holland. He dates the building 1 Henry VI.

[y] Orderic. Vit. p. 500.

[z] Mon. Ang. I. p. 311.

[a] P. 500.

[b] P 201.

*Vitalis*

*Vitalis* if he had ſeen Harold's army, and Harold is alſo informed of his advance. The duke harangues and draws up his men, and the battle begins. Many are ſlain on both ſides, and among the reſt Lewine and Gurth, brothers of Harold, which hiſtory ſays fell after him, though here before him. The Normans, entangled and ſlaughtered in an old entrenchment, which was after called *Malfoſſed*[c], and diſheartened by earl Euſtace, who with his 50 men was retreating[d], are rallied by Odo and the duke. The fight is renewed, Harold ſlain, and his men routed. The Norman troops appear to be chiefly cavalry, and the Engliſh foot and archers[e]. The French hiſtorians give the name of *Senlac* to the ſpot where the battle was fought, and where Battle abbey was afterwards founded[f]. The chronicle of the abbey[g] calls it *Hethelande*, and adds that it was ſince called *Battle*. Afterwards the ſame chronicle calls it *Herſte*. Mr. Camden miſtakes *Epiton* for *Epitumium*, a word peculiar to Ordericus Vitalis, who uſes it twice for a *field*[h], and makes the Conqueror on his death bed ſay that he had conferred the duchy of Normandy on his ſon Robert "antequam "in *epitimio Senlac* contra Heraldum certaſſem[i]," and Ordericus expreſsly calls the field of battle where William erected a church to the Trinity *Senlac*[k]. The Engliſh cry was *Alierot* and *Goderode*, which Wace explains *Holy Croſs* or *Rood*, and *God Almighty*[l].

Battle.

*Battle* conſiſts of one principal ſtreet running up the hill, on whoſe top is the abbey. The entrance of the town is called *Mountjoy*, from William mounting his horſe there after this deciſive battle, in memory of which he founded the abbey. Of the gateway of the abbey next the town, of rich Gothic work, the lower part is uſed as a market houſe for meat, the upper part as a court houſe for the manor; the other end has been uſed as a priſon, where, within 70 years (1805) debtors have been confined for ſo ſmall a ſum as fourpence recovered in the manor court. What the firſt lord Montagu, whoſe father ſir Anthony Brown bought it of the firſt grantee, built here, with intent to entertain queen Elizabeth, is now the moſt ruinous part of the abbey, being only the ſhell of a ſuite of rooms at the ſouth end, with two towers at the eaſt end, which were ſtanding when Buck's view was taken 1737, and till 1778, but are now down. The lofty abbey hall above fifty paces long is open to the top, the carved roof of Iriſh oak having been carried by the late lord Montagu to Cowdry; the light arches of the weſt end of the cloiſter and the infirmary remain: the reſt is ſtables ſupporting a granary once the dormitory. Its chapel is now a library. The kitchen had five fire-places and was arched at the top. The abbey church ran North from hence, having two lofty Weſt towers. The high altar ſtood on the ſpot where Harold's body and ſtandard were found, which is juſt at the eaſtern white gate of the yard wall; the foundations were not long ſince removed, the ſite having ſerved for a burying place for the catholics. The late lord Montague ſold this eſtate to ſir Thomas Webſter, whoſe great grandſon ſir Godfrey Vaſſal Webſter is preſent proprietor. This houſe was dedicated to St. Martin, and filled with Benedictine monks from St. Martin's abbey at Marmontier in Normandy, of whom the founder intended 140, but provided for only 60. The abbot was mitred and exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction. It was valued at the diſſolution at 880*l. per annum*[m]. Here were kept the Conqueror's ſword and coronation robe, and that curious roll of the Normans who came over with him. This was ſeen by Leland, in the firſt volume of whoſe Collectanea it is printed: but ſir William Dugdale ſays all the copies are erroneous by tranſcribing, or by the fraud of the monks who enrolled in it any benefactors or eminent perſons[n]. It ſeems to have been loſt at the ſuppreſſion. In the pariſh church, which ſtands juſt without the abbey wall, is a monument of ſir Anthony Brown and his wife 1541, and in the yard a coffin-faſhioned tomb with a croſs thereon. In the church are ſeveral braſſes on the floor, one is a man in compleat armour, a long ſword on his left ſide, a dagger on his right; his hands joined as praying, a long inſcription, the name Lowe, date, "m° Cqter ſext °q; vigeno." The church is a deanery in the gift of ſir Godfrey Webſter. The town is at preſent remarkable only for making the beſt gunpowder. The vicar is dean of Battle.

Aſhburnham.

The *Aſhburnhams* of *Aſhburnham* are as old as the Conqueſt, when *Bertram* was governor of Dover caſtle. Sir John rebuilt the pariſh church, and with his younger brother was a great ſufferer for their adherence to Charles I. His grandſon and nameſake was created baron Aſhburnham 1689, and his ſecond ſon *William* earl 1730, whoſe grandſon *John* is the ſecond and preſent earl. His ſeat here was in the family before the Conqueſt, and is one of the fineſt in the county[o]. It has been greatly enlarged and improved by the preſent earl. Mr. Brown has ſhewn his ſkill in ornamenting the ground. The park and grounds are very extenſive. In the church are monuments for ſir William and his lady, and ſir John his elder brother. Sir William was ſecond ſon of ſir John, cofferer to Charles I. and II. and married the counteſs of Marlborough, a widow, young, rich, and beautiful, daughter of lord Butler of Herts, who reſtored the family fortunes, ruined by his eaſy temper, and being bound for others. He lived with her forty-five years. The inſcription ſpeaks of her with the higheſt gratitude, and recommends her memory to the family. Her figure is recumbent; he is kneeling in a looſe gown, and a great flowing wig. Sir John his elder brother's figure is a whole length in armour, between his two wives. The inſcription ſays his father "had ſo waſted his eſtate that there was not ſix-"pence for his wife and ſix children, yet, by "God's bleſſing, every one was able to help him-"ſelf. This eſtate had been ſold, but was partly re-"covered by him."

[c] Chron. Battle. [d] Pictavienſis. [e] Lancelot, ubi ſup. XII. [f] Ib. Carte, I. p. 386.
[g] Ub. ſup. [h] See Du Cange in voc. [i] VIII. 659. [k] P. 505.
[l] *Alierot* eſt en Engleiz
Que *Saint croix* eſt en Franceiz:
Et *Goderode* eſt autrement
Comme en Francois *Dex tout puiſſant*. I ſhould have explained the latter *Godcroſs*.
[m] Willis, Mit. Ab. I. p. 32. Tanner, p. 550. [n] Holland. [o] Gibſon.

In

In a cheſt in the church is the watch of Charles I. given to Mr. Aſhburnham when he was beheaded, and the ſhirt and drawers he wore at the time, very fine, but very yellow; and the ſheet thrown over him after his execution.

Breede. North-eaſt from hence lies *Breede*, the court whereof is a branch of that of Battle, and has the ſame privilege and proceſs: the lands in this manor deſcend according to the cuſtom of gavelkind. Here is a kind of court kept every three weeks, where actions between man and man are tried, and the officers exempted from attending aſſizes or ſeſſions [p].

Hotteham. At *Hotteham* or *Otheham* near *Hayſham*, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Ralph de Dena in the reign of Henry II. removed to Begeham in the reign of John [q].

Michelham. At *Michelham* was a priory of Black canons, founded by Gilbert de Aquila in the reign of Henry I. valued at 160*l.* [r]

Haſtings. *Haſtings* is a middling market town and borough on an eminence near the ſea, and ſtill gives name to a rape, though its port is much declined, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing. Tradition ſays that the old town of Haſtings is ſwallowed up by the ſea. The preſent lies between a high cliff to the ſea and as high an hill to the land, having two ſtreets extending in length from north to ſouth, and in each of them a pariſh church. The valley in which it is built forms a beautiful and ſpacious amphitheatre of an oval figure, ſtretching to the South. The haven, ſuch as it is, being fed by a poor ſmall rill, is at the ſouth end of the town. The pier made of timber being carried away by the ſea, the town fell to decay, and the fiſhing, which is plentiful along this ſhore, was diſuſed by reaſon of the dangerous landing: for they are forced to work their veſſels by a capſtern or crane up and down the Stade, at the Weſt end of which is a fort, mounted with a twelve pounder. Queen Elizabeth 1573 granted a contribution towards making a new harbour, which was begun, but quickly embezzled. Here is a fine beach, and the pureſt water for bathing along the coaſt, which occaſioned it to be much frequented in ſummer. Great quantities of herrings, mackarel, and trawl fiſh, are however ſtill caught here, and ſent up to London [s]. Here are ſome remnants of the caſtle north from the town, incloſing ſomewhat more than an acre, on the edge of a cliff, part of which has fallen down and carried part of the wall with it. The number of inhabitants, including fiſhermen, is computed at 3000. A houſe near the turnpike is called the priory. Henry III. gave the town with the rape to his ſon Edward, afterwards to Peter of Savoy, and to John de Dreux earl of Richmond, ſon to the duke of Bretagne, upon certain exchanges of lands pertaining to the honour of Richmond, which Peter of Savoy had made over for the uſe of the prince. Long after whom the dukes of Bretagne by adhering to France loſt their lands in England. Henry IV. granted it to ſir John Pelham, who conveyed it to ſir Thomas Hoo, and he to the Haſtings family, who recovering it after the forfeiture of William lord Haſtings conveyed it to the Pelhams, of whom Thomas the preſent lord Pelham now enjoys it. Here was in the reign of Richard I. a priory of black canons founded in the reign of Richard I. removed to *Warbleton* to avoid the ſea, but inſtead of being erected there a new one was built near the ſea, valued at 51*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* [t] and in the caſtle a collegiate chapel, valued [u], the deanery at 20*l.* and the ſeven prebends at 41*l.* *William* the firſt lord *Haſtings*, buried at Windſor, left a ſon *Edward*, whoſe ſon *George* was created earl of *Huntingdon* 21 Henry VIII. and from him *Francis* the 10th and laſt earl was deſcended.

Dungeneſs. At *Dungeneſs* near Haſtings was found a ſilver thin pot, like a tea-pot, full of coins of Harold and William the Conqueror: all the latter ſide faced, and of different dies.

Beckeſhill. Between Pevenſea and Haſtings is *Beckeſhill*, a place much frequented by St. Richard biſhop of Chicheſter, who died there [x]. Below this *Bulverhithe*, Bulverhithe. whoſe church was roofleſs in Holland's time. Fabulous tradition derives its name from a bull's hide which being cut into thongs by the Conqueror reached to Battle: whereas it had its name before his time [y].

Winchelſea. "The old toune of *Wincheleſey* of a 6 or 7 years together felle to a very ſoore and manifeſt ruine by reaſon of olde rages of the ſea, and totally in the tyme of the aforeſaid 6 or 7 years. In the ſpace of theſe aforeſayde yeres the people made ſute to kyng Edward I. for remedy and a new plot to ſet them a toun on:" which he gave them, "and ſo was there ſeven ſcore and tenne acres limited to the new toune, whereof part is in the king mede without the toune, and part in hanging of the hille. The king ſet to his help in beginning and waulling New Wincheleſey, and the inhabitants of Old Wincheleſey took by little and little, and builded at the new toune, ſo that withyn the 6 or 7 yere afore expreſſed the new toune was metely welle furniſhed, and dayly after for a few yeres encreaſed. But er 20 years were expired it was twice enterid by enemies, firſt by Frenchemen, and ſecundly by Spaniards, that enterid by night at *Fareley* where Fareley. the high ſteple is about three miles from Wincheleſey, at which invaſion the toune was ſore ſpoiled and ſcant ſyns cam ynto the priſtine ſtate of welth: for the common voice is that at that tyme wer twenty aldermen yn the toune merchants of good ſubſtance. Within the walls be two paroeſhe church, and there were two colleges of friars," grey and black [z]. The houſe of grey friars founded by William de Buckingham, was the dwelling houſe of Mr. Holford, and a great part of the chapel is ſtanding, with an arch of great extent and beauty, the Eaſt end of which is ſemicircular. An hoſpital at Pleydore in the pariſh [a]. "Withowt the toune a paroeſhe church longing to the liberte of Haſtinges [b]." The new town was endowed with the ſame privileges as the old, namely thoſe of the cinque ports to which it belongs as one of the antient towns; but the ſea which had before ſwallowed up the old town, left the new before it was finiſhed. It ſtill ſends two burgeſſes to parliament, though the electors are but few,

[p] Gibſon. [q] Tanner, p. 560. [r] Ibid. p. 562. [s] Holland.
[t] Tanner, p. 560. [u] Ibid. p. 555. [x] Holland. [y] Ibid.
[z] Leland, VI. 58. Tanner, p. 564. [a] Tanner, p. 562. [b] Leland, ibid.

and the market and trade loſt. The graſs which grows in the ſtreets, though paved frequently, lets for 4*l.* a year, and little more than the ſkeleton of a regular and handſome town remains. The ſtreets ſtand all at right angles, and are divided into thirty-nine quarters as they are called, and ſo many may be pretty well aſcertained. The ſtone work of three gates is yet ſtanding and a number of fine vaults formerly uſed for warehouſes, lately for a cambrick manufacture, which did not ſucceed. The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only pariſh church in the town, in which are the monuments of three croſs legged knights, one of whom has the arms of Oxenbridge, antiently a family of repute here, and heirs to the Alands, who are are alſo buried here [c]. The belfrey ſtood till lately at the South-weſt corner of the church-yard. In St. Leonard's church was an image of that ſaint with a vane in his hand, which thoſe who wiſhed for a fair wind ſet to the deſired point, and made a handſome offering.

Henry VI. granted John de Shiedam, a Zealander, ſafeguard for 60 perſons, for his method of making ſalt at Winchelſea [d], and licence to export his duty free [e].

On the level relinquiſhed by the ſea, which is kept out by expenſive works, two miles north-weſt of the town, and half a mile weſt of the ſea, appears a caſtle called *Camber*, built by Henry VIII. 1539 or 1540 at the expence of 23,000*l.* It was probably built on the ſhore, but the ſea has retired, and it is now conſiderably within the land, which is continually gaining here. It is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones on the plan of others built in the ſame reign, with one large round tower ſerving as a keep ſurrounded by an aſſemblage of ſmaller of the ſame figure connected by ſhort curtains [f]. "The name of the "*Finches* hath been in antient time in eſtimation "in Suſſex about Winchelſey, and by all like-"lihood roſe by ſome notable merchaunte of Win-"chelſey [g]." This town gave title of counteſs to *Elizabeth* wife of ſir Thomas *Finch*, and daughter and heir to ſir Thomas Heneage, knight. She was before created counteſs Maidſtone, and was ſucceeded 1633 by her ſon *Thomas*; he 1634 by his ſon *Heneage*; he 1689 by his grandſon *Charles*; he 1712 by his uncle *Heneage*; he 1726 by his half brother *John*; he 1729 by *Daniel* earl of Nottingham, grandſon of ſir Henry Finch, lord chancellor, and fourth ſon of Elizabeth counteſs of Winchelſea. To Daniel in $17\frac{29}{30}$, ſucceeded his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1769, was ſucceeded by his nephew *George*, 8th and preſent earl.

Winchelſea gave birth to Robert Archbiſhop of Canterbury who died 1313, and his kinſman John, a Franciſcan friar of Saliſbury 1326 [h].

The motto round the antient Corporation ſeal of Winchelſea is

EGIDIO : THOME : LAUDUM : PLEBS : CANTICA : PME : NE : SIT : IN : ANGARIA : GREX : SUUS : AMNE : VIA.

Reverſe a ſhip of war rigged.

SIGILLUM BARONUM DOMINI REGIS ANGLIE DE WINCHELSEA.

"To St. Giles and St. Thomas ye people ſing laud for me
"Leſt their flock fall into diſtreſs by water or land."

At ſome diſtance from hence is *Selſcombe*, where, as in ſeveral other parts of this county, are mineral waters of the ſame nature with thoſe at Tunbridge, and as ſtrongly impregnated [i]. Selſcombe.

*Rye* is a tolerable well built town, on the north ſide of a very ſteep cliff commanding an extenſive view of the harbour to the ſouth and eaſt. It is a corporation, market, and borough town, having a free ſchool and charity ſchool [k]. The weſt gate of the town has two round towers, as all the gates in this county and Kent. The church is an ill kept building, too large for the preſent number of inhabitants. On the edge of the cliff is a ſmall modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it *Ipres* tower, a ſquare building, part of the caſtle, now a gaol. On the north ſide of the principal ſtreet is a chapel belonging to the Auſtin friars ſettled here in or before the reign of Edward III. It has formerly been one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover, but is now, by the ſpreading of the river Rother, whoſe waters have not force ſufficient to repel the ſand brought in by the ſea [l], ſo choaked with ſand that ſeveral ſucceſſive acts of parliament paſſed in its favour had no ſucceſs, till 1726 a new harbour was opened wherein veſſels of above 360 ton burden may ſafely ride. About 1766 a new harbour was made at an expence of £. 80,000. Rye.

Both Winchelſea and Rye belonged to the abbey of Feſcamp in Normandy, till Henry III. gave that houſe in exchange the manors of Cheltenham and Sclover in Glouceſterſhire, and other lands; aſſigning this reaſon that the abbots and monks might not lawfully fight with temporal arms againſt the enemies of the crown [m].

In the neighbouring pariſh of *Eaſt Guilford*, the utmoſt bound of Suſſex eaſtward, a peculiar way of tithing their marſh lands obtains, whereby they pay only three-pence an acre to the rector while in paſture, but if ploughed five ſhillings [n]. Eaſt Guilford.

On the London road to Battle is *Robertsbridge*, alias *Rothersbridge*, a ſmall town in the pariſh of *Salehurſt* from the river *Rother* running by the town; but in old writings it is *Pons Roberti* [o]; and had a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1176, valued at 248*l. per annum*, granted at the diſſolution to ſir William Sidney, and ſince belonging to the earl of Leiceſter, who converted its remains into a farm houſe [p]. The church is a mile from the town. The manor was ſir Godfrey Webſter's. Robertſbridge.

At *Rotherfield* was a cell of monks from St. Dennis in France [q]. Rotherfield.

At *Mayfield*, ſeven miles from Tunbridge, are large remains of a palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbvry, of whom Mepham, Stafford, and Iſlip died there 1333, 1348, 1466. The eaſt end is a farm houſe, and on one of the chimney-pieces is Mayfield.

Camber caſtle.

[c] Leland, VI. 59.
[d] Reymer, Fœd. X. 761.
[e] Leland, VI. 59.
[f] Leland. Gibſon.
[g] Ib. MS. V. 147.
[h] Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 778.
[i] Gibſon.
[k] Mag. Brit. V. p. 501.
[l] Holland.
[m] Ibid.
[n] Gibſon.
[o] See Leland, VI. 32.
[p] Gibſon. Tanner, p. 558.
[q] Tanner, p. 549.

1371. They ſhew here Dunſtan's tools[r]. Thomas May the poet, tranſlator and continuator of Lucan, and author of other pieces both in proſe and verſe, was born here 1595, and died 1650. Sir Thomas Greſham had a capital manſion here, one room in which was called the Queen's chamber, and the furniture of which was eſtimated at 7553*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*[s] Queen Elizabeth often viſited this place. It belongs to the Baker family, which was formerly very conſiderable in theſe parts. North of Mayfield is a circular camp called *Stockbury*. Stockbury.

*Bodiham* caſtle paſſed from the Dalegrigs by marriage to ſir Thomas Boteler lord Boteler of Wem. From him it went to the Lewkenors, and then to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchaſed by the Powels, who ſold it to ſir Thomas Webſter, bart. to whoſe heir it ſtill belongs. It ſtands in a bottom, and is ſurrounded by a large deep moat. The arms and creſt of Dalegrig are over the great gate, in which the iron portcullis is yet intire[t]. Bodiham.

*Beigham* abbey in a beautiful vale watered by two ſtreams, in Frant pariſh, part in Kent, part in Suſſex, was founded by Robert de Turnham 1200 for Premonſtratenſian canons, diſſolved by Wolſey 17 Henry VIII. though valued at 152*l. per annum.* It ſtands pleaſantly between two branches of the river Tun in the gardens of John Pratt, eſq. who built a ſmall houſe here, cleared the rubbiſh and made it a pleaſant place. His brother Charles created lord Camden 1765, lord chancellor of England 1766, died 1794. His ſon John Jeffereys was created viſcount Beigham, 1786. The roof of the church has been taken off for repairs, and the monuments of abbots, &c. in the choir are left expoſed. On the left hand near the gateway ſtands a pollard aſh ten yards in girth, as old if not older than the abbey, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt extant[u]. Beigham.

*Horſham* is a conſiderable market and borough town with a fine church, and a well endowed free-ſchool. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here, and here is the county gaol. It has a very great market for corn. Lady Irwin has a ſeat near the town. A new county gaol has been built here, with ſolitary rooms, and under excellent regulations. Horſham.

From *Pulborough* a navigable canal has been made a few years ago (1796) towards Horſham, and an extenſion of it has been in contemplation.

At *Sele*, by Horſham, is a priory alien, founded by William de Braioſe 1075, made denizon 19 R. II. valued at 26*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*[x] Some few remains ſubſiſt. Sele.

At *Ruſpur* North of it, in the high road between Dorking and Horſham, was a nunnery valued at 39*l.* 13*s.* 7*d*[y]. Ruſpur.

*Eaſt Grinſted* is another market and borough town, where the aſſizes are generally held. It has an hoſpital founded by Robert Sackville ſecond earl of Dorſet in the reign of James I. for 31 poor perſons. It was antiently parcel of the honor de Aquila[z]. Near it is *Kidbrooke* a ſeat of lord Abergavenny. East Grinſted. Kidbrooke.

*Bramblety* near Eaſt Grinſted is a ruin, and belongs to the Biddulph family. Bramblety.

In *Waterdown* foreſt is *Eridge* place, a ſeat of the earl of Abergaveny: the craggy rocks riſing up ſo high as if ſporting nature had there purpoſed a ſea[a]. At Eridge green lies a mortar, ſuppoſed to be the firſt made in England, as the firſt guns are ſaid to have been made at Buxſted furnace, about ten miles from Lewes, the chamber of which is caſt iron, the other part evidently wrought. The country people amuſe themſelves with throwing ſhells out of it on holidays or fair days. The weight of the ſhells ſink it ſo deep in the ground that it requires ſome hours to dig it out[b]. Eridge.

*Buckhurſt* in *Withiam* pariſh is the antient eſtate and burial place of the Sackvilles: to whom it gave title of baron. Their manſion houſe here is called *Stoneland*, now the ſeat of lord George Sackville Germaine. Buckhurſt.

*Buxted* place, near *Uckfield*, a handſome pile of building and well ſituated, is the ſeat of the late James Evelyn, eſq. whoſe daughter and heireſs marrying the late Sir George Shuckburgh, he has taken the name of Evelyn. Mr. Evelyn built and endowed a ſmall chapel here for the neighbourhood, the pariſh church being diſtant. Buxſted.

Near *Horſtead* is *Mote park*, belonging to Lord Gage; and to the left of it *Plaſket park*.

*Fletchinge* church has a handſome ſpire, and in it is a monument for Richard Dalynryge lord here in the reign of Edward IV. The living is in the gift of lord Sheffield. Fletching

*Sheffield* place in the pariſh of *Fletching*, the ſeat of John Baker Holroyd created baron Sheffield 1780, gives name alſo to the hundred of *Danehill-Sheffield*, having a court baron and court leet. The following manors lie within the leet of this hundred or manor, which appoints one conſtable and 13 headboroughs: Sheffield place.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarringe Neville, | Fletchinge, |
| Hendall, | Short, |
| Worth, | Tarringe Camois, |
| E. Barkham, | Tarringe Peverell. |

This hundred or manor was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert de Morton earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall 1068.

The houſe is very large, and pleaſantly ſituated in a beautiful and extenſive park, midway between Eaſt Grinſted and Lewes. The entrance into the park is under a large Gothic arch ſhaded by great trees. The gardens contain upwards of an hundred acres. The firſt foundation of the houſe is not known. It formerly conſiſted of two quadrangles; but great alterations having been made there are few traces of the antient building. It has lately been enlarged, and a conſiderable part rebuilt, by the preſent owner in the Gothic taſte, with a beautiful chapel window; and in a Gothic frize which goes round the houſe are introduced the arms of the poſſeſſors of the lordſhip from the Conqueſt to the preſent time[c].

[r] Mr. Vine in Gent. Mag. XLVI. 464. This, in Sandby's view of it in the Virtuoſi's Muſeum, pl. 106, is miſcalled an abbey.
[s] Burr's Hiſtory of Tunbridge, p. 259. See Sir Thomas Greſham's Journal.
[t] Groſe's account under his two views of it.
[u] Tanner, p. 561. Groſe's account under his view of it.
[x] Tanner, p. 552.
[y] Ibid. p. 560.
[z] Holland.
[a] Holland.
[b] Archæol. X. 472.
[c] Robert de Morton, earl of Morton or Montaigne and Cornwall 2 Will. 1068. Johannes de Ratinden . Thomas earl of Lancaſter, 35 Edward I. 1307. Henry duke of Lancaſter 35 Edward III. 1362. Ricardus Dalynryge 9 Edward IV. 1470. John 1ſt duke of Norfolk 2 Rich. III. 1485. Thomas 4th duke of Norfolk the year preceding his being beheaded for his deſign of marrying Mary queen of Scots, &c. ſold it to Thomas lord Buckhurſt 14 Eliz. 1571. His grandſon Richard earl of Dorſet ſold it to ſir Chriſtopher Neville, ſon of Edward lord Abergavenny, and anceſtor to the preſent lord. It paſſed from the Abergavenny family to the Delawarr family, and from earl Delawarr to lord Sheffield.

Timber

Timber grows remarkably well in theſe parts. In 1771 two oak trees in Sheffield park, whoſe tops were quite decayed, ſold ſtanding at the riſk of their being unſound for 69*l.* They contained upwards of 23 loads or 1140 feet of ſquare timber. The carriage of them to the water ſide, only nine miles on a good turnpike road, coſt upwards of 30*l.* Each tree was drawn by 24 horſes on a low carriage made for the purpoſe, and travelled only four miles and a half a day. They were floated from Landport near Lewes to Newhaven, where they were with difficulty embarked for the uſe of the navy at Chatham. Though theſe parts abound with timber there is much good corn land. Lord Sheffield has introduced a fine breed of ſheep and cattle. The roads in general are greatly improved.

Earls of Suſſex.

*Robert Ratclyffe* earl of Suſſex, Mr. Camden's contemporary, died 1629, 5 Charles I. and was buried with his anceſtors at Boreham. The title deſcended to ſir *Edward* Ratclyffe, grandſon and heir male to the firſt earl, but was claimed by ſir Henry Mildmay, couſin and heir of the half blood to the laſt earl, and at the Reſtoration by his grandſon; when the barony of Fitz-Walter was determined to be his, but not the earldom[d]. It was conferred on *Thomas* lord *Saville* of Pontefract 20 Charles I. 1644, but expired with his ſon *James* 1671[e]. It was again conferred on *Thomas Lennard*, lord *Dacre* of Gilleſland 1674, and on his death becoming extinct, was revived 4 George I. 1717 in the perſon of ſir *Talbot Yelverton*, viſcount Longueville, and baron Grey of Ruthin[f]; who died 1725, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *George Auguſtus*, and he 1758 by his brother *Henry* 3d earl, who dying April 22, 1797, without iſſue, the earldom became extinct, but the barony deſcended to his ſiſter's only ſon Henry Gould, eſq.

[d] Dugdale, II. 288. [e] Ibid. I. 462. [f] Gibſon.

Rare

## Rare Plants found in Suſſex.

Ajuga *Chamæpitys*. Ground-pine; in corn fields near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain; ——— *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; } on bogs on *Waterdown Foreſt*.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; by the ſides of ditches in the marſhes between *Winchelſea* and *Rye*.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros; in *Farnhurſt* lane.

Antirrhinum *Linaria* β Peloria. A variety of common Toad-flax; on a bank near *Withyam*.

——— *minus*. Leaſt Toad-flax; ——— *ſpurium*. Round-leaved Toad-flax; } in corn fields.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Columbines; near *Tunbridge Wells high rocks*, and elſewhere.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſe graſs or German Madwort; near *Boxley*.

Aſplenium *lanceolatum*. Spear Maidenhair; on a rock South of the *High rocks* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

——— *marinum*. Sea Maidenhair or Fern; about the caſtle at *Haſtings*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair or Wall Rue; near *Tunbridge Wells* and *Maxfield*.

——— *Trichomanes*. Engliſh black Maidenhair; near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in *Southwood* near *Haughton* and in the chalk pits adjoining.

Bartramia *pomiformis*. Apple Bartramia; on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Braſſica *orientalis*. Perfoliate Cabbage; in hedges near *Godſtone* and *Marſhfield*.

Bromus *erectus*. Upright Brome-graſs; near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Bryum *turbinatum*. Pear-ſhaped Bryum; on *Rookſhill* at *Goodwood*.

Buxbaumia *foliosa*. Leafy Buxbaumia; on *Harriſon's rocks* and *Eridge rocks* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Bromus *ſquarroſus*. Corn Brome graſs; in fields near *Marſhfield*.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's-ear; on the ſhore at *Pett*, by the brook which runs by the *Caſtle* at *Haſtings*, and near *Worthing*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy-leaved Bell flower; near *Bayly*, *Marſhfield*, and elſewhere.

Carduus *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle; on *Waterdown foreſt*, and elſewhere.

Carex *lævigata*. Smooth-ſtalked beaked Carex; in a wood between *Tunbridge Wells* and *Frant*.

Ceratophyllum *ſubmerſum*. Unarmed horned Pondweed; in the road from *Chicheſter* to *Selſey*, in the ditches.

Chelidonium *glaucium*. Yelllow horned Poppy; on the ſea ſhore.

Cheiranthus *eryſimoides*. Wild Wall-flower; near *Eaſt Grinſtead*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in marſhes.

Clavaria *ophioglosſoides*. Black Clavaria; on *Rookſhill* at *Goodwood*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy graſs; at *Cockbuſh*.

Conferva *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, common.

——— *gelatinoſa*. Frog ſpawn Conferva; in a well at *Chicheſter*.

——— *pellucida*. Tranſparent Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *tubuloſa*. Hollow Conferva; on *Bognor* rocks, and at *Brakelſham* and *Cockbuſh*.

——— *vagabunda*. Spreading Conferva; in ditches and lakes in *Selſey* iſland.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily of the valley; on *Harriſon's rocks* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort; near *Worthing* and *Haſtings*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beam-tree; in the woods on the ſides of the Downs.

Cynogloſſum *ſylvaticum*. Green Houndſtongue; near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Dentaria *bulbifera*. Coralwort; near *Tunbridge Wells high rocks*.

Dianthus *prolifer*. Limewort; in *Selſey* iſland.

Dicranum *ſubulatum*. Awl-leaved Fork-moſs; near *Little Hampton*.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long leaved Sun-dew or Roſa-ſolis; in the *Weald* brooks.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black berried Heath; Crow or Crake-berries; on the brinks of the peat pits near the *Weald* brooks.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſebay Willow-herb; in *Charlton* foreſt, and near *Lamberhurſt*.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hare's tail Ruſh; in the *Weald* brooks.

Euphorbia *Eſula*. Leafy-branched Spurge; at *Slingfold*.

Feſtuca *uniglumis*. Single huſked Feſcue-graſs; on the ſandy ſea ſhore.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil, frequent.

——— *pulverulenta*. Broad leaved Sea Heath; on the coaſt between *Bognor* and *Brighthelmſtone*.

Fucus *abrotanifolius*. Jointed Fucus; on the coaſt.

—— *confervoides*. A variety of Watery Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *amphibius*. Upright Fucus; in the marſhes near *Selſey* iſland.

—— *canaliculatus*. Furrowed Fucus; at *Delkey*.

—— *mucronatus*. Bearded Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones on the coaſt.

—— *herbaceus*. Herbaceous Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones among the caſtings up of the ſea near *Haſtings*.

Fucus *pinaſtroides*. Black Fucus or Sea pine; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones on the ſhore, plentifully.

—— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, common.

—— *obtuſus*. Obtuſe Fucus; on ſea rocks and ſtones near *Haſtings*.

—— *ſinuoſus*. Reddiſh Fucus; in the marſhes near *Selſey* iſland.

—— *ſubfuſcus*. Browniſh Fucus; in the ſea at *Haſtings*.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; on the beach at *Cockbuſh*.

Galium *cruciatum*. Croſſwort; between *Tunbridge Wells* and *Withyam*, and elſewhere.

Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; on the ſides of bogs between *Tunbridge Wells* and *Groombridge*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's bill; near *Bognor* rocks and at *Brakelſham*.

—— *moſchatum*. Muſked Craneſbill or Muſcovy; near *Arundel* caſtle, plentifully.

—— *robertianum* β. A variety of Herb Robert; near *Haſtings*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in a bog a mile on this ſide *Chicheſter*.

Gnaphalium *luteo-album*. Jerſey Cudweed; found a mile above the firſt of *Bognor* rocks.

Gymnoſtomum *æſtivum*. Curve-beaked Gymnoſtomum; on *Rooks hill* at *Goodwood*.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's foot, or Setterwort; upon the Downs towards *Chicheſter* and in *Southwood* near *Haughton*.

—— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; about *Arundel* caſtle.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; at *Cuckfield*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; on the ſides of the Downs.

Hymenophyllum *tunbridgenſe*. Tunbridge Filmy-leaved Fern; on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells* and *Cockbuſh*.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's-wort; found commonly in the brooks of the *Wealds*.

Hypnum *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; } near *Tunbridge Wells*.
—— *lucens*. Shining Hypnum; }
—— *ſcorpoides*. Scorpion Hypnum; }

Junar *Forſteri*. Narrow-leaved Hairy Ruſh; } on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.
—— *ſylvaticus*. Wood Ruſh; }

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermannia; in ditches at *Chicheſter*, and near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Jungermannia *multifida*. Multifid Jungermannia; } near *Tunbridge Wells*.
—— *nemoroſa*. Wood Jungermannia; }
—— *quinquedentata*. Forked Jungermannia; }
—— *rupeſtris*. Rock Jungermannia; }
—— *trilobata*. Trifid Jungermannia; }

—— *viticuloſa*. Stragling Jungermannia; about *Slingfold*.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peaſe everlaſting; near *Poynings* a village on the Downs, and in a lane near *Climping* not far from *Arundel*.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; in *Selſey* iſland.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; by the river ſide at *Arundel*.

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liverwort; in *Charlton* foreſt, and near *Tunbridge Wells*.

—— *calicaris*. Channeled Liverwort; about *Slingfold* and in *Charlton* foreſt.

—— *centrifugus*. Spreading Lichen; } on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.
—— *coccineus*. Scarlet Lichen; }
—— *ericetorum*. Heath Lichen; }
—— *fragilis*. Brittle Lichen; }
—— *horizontalis*. Horizontal Lichen; }
—— *jubatus*. Wiry Lichen; }

—— *læte-virens*. Green Liverwort; near *Wakehurſt*.

—— *Oederi*. Oeders Lichen; on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.

—— *reſupinatus*. Livid Lichenoides; on pebbles near the ſhore in *Selſey* iſland.

—— *ſcrobiculatus*. Warty Lichen; on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.

—— *tartareus*. Tartareous Lichen; on rocks near *Tunbridge Wells*.

—— *trapeziformis*. Trapeziform Lichen; on heaths near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow leaved wild Flax; on rocks near *Haſtings*, and in a field at *Pett* on the left hand of the lane that leads to the ſea, plentifully.

Lonicera *Xyloſteum*. Upright Honeyſuckle; in a wood called the *Hacketts*, to the Eaſt of *Houghton* near *Arundel*.

Lotus *diffuſus*. Slender Birdsfoot Trefoil; amongſt the rocks near *Haſtings caſtle*.

Lycoperdon *cervinum*. Branny Puff-ball; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Clubmoſs; } near *Tunbridge Wells*.
—— *inundatum*. Marſh Clubmoſs; }
—— *Selago*. Fir Clubmoſs; }

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; about *Brighthelmſtone*, and elſewhere.

Medicago *ſativa*. Lucern; about *Brighthelmſtone*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long leaved Horſe mint; near a ſmall ſpring below *Arundel* caſtle.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; about *Rye*.

Milium *lendigerum*. Panick meadow-graſs; in a cornfield near *Tunbridge Wells high rocks*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; by the *Weald* brooks.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*. Daffodil; near *Tunbridge Wells high rocks*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; on bogs near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in watery ditches and rivulets frequent.

Ophrys *muſcifera* β. A variety of Fly Orchis; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Ornithogalum *pyrenaicum*. Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a greeniſh flower; in a meadow on the left hand of a farm half a mile from *Chicheſter* South gate, plentifully.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund royal; in the *Weald* brooks, in a vaſt bog North of *Amberley* caſtle, and on *Harriſon's rocks* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Pedicularis *paluſtris* (flore albo). Marſh Louſewort with a white flower; in the boggy ground below *Pewdean*.

Peucedanum

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hog's fennel, Sulphurwort or Hareſtrong; in the marſh ditches about *Shoreham*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers; on the Downs.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peaſe; near *Haſtings*.

Polypodium *Oreopteris*. Heath Polypody; near *Tunbridge Wells*.

——— *Thelypteris*. Marſh Polypody; near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes; on the rocks by the ſea ſide, where it is ſometimes daſhed with ſalt water.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Common Winter green; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Ranunculus *Lingua*. Upright Crowfoot; in the lane from *Haſtings* to *Fairlight*.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. The black bearing Alder; in a wood called *Old Park* in *Barcomb*.

Riccia *fluitans*. Floate Riccia; in ditches at *Chicheſter*.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in *Southwood* near *Haughton*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſberry-buſh, Framboiſe, or Hindberry; in the woods near the *Weald* brooks.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly or Butcher's broom; in almoſt every wood.

Salix *argentea*. Sand Willow; on the Foreſt near *Tunbridge Wells*.

—— *roſmarinifolia*. Roſemary-leaved willow; in *Eridge park* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Schœnus *albus*. White headed Bog-ruſh; on bogs on *Aſhdown Foreſt*.

Scutellaria *minor*. Leſſer Scullcap; on bogs near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Mountain Stonecrop; on the coaſt near *Brakelſham*, plentifully.

Serapias *grandiflora*. White flowered baſtard Hellebore; in the beach woods, plentifully.

Serapias *latifolia*. Common Helleborine; on *Harriſon's rocks* near *Tunbridge Wells*.

Smyrnium *oluſatrum*. Alexanders; about *Arundel* caſtle, plentifully.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. The Quicken tree or Mountain Aſh; in the bog woods on the North ſide of the *Weald* brooks, plentifully.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Purple Bottle-moſs; on a bog between *Tunbridge Wells* and *Groombridge*.

Tamarix *gallica*. Tamariſk; on a rock Eaſt of *Haſtings*.

Teucrium *Chamædrys*. Germander; on the ruins of *Winchelſea* caſtle.

Tormentilla *reptans*. Creeping Tormentil; between *Tunbridge Wells* and *Frant*.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. A variety of Hare's foot Trefoil; at *Brakelſham*.

Trifolium *ſcalrum*. Rough Trefoil; on the ſhore near *Little Hampton*.

Triticum *loliaceum*. Dwarf Sea Wheat-graſs; near the rocks at *Haſtings caſtle*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, frequent.

—— *dichotoma*. Graſs leaved Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; in ponds and ditches, near *Chicheſter* and in *Selſey* iſland, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycocus*. Cranberries, Moſs berries, or Moor berries; in the *Weald* brooks on the ſides of the turf-pits.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; on the wall of *Amberley* church-yard.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; at *Cuckfield*.

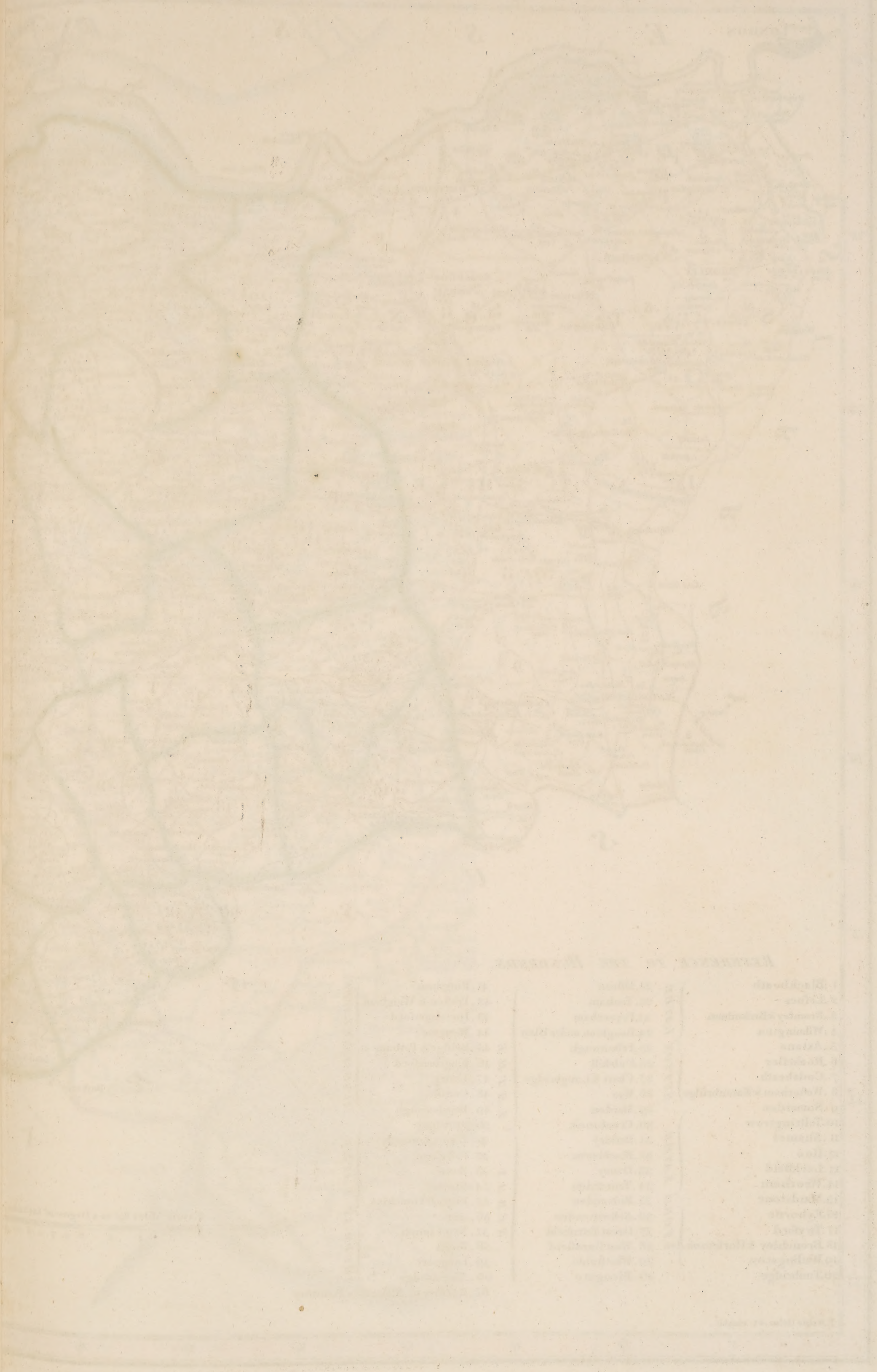
Viola *lactea*. Pale Violet; on the ſides of a bog near *Eridge rocks*, not far from *Tunbridge Wells*.

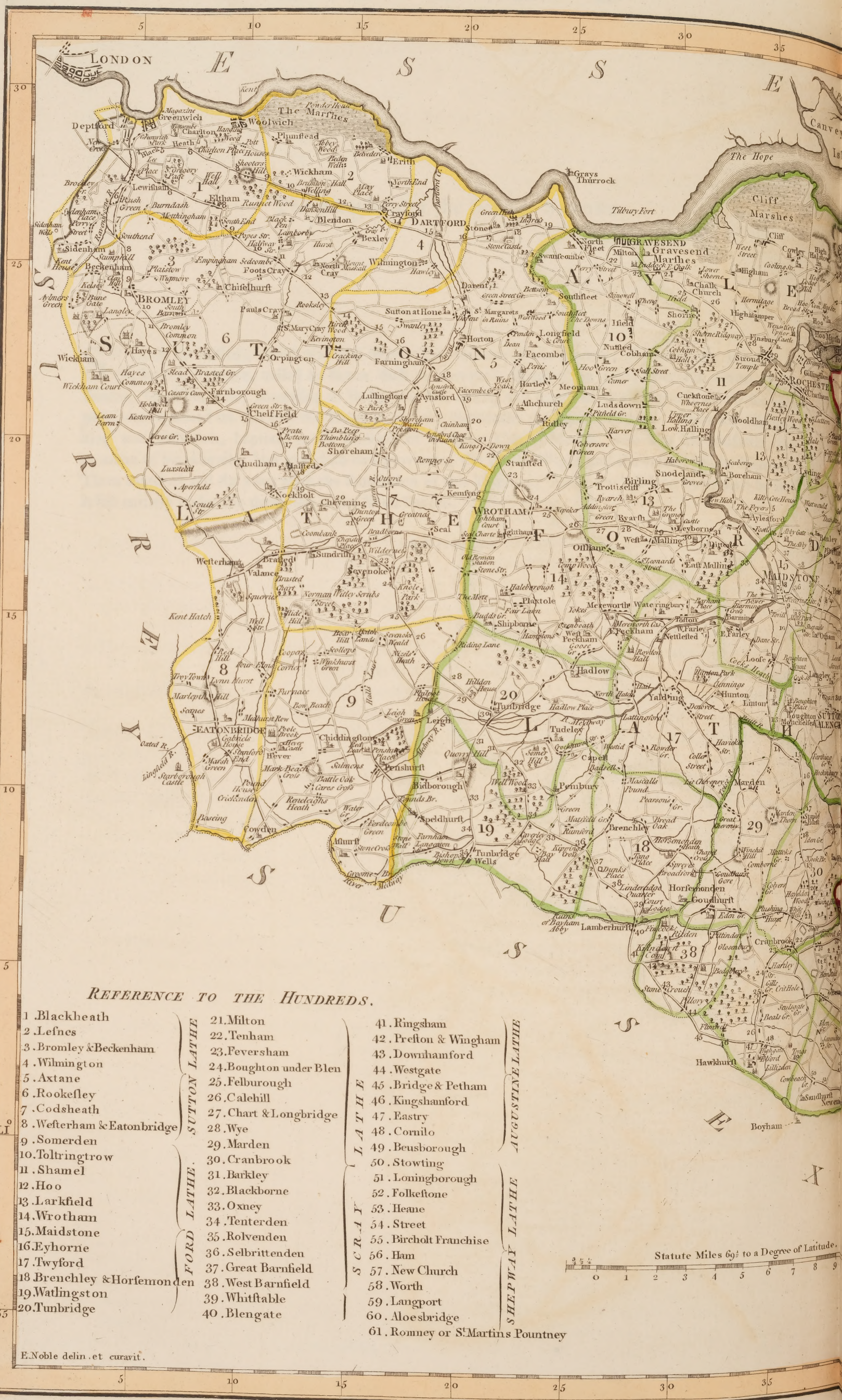
—— *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; in a boggy meadow Eaſt of the *Weald* brooks.

## The Kingdom of the South Saxons.

So much for Suſſex; which was with Surrey the reſidence of the Regni; afterwards the kingdom of the South Saxons, called in Saxon Suð ſeaxan-ric[a], founded 32 years after the arrival of the Saxons, by Ælla, who, according to Bede, was firſt among the kings of the Angles in all the ſouthern provinces ſeparated on this ſide the Humber and the boundaries contiguous thereto. Their firſt Chriſtian king was Edilwalch, baptized in the preſence of Wulpher king of Mercia, who was his godfather, and in token of his adopting him gave him two provinces, the Iſle of Wight and the county of the Meanvari. Three hundred and ſix years after the foundation of this kingdom, Aldin the laſt king being ſlain by Ina, it fell entirely under the dominion of the Weſt Saxons.

[a] Suð ſeaxna-ric.






## REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Blackheath | SUTTON LATHE | 21. Milton | LATHE OF SCRAY |
| 2. Lesnes | | 22. Tenham | |
| 3. Bromley & Beckenham | | 23. Feversham | |
| 4. Wilmington | | 24. Boughton under Blen | |
| 5. Axtane | | 25. Felburough | |
| 6. Rookesley | | 26. Calehill | |
| 7. Codsheath | | 27. Chart & Longbridge | |
| 8. Westerham & Eatonbridge | | 28. Wye | |
| 9. Somerden | FORD LATHE. | 29. Marden | |
| 10. Toltringtrow | | 30. Cranbrook | |
| 11. Shamel | | 31. Barkley | |
| 12. Hoo | | 32. Blackborne | |
| 13. Larkfield | | 33. Oxney | |
| 14. Wrotham | | 34. Tenterden | |
| 15. Maidstone | | 35. Rolvenden | |
| 16. Eyhorne | | 36. Selbrittenden | |
| 17. Twyford | | 37. Great Barnfield | |
| 18. Brenchley & Horsemonden | | 38. West Barnfield | |
| 19. Watlingston | | 39. Whitstable | |
| 20. Tunbridge | | 40. Blengate | |
| | | 41. Ringsham | AUGUSTINE LATHE |
| | | 42. Preston & Wingham | |
| | | 43. Downhamford | |
| | | 44. Westgate | |
| | | 45. Bridge & Petham | |
| | | 46. Kingshamford | |
| | | 47. Eastry | |
| | | 48. Cornilo | |
| | | 49. Beusborough | |
| | | 50. Stowting | |
| | SHEPWAY LATHE | 51. Loningborough | |
| | | 52. Folkestone | |
| | | 53. Heane | |
| | | 54. Street | |
| | | 55. Bircholt Franchise | |
| | | 56. Ham | |
| | | 57. New Church | |
| | | 58. Worth | |
| | | 59. Langport | |
| | | 60. Aloesbridge | |
| | | 61. Romney or St. Martins Pountney | |

E. Noble delin. et curavit.

# A MAP of KENT

from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly, 26th. March, 1805.
Engraved by J. Cary.

Longitude East from London

# CANTIUM.

I COME now to Kent; which county, though ſo exactly deſcribed in a work expreſsly on the ſubject by WILLIAM LAMBARDE, a perſon of great learning and character, and ſo happy in his reſearches that he has left very little for others [a], yet the method of my deſign requires that I ſhould ſurvey this as well as the reſt; and that I may not be ſuſpected of unfair dealing, as the Comedian [b] ſays, I gladly embrace this opportunity to acknowledge his work for the foundation and ſource of my knowledge here.

Time has not yet ſtripped this county of its antient name; but, as Cæſar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus [c], Ptolemy, and others, call it CANTIUM, ſo the Saxons, according to Ninnius, called it Cant-ȝuaꝑ-lanꝺ, q. d. *the country of the people inhabiting Cantium*, and we at preſent KENT. Mr. Lambarde derives this name from *Cainc*, which in Britiſh ſignifies a Leaf [d], becauſe the country was antiently covered with woods. If I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, as I obſerve Britain runs out here with a large corner eaſtward, and find the like corners in Scotland called *Cantir*, and the inhabitants of another corner in that part of the iſland called by Ptolemy *Cantæ*, and another in Wales occupied by the *Cangani* (not to mention the *Cantabri*, who poſſeſſed an angle among the Celtiberians), who, as they had one common origin, ſo had alſo one common language with our Britans, I ſhould ſuppoſe the name given it from its ſituation, and the rather, becauſe the French our neighbours uſe *Canton* for a *Corner* [e], and probably from the old Gauliſh language, it not being deduced from the German or Latin, which, together with the antient language, have contributed to form the modern French, and becauſe this country is called a *Corner* by all the antient geographers. For it faces France with a great angle, ſurrounded on every ſide by the Thames' mouth and the ocean, except where bounded on the Weſt by Surrey, and on the South by part of Suſſex.

[a] Lambarde returns Camden's compliment by calling him the moſt *lightſome* Antiquary of this age, p. 9. ed. 1596, 4to.
[b] *Subleſta fide.* Plaut. Perſ. 3. 1. 20.
[c] Some copies of Diodorus read corruptly *Carion.* C. One MS. reads Καλιον by an obvious omiſſion of the ν. Lib. V. p. 346.
[d] Bowghes or woody. Lamb. p. 9.
[e] Whence *Canton* in heraldry for a *corner*, and the diſtricts of the Helvetii are called by the French *Cantones*, q. d. *Corners* (C.) rather *diviſions* or *cantonments*. Concerning the Κυνησιοι of Herodotus miſtaken by ſome for the Cantii of Cæſar and introduced here again by biſhop Gibſon, ſee before.

# KENT.

THE country at preſent called KENT is much diverſified, being more level and woody to the Weſt, and to the Eaſt riſing with gentle hills. The inhabitants divide *the South part along* the Thames [a] into three parts, or, as they call them, *degrees* [b]; of which the uppermoſt on the Thames they account moſt healthy and rich; the lowermoſt rich but unhealthy, being for the moſt part marſhy *, but producing moſt luxurious herbage. Almoſt the whole county abounds with meadows, paſtures, and corn fields, is wonderfully fruitful in apples, as alſo cherries, which were brought from Pontus into Italy in the year of Rome 680 †, and about 120 years after into Britain. They thrive here exceedingly, and cover large tracts of ground, and the trees being planted in the quincunx exhibit an agreeable view. It has many cities and towns, tolerably ſafe harbours, and ſome iron mines, but the air is ſomewhat thick from the vapours riſing from the waters. The inhabitants ſtill deſerve that reputation for humanity which Cæſar formerly gave them: not to mention their courage, which a certain monk ſays the Kentiſhmen poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, that in the diſpoſition of the Engliſh army, the front was aſſigned to them as the flower of the Engliſh troops [c]. Johannes Sariſburienſis proves the ſame in his Polycraticon [d]: "In reward for that illuſtrious "valour which our Kent diſplayed with vigour and "perſeverance againſt the Danes, it has ſtill the "honour of the foremoſt rank and the firſt charge "in all battles." Malmſbury [e] alſo celebrates them to this effect: "This ruſtic yet civilized people of "Kent more than the reſt of the Engliſh ſtill breathe "a conſciouſneſs of their antient nobility, being the

Cherries were brought hither about A. D. 48.

* Rumney Marſh, † Plin. xv, c. 25.
[a] Surely it ſhould be, "*it as it lieth ſouth-eaſtward from*" as *Holland* has it in his tranſlation?
[b] Which do not appear in Lambarde or Haſted.
[c] *Tanquam triariis.* This poſt of honour has been lately claimed by the Kentiſh infantry, and allowed.
[d] The Triarii were always in the rear, whence Livy VIII. 8. deſcribing a deſperate puſh, ſays, *Ad triarios res rediit*, but as they were the men on whom the greateſt confidence was placed, the compariſon holds equally true of our Kentiſhmen, whatever part of the battle was aſſigned them.
[e] De geſt. Pont. prol. lib. I.

" foremoſt to exerciſe acts of reſpect and hoſpitality, " and the laſt [f] to reſent injuries."

But to premiſe a few particulars before I come to the places themſelves: Cæſar, on his firſt approach to our iſland, made a deſcent, and as the Kentiſh Britans oppoſed his landing, he could not make himſelf maſter of the ſhore without a ſharp diſpute. In his ſecond expedition to our iſland, he landed his army here, and the Britans gave him a warm reception with their horſe and chariots at the river Sture; but were ſoon repulſed by the Romans, and retired into the woods. From thence they made frequent ſallies, ſkirmiſhing with the Roman horſe on their march, but the latter had always the advantage. Some time after they made a freſh attack on the Romans, forced their way through the centre of their army, and having ſlain Laberius Durus, a military tribune, retreated with ſafety, and the next day annoyed the foragers, &c. as I have before * related from Cæſar. At this time Kent was governed by Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, whom Cæſar, to make it ſeem that he had ſubdued kings, honours with that title, though they were in fact only petty princes, or noblemen of the firſt rank. When the Roman empire was eſtabliſhed here, Kent was put under the governor of Britannia Prima. The ſea coaſt called the *Saxon Shore*, as was alſo the oppoſite coaſt from the Rhine to Xainctoigne, had an officer from the time of Diocleſian called by Marcellinus *Count of the ſea coaſt*, and in the Notitia *a reſpectable perſon*, [g] *Count of the Saxon ſhore in Britain*, whoſe office was by diſpoſing garriſons at proper places along the coaſt to reſtrain the inroads of the barbarous nations, but eſpecially the Saxons, who grievouſly harraſſed Britain. He was under the direction of the *illuſtrious officer of foot* [h] called *Præſentalis* [i], who, beſides garriſons at ports, aſſigned him for greater emergencies the cohorts called *Victores Juniores Britanniciani*, *Primani Juniores*, & *Secundani Juniores*. His officers were a commander in chief of foot under the Præſental, two accountants, a ſecretary, a regiſter of ſentences, as adjutant or aſſiſtant, a deputy adjutant, a regiſter, receivers of the revenue, ſhort hand-writers, and other inferior officers [k]. Nor do I doubt but our anceſtors imitated this plan of the Romans in appointing a warden or governor of the ports along this coaſt, commonly called *Warden of the cinque ports* from his preſiding over five ports as the Count of the Saxon ſhore did over nine.

Count of the *Saxon* ſhore.

Warden of the cinque ports.

*Kent* given up to the *Saxons*.

When the Romans quitted Britain, Vortigern, who had the ſupreme command over the greateſt part of Britain, appointed over Kent a *Guorong*, that is a *Viceroy*, or *Freedman* [l], without whoſe knowledge he preſently after freely gave up Kent, according to Ninnius [m] and Malmeſbury [n], to Hengiſt the Saxon, to oblige his daughter Rowenna, of whom he was violently enamoured. Thus was founded the firſt Saxon kingdom in Britain, A. D. 456, called in their language Cant-papa-pic, *the kingdom of the Kentiſhmen*, which, 320 years after, by the defeat of Baldred the laſt king, came into the power of the Weſt Saxons [o], to whom it remained ſubject to the coming of the Normans [p]. Then, if we may believe Thomas Sprott [q] the monk (for no older writer mentions it), the Kentiſh men at *Svaneſcomb* (a little village where Suene the Dane is ſaid to have antiently had a camp) carrying boughs before them ſubmitted to William the Conqueror, on condition they might enjoy their original privileges inviolate, and eſpecially that which they call *Gavelkind*. By this the lands ſubject to it are equally divided among the heirs male, or for want of ſuch, among the females. By this perſons take poſſeſſion of an eſtate at 15 years of age, and may alienate by gift or ſale without conſent of the lord. By this children whoſe parents ſuffer for robberies ſucceed to theſe eſtates, &c. as it is expreſſed in an old record more exactly than elegantly. " The county of Kent ſaith that in the ſaid county " every one ſhall be free of this grievance; for it " ſaith that this county was never conquered like the " reſt of England, but ſubmitted by treaty to the " Conqueror's dominion, reſerving all its liberties " and free cuſtoms antiently held and uſed [r]." Afterwards William the Conqueror, in order to enſure his poſſeſſion of Kent, which is accounted the key of England, appointed a conſtable in Dover caſtle, making the ſame perſon, according to the old Roman cuſtom, guardian of the ſhore, with its five ports, and ſtyling him Warden of the cinque ports. Theſe are Haſtings, Dover, Hith, Rumney, and Sandwich, to which are added Winchelſey and Rie as chief towns, and other leſſer ones as members †. Theſe being bound to ſerve in war by ſea to enjoy many great privileges, being free from payment of ſubſidies, and the law of wards as to bodily ſervice, nor can they be impleaded except in their own towns; and thoſe of the inhabitants who have the ſtyle of baron, bear the canopy over the kings and queens of England at their coronation, and have a table for them at the king's right hand on that day, &c. The warden alſo, who is always one of our moſt approved noblemen, has the authority of admiral and other rights within his juriſdiction.

*Gavelkind.*

I proceed now to the ſurvey of places.

* Romans in Britain.

† See in Suſſex, p. 299.

[f] Camden reads, ad propulſandas injurias *ſerior*. The printed Ed. Lond. 1596. & Francf. 1601. *acrior*.

[g] *Vir ſpectabilis*. He had under him 2200 foot and horſe. G.

[h] *Illuſtris magiſter peditum*.

[i] From his conſtant attendance.

[k] *Princeps ex officio magiſtri præſentalium à parte peditum: numerarii duo, commentarienſis, cornicularius, adjutor, ſubadjuva, regendarius, exceptores, ſingulares, & reliqui officiales.* Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates *commentarienſis* a gaoler, which is certainly the more common meaning in later writers; but as Du Cange gives inſtances wherein it means *notarius*, I adopt that, and the rather as he ſhews that *Cornicularius* was a writer derived from his *ink horn*, and not from a horn to ſound. *Singularis* is by Cujacius rendered a ſhorthand writer.

[l] Acta Bened. ſec. 4ti. in Marcwardo, p. 608. MS. n. Gale.

[m] c. 36. He calls him *King Guoirangon*.

[n] De Geſt. Reg. I. p. 4. The Saxon Chronicle takes no notice of Rouenna, but ſays that Hengiſt won Kent by force of arms, having defeated Vortigern in two battles at Aylesford and Crayford, where he killed four companies of the Britans, and put the reſt to flight, A. D. 455. 457. Saxon Chron. p. 13.

[o] Sax. Chron. Flor. Wig. A D. 823. not 830. as Gibſon. Chron. Mailros, A. D. 824. M. Weſtm. 827. I do not find his authority for ſaying that Baldred left his kingdom to his ſon Athelſtan.

[p] Malmſbury de Geſt. Reg. I. p. 5. ſays Baldred reigned 18 years, and that the kingdom of Kent ſubſiſted 375 years from A. D. 449. Lamb. p. 22. 368 years, alſo Sprot Chron. p. 97.

[q] This ſtory cited by Lambarde, p. 28. from Sprott is in Thorne's Chronicle inter X Script. p. 1786.

[r] Mr. Somner, in his Treatiſe on Gavelkind, præf. & p. 63. confutes this ſtory; in which he is followed by others: yet it muſt be confeſſed to have ſome remains in the preſent conſtitution, and it remains to be proved how this county alone came to retain a cuſtom which antiently obtained all over Britain, as now in ſome parts of Wales. G. Robinſon on Gavelkind, p. 28, 29.

The

The North part of this county, as I before obſerved, is waſhed by the Thames, the largeſt river in Britain, which leaving Surrey, and, by a winding courſe almoſt returning back on itſelf again, firſt viſits *Deptford*, a noted dock where the king's ſhips are built and repaired, and where is a noble ſtore-houſe, and a kind of college * for the uſe of the navy. This place was antiently called *Weſt Greenwich*, and upon the conqueſt of England fell to the ſhare of Gilbert de *Mamignot*, a Norman, whoſe ſon's ſon Walkelyn defended Dover caſtle againſt king Stephen, and left an only daughter, who, on the death of her brother, carried by marriage the fine eſtate called the *honour of Mamignot* into the family of the *Says*.

*Deptford.*

*Weſt Greenwich.*

*Mamignot.*

From hence the Thames runs to *Greenwich*, q. d. the Green bay (*Wic* being German for a bay), antiently famous for the Daniſh fleet lying here, and for the cruelty of that people to Ealphege, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom they put to death here by the moſt horrid torments, A. D. 1012. The occaſion of his death is thus related by Ditmar of Merſpurg, a contemporary writer [s], in the eighth book of his Chronicle. "I have heard from Sewald "that lamentable and therefore remarkable account "how a baſe band of Northmen [t] ſtill under the "conduct of Thurkill having taken the excellent "prelate of Canterbury named Ealphegus with other "perſons, made him undergo a cloſe impriſon-"ment, hunger, and inexpreſſible torments, ac-"cording to their curſed practice. He through "human frailty proffered them money, requeſting "a ſuſpenſion of his ſufferings till he could raiſe it, "that if he could not by a handſome ranſom re-"deem himſelf from inſtant death, he might at leaſt "have time for confeſſion to qualify himſelf to be "offered up a living ſacrifice to the Lord. When "the time allowed was expired, the greedy gulf of "pirates ordered out the ſervant of the Lord, and "with threats demanded the inſtant payment of the "promiſed money. He replied, like an innocent "lamb, I am ready for all you dare to inflict on "me, through the love of Chriſt, that I ſhould be "thought worthy to be made an example to his "ſervants. I fear you not this day. Wretched "poverty, not my inclination, makes me ſeem to "you falſe to my word. This guilty body, which "I cheriſhed too much in this pilgrimage, I offer "to you, knowing you have it in your power to do "what you pleaſe with it. As to my ſinful ſoul, "over which you have no power, I humbly commit "that into the hands of the Creator of all. While "he was ſpeaking a troop of profane wretches ſur-"rounded him, collecting various weapons to diſ-"patch him. Their captain Thurkill ſeeing this at "a diſtance ran up preſently, calling out and be-"ſeeching them not to do ſo, and offering all the "gold and ſilver, and every thing that he had ex-"cept his ſhip, rather than they ſhould ſin thus "againſt the Lord's anointed. This mild addreſs "could not check the fury of his comrades harder "than iron and ſtone, nor would any thing ſatisfy "them but the ſhedding of innocent blood, which "they all united to do with ox heads and ſhowers "of ſticks and ſtones." The place is now famous for the royal palace built by Humphry duke of Glouceſter, and called *Placentia*, enlarged in a magnificent manner by Henry VII. who added a ſmall houſe of friars mendicants, and finiſhed the tower that duke Humphry began on a high hill, which commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect over the meandering river and the verdant meads. This place is greatly indebted for additional handſome buildings to its new inhabitant Henry Howard earl of Northampton. But the greateſt glory of Greenwich is our ſovereign Elizabeth, who was born here under a moſt fortunate planet, and diffuſed ſo much luſtre of royal virtue all over Britain, as well as over the whole world, that words are wanting to expreſs her ſurpaſſing praiſe. Take, however, theſe lines of Leland the antiquary on Greenwich [u].

*Greenwich.*

*Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus,*
*Tanquam ſydereæ domus cathedræ:*
*Quæ faſtigia picta? quæ feneſtræ?*
*Quæ turres vel ad aſtra ſe efferentes?*
*Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes*
*Fontes? Flora ſinum occupat venuſta,*
*Fundens delicias nitentis horti.*
*Rerum commodus eſtimator ille,*
*Ripæ qui variis modis amœnæ*
*Nomen contulit elegánter aptum.*

Behold the glories of the place,
Bedeckt with each celeſtial grace,
Fit ſeat of Gods! the roofs how gay
The painted windows' rich array,
The lofty tow'rs that kiſs the ſkies;
The bow'rs a ceaſeleſs ſpring ſupplies,
The gardens trim, that Flora court
To make this ſpot her lov'd reſort,
And willing yield their royal lords
The richeſt bounties ſhe affords.
What ſkill theſe varied beauties plann'd
That thus adorn old Thames's ſtrand,
And, conſcious of its future fame,
Devis'd *Placentia* for its name?

I ſhall only add (that I may not ſuffer the memory of munificent deeds to be loſt), that William Lambarde, a perſon alike eminent for learning and piety, built here a houſe for poor perſons, which he called *the college of queen Elizabeth's poor*. Behind this place lies *Eltham*, another royal retreat, ſcarce three miles out of the road, built by Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, and patriarch of Jeruſalem, who preſented it to queen Eleanor, conſort of Edward I. having embezzled the eſtate of the Veſcys, to whom this place at firſt belonged. For this biſhop, whom the laſt baron Veſcy appointed to hold his eſtate in truſt for his baſtard ſon William de Veſcy then an infant, is ſaid to have not dealt fairly by his ward †.

*Eltham.*

Below Greenwich the Thames burſting its banks has covered many acres of land, where for theſe many years certain perſons have at immenſe expence by throwing up vaſt banks with great difficulty hardly been able to defend the adjoining fields from the inundations. Hereabouts grows plenty of *Cochlearia*, or as we call it *Scurvy graſs*, which ſome

*The Breach.*

* Holy Trinitie Houſe.

[s] He died 1018. Hoffman.

[u] Cygnea Cantio, in Itin. IX. 16.

† Liber Dunelm.

[t] *Normanni* ſignifying the Danes. C.

phyſicians

phyſicians will have to be the *Britannica* of Pliny, by which name I have already mentioned it. But let us hear Pliny himſelf[x]: "Cæſar Germanicus having "puſhed his camp on the other ſide of the Rhine "in Germany, they found on the ſea coaſt a ſingle "ſpring of freſh water, which made the teeth of all "who drank of it drop out within two years, and "looſened the joints of their knees. Phyſicians call "theſe complaints *Stomacacè* & *Sceletyrbè*. The "herb called *Britannica* was diſcovered to be a "remedy for it, being good not only for the nerves "and jaws, but for quinſies, the bite of ſerpents, "and in other caſes. The Friſians, among whom "our troops were encamped, informed them of it. "I cannot account for the name, unleſs the inha-"bitants of the ſea coaſt gave it out of compliment "to their neighbours of Britain." The learned Hadrian Junius gives another and more probable derivation of the name in his Nomenclator, which the reader may conſult at his leiſure; for the mention of *Britannica* has already carried me too far out of my way.

The herb Britannica.

See in the *Britiſh* iſlands, *de Armamentario Britannico.*

The Thames after this confined within its banks meets the river *Darent*, which coming down from Surrey flows gently not far from *Seven-oke*, ſaid to take its name from ſeven very large oaks, to Ottanford, now *Otford*, witneſs of the ſlaughter of the Danes in 1016, and boaſting a royal palace built by Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for himſelf and ſucceſſors, on ſo magnificent a plan that his immediate ſucceſſor Cranmer, to avoid envy, thought it adviſeable[y] to exchange it with Henry VIII. *Lullingſton*, where was a caſtle formerly the ſeat of a noble family of the ſame name, ſtands lower on the Darent, which at its mouth gives name to *Darentford*, commonly called *Dartford*, a large and populous market-town, below which the little river *Crecc* falls into it. On a ford of this *Creccanford*, now *Creyford*, Hengiſt the Saxon, eight years after his arrival in Britain, fought a battle with the Britans, ſlew their leaders, and made ſuch havock of them as to deſtroy all future apprehenſions from them, ſo that he eſtabliſhed his kingdom in Kent with perfect ſecurity.

*Darent* r. *Seven-oke.* *Otford.* *Lullingſton.* *Dartford.* *Crecc* r. *Creccanford* or *Creyford.* A. D. 457.

From the Darent to the mouth of the Medway Thames viſits only a few ſmall towns, which I might paſs over without derogating from their fame or properties. Among them, however, the principal is *Graves-end*, as remarkable a place as any in England, being the port between Kent and London, where Henry VIII. fortified both ſides of the river. Behind it a little more inland lies *Cobham*, long the ſeat of the barons *Cobham*, of whom the laſt John founded here a college, and built a caſtle at *Couling*, and left an only daughter wife of Sir John de *la Pole*, who had alſo an only daughter, who had ſeveral huſbands, but children only by Reginald *Braybrook*. Her third huſband John *Oldcaſtle* attempting innovations in religion was hanged and burnt. Joan, only daughter of Reginald Braybrook, was married to Thomas *Brooke* of Somerſetſhire, from whom the ſixth in deſcent is the preſent Henry Brooke, baron Cobham, who becauſe fortune did not anſwer all his expectations, in the tranſports of his paſſion rebelled againſt his moſt gracious ſovereign, and was condemned to ſuffer capital puniſhment, but lives a monument of the royal clemency.

*Graveſend.* *Cobham.* Barons *Cobham.*

From Graves-end a little tract called *Ho*, a kind of Cherſoneſus, runs out between the rivers Thames and Medway, a great way to the Eaſt in an unhealthy ſituation. On it is *Cliffe*, a tolerably large town, ſo called from the cliff it ſtands on. Whether it be the *Clives at Ho*, famous for the council in the infant ſtate of the Engliſh church, as ſome think, I do not preſume to affirm; its ſituation not being favourable for ſuch an aſſembly, and that Clives at Ho ſeems to have been in the kingdom of Mercia. The river *Medwege*, now *Medway*, called in Britiſh, if I miſtake not, *Vag*, (to which the Saxons added *Med*) has its ſource in the *Anderida Sylva*, called the *Wealde* or *woodland*, occupying the South part of this county for a great extent. While but a ſmall ſtream it paſſes by *Penſhurſt*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Sidneys*, deſcended from William de *Sidney* chamberlain to king Henry II. Of this family was Henry Sidney, the famous lieutenant of Ireland, who, by a daughter of John Dudley Duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick, had Philip and Robert. Robert was enobled by king James with the title of baron *Sidney of Penſhurſt*, and afterwards of viſcount *Liſle*[z]. It would be highly unpardonable to omit Philip, the glory of the family, the hope of mankind, the moſt lively pattern of virtue and the delight of the learned world, who loſt his life at Zutphen in Guelderland fighting againſt the enemy. This is that Sidney whom Providence raiſed up as an example of our anceſtors to our age, and as ſuddenly recalled to himſelf, and took from us as more worthy of heaven than earth. Thus does perfect virtue ſuddenly withdraw itſelf, and the beſt men are the ſhorteſt lived. Reſt in peace, Sidney, if I may be allowed thus to addreſs thee; we will not lament thy memory with our tears but our admiration. "Whatever," as that excellent writer[a] ſays of that excellent governor of Britain, "whatever in "thee was the object of our love and admiration, "remains and will remain in the minds of men "through endleſs ages on immortal record. Many "have ſunk inglorious and ignoble into oblivion. "Sidney will ſurvive to the lateſt poſterity." For, as the Greek poet ſays, *Virtue is beyond the reach of Fate.*

*Cobham.* *Medway* r. *Wealde.* *Penſhurſt.* *Sidney* family. *Philip Sidney.*

From hence the Medway flows by *Tunbridge*, where is an old caſtle built by Richard de *Clare*, who had it in exchange for *Brionne* in Normandy. His grandfather Godfrey, natural ſon of Richard I. duke of Normandy, was earl of Ewe and Brionne. After a long diſpute about Brionne, Richard, as William Gemeticenſis[b] writes, "had Tunbridge "caſtle in England given him for recompence[c] of "the ſaid caſtle. They ſay the Lowy of Brionne "being meaſured round with a cord, the ſaid cord "was carried into England, and Tunbridge was "found to anſwer to the meaſure." The manor, as it is called, of Tunbridge was holden of the archbiſhops of Canterbury by his ſucceſſors earls of Glouceſter, on condition they ſhould act as ſtewards at the archbiſhops' inſtallation, and grant them the

*Tunbridge.* *The Lowy of Tunbridge.*

[x] H. N. XXII. c. 2. ſee Harduin's notes.
[z] See in Berks, p. 214. 224.
[c] *pro repetione.* Gibſon tranſlates it *recompence*, ſed q. *Repecio* from *repeciare* (Du Cange) may ſignify *repair*, or may ſtand for *reparatione* abridged. In Mon. Ang. I. 724. it is ſaid *in excambium*. *Repane* in old French writers 1250, ſignified a meaſure of land. La Combe Dict.
[y] *neceſſe habuerit.*
[a] Tacitus, of Agricola.
[b] P. 300.

wardſhip of their children. The Medway glides
*Mereworth.* thence not far from *Mereworth*, where is a houſe like a little caſtle, which came from the earls of Arundel to the *Nevilles* lords of Abergavenny and *le Deſpenſer*, whoſe lineal heir is Mary *Fane*, to whom and her heirs king James in his firſt parliament "reſtored, gave and granted the ſtyle, honour, and
*Baroneſs Deſpencer. ex lib. Pat. Maidſton.* "rank of baroneſs le Deſpenſer, and that her heirs "ſhould be ſucceſſively barons le Deſpenſer for "ever." And now the Medway haſtes to *Maidſton*, which being called by the Saxons *Medwegſton* and
VAGNIACÆ. MADUS. Mebpeazrton, I am apt to think it the VAGNIACÆ mentioned by Antoninus, and called by Nennius in his catalogue of cities *Caer Megwad* for *Medwag*. Nor is the diſtance from hence to *Noviomagus* one way, and to *Durobrovis* the other, of which hereafter, againſt this ſuppoſition. Under the latter emperors, as appears by the Peutinger table lately pub-
MADUS. liſhed by Velſer, it is called MADUS. Thus names gradually alter in a courſe of years. This is a populous and neat town, and of great length. In the centre is a palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, begun by archbiſhop John Ufford, and finiſhed by Simon Iſlip. The other common gaol of this county is here; and the town owes many of its privileges to queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor for its chief magiſtrate inſtead of the Portgreve which it had before: which I mention becauſe this is an old Saxon word, and ſignifies ſtill in Germany a *governor*, as *Markgrave*, *Reingrave*, *Landgrave*, &c.

*Leneham.* DUROLENUM. Here below Maidſton a little river from the Eaſt falls into the Medway, riſing at *Leneham*, probably the DUROLENUM of Antoninus, corruptly written in ſome copies DUBOLEVUM. For *Durolenum* ſignifies in Britain the *water of Lenum*; and beſides the traces of the name, the diſtance from *Durovernum* and *Durobrovis* proves this to be *Durolenum*, not to mention its ſituation on the Roman conſular way, which formerly led from Dover, as Higden of Cheſter ſays, through the middle of Kent.

*Boſton Malherb.* In the neighbourhood at *Boſton Malherb* has long reſided the noble family of the *Wottons*, of which in my time flouriſhed Nicholas Wotton, LL.D. privy councellor to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, who having been nine times embaſſador to foreign princes, thrice appointed to treat of peace between England, France, and Scotland, cloſed a long life with reputation of great devotion and prudence; and Edward Wotton, his brother's grandſon, whom from his great experience queen Elizabeth created comptroller of the houſhold *, and king James baron *Wotton* of *Merlay*.

*Leedes caſtle.* *Crevecœur family.* This river has nothing elſe in its way remarkable except *Leedes* caſtle, the work of the noble *Crevequers*, called in old deeds *Crevecuer* and *Cretito corde*. Afterwards it became the unfortunate reſidence of Bartholomew baron *Badleſmer*, who treacherouſly fortified it againſt Edward II, who had given it to him; but afterwards ſuffered the puniſhment due to his perfidy, being hanged. Take the whole ſtory from the ſhort hiſtory of Thomas de la More, a nobleman, who lived at the time, lately publiſhed by me [d]. "A. D. 1321 queen Iſabella came to the "caſtle of Leedes about Michaelmas, and wanted to "lodge there; but ſhe was refuſed admittance. "The king reſenting this as an affront offered to "him, ſummoned ſome of the neighbourhood from "Eſſex and London, and ordered the caſtle to be "beſieged. It was then held by Bartholomew Ba-"diſmer, who had left in it his wife and children, "while himſelf was gone with the reſt of the barons "to ſpoil the eſtate of Hugh le Deſpenſer. The "beſieged deſpairing of relief, the barons with their "troops came to Kingſton, praying the king by the "biſhops of Canterbury and London and the earl "of Pembroke to raiſe the ſiege, promiſing after the "next parliament to put the caſtle into his hands. "The king knowing the beſieged could not hold "out long, and exaſperated at their obſtinacy, re-"fuſed to hear the requeſt of the barons, and upon "their departure with ſome difficulty made himſelf "maſter of the place. He hanged all that were in "it except Badilſmer's wife and children, whom he "ſent to the Tower of London."

*Len r.* *Allington.* The Medway increaſed by the little river *Len* flows through rich grounds, and falling down by *Allington* caſtle, where is a beautiful houſe rebuilt [e] by Thomas Wiat the elder, a learned knight, comes to *Ailesford*, Saxon Eazrleropo, by Henry of Huntingdon *Elſtre* [f], by Ninnius *Episford*, who adds that it was called in the Britiſh language *Saiſſenaeg-habail* [g], from the defeat of the Saxons there, as others named it *Anglesford* to the ſame purport. For Vortimer the Briton, ſon of Vortigern, here attacked Hengiſt and the Saxons unawares, unable to reſiſt the ſhock, and routed them ſo completely that they would have been ruined had not Hengiſt, who knew how to extricate himſelf from the danger, retired into the iſle of Tanet, till that invincible ardor of the Britans had ſubſided, and freſh ſupplies came over from Germany. In this battle two generals fell on each ſide, Catigern the Briton and Horſa the Saxon, of whom the latter was buried at *Horſted* not far from hence, and left his name to the place: the other is ſuppoſed to have been interred in a magnificent manner near Ailesford, where ſtand thoſe four great ſtones with others laid acroſs their tops in the form of that Britiſh monument called Stonehenge. This is ſtill called by the ignorant vulgar from Catigern *Keith coty houſe*. Nor muſt I forget *Boxley* in this neighbourhood, where William de *Ipre*, a Fleming, earl of Kent, founded A. D. 1145, a monaſtery for monks, which he brought over from Clarevalle in Burgundy: and not far from it on the oppoſite bank is *Birling*, formerly the barony of the *Maminots*, afterwards of the *Says*, whoſe eſtate came at length by females to the families of *Clinton*, *Fienes*, and *Aulton*.

*Horſted, Catigern's grave.* *Keith coty houſe.* *Boxley.* *Birling.*

On the Eaſt bank of the Medway (after it has paſſed by *Halling* where Hamo de Heath biſhop of Rocheſter built a houſe for his ſucceſſors) ſomewhat higher up is an antient city called by Antoni-
*Halling.*

* *Aulæ cenſor.*

[d] Angl. & Norm. p. 595. [e] *reſtauravit.*

[f] II. 178. *Aielsſtreu.* Bede and Sax. Chron. at the end of Wheloc's edition of Bede. Aillesford, M. Weſt.

[g] *Sathenegabail*, c. 46. He only gives the two firſt names without explaining either. *Egeleſthrep*, Flor. Worc. Ethelward, p. 475. *Epiford* or *Agliſthrop*, Holinſh. p. 80. Query if Holinſhed does not confound it with *Wipedfleet*, where Aur. Ambroſius, A. D. 473, defeated Hengiſt and *Oſlac* his ſon; the laſt the ſame with *Horſa*. M. Weſtm. p. 171.

*Durobrevis.* In the antient table publiſhed by Velſer, *Roibis.*

nus DURO-BRVS, DUROBRIVÆ, and elſewhere more correctly DUROPROVÆ or DURO-BROVÆ, by Bede [h] *Durobrevis*, and in the decline of the Roman empire, length of time had ſo contracted the name that it was called ROIBIS [i], whence by the addition of

*Ceaſter.*

Ceaſtep (which our anceſtors corrupted from the Roman *Caſtrum*, and put for a *city*, *town*, or *caſtle*) it came to be called Þroveceaſtep, by contraction at preſent *Rocheſter*, and in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhoffus* as *Bede* [k] conjectures, though it ſeems to me to preſerve ſomething of its antient name *Duro-brovis*. We can have no doubt of the name; ſince, beſides the diſtance in the Itinerary and the authority of Bede, it is expreſsly called *Durobrovis* in the foundation charter of the cathedral. I would juſt obſerve, that in the printed copies of Bede it is ſpelt *Darvervum* [l], whereas in the MS. it is *Durobrovis*. It lies in a valley, ſurrounded on one ſide with weak walls, in a very narrow ſituation, as William of Malmeſbury [m] expreſſes it, on which account it was antiently conſidered rather as a caſtle than a city, and Bede [n] calls it a caſtle of the Kentiſhmen. At preſent it is enlarged with great ſuburbs to the weſt, eaſt, and ſouth. It has experienced a variety of fortunes. A. D. 676, it was ruined by Ethelred [o] the Mercian, and afterwards frequently plundered by the Danes. Ethelbert king of Kent built a noble church which he made the ſee of a biſhop, appointing Juſtus the firſt biſhop; but this decaying by time Gundulphus repaired it about 1080, and turning out the prieſts introduced monks, who being afterwards turned out were ſucceeded by a dean, ſix prebendaries and ſcholars. Near the church the caſtle overhangs the river, ſtrong by nature and art, ſaid to have been built by Odo biſhop of Bayeux and earl of Kent. But William was certainly the builder of it: for we find in Domeſday book [p], "the biſhop of Rocheſter holds lands in Elesforde "in exchange for the ground on which the caſtle "ſtands." It is clear, however, that biſhop Odo in the then uncertainty of affairs held out this caſtle againſt William Rufus till he was compelled by want of proviſions not only to ſurrender it, but to forfeit his rank and quit the kingdom. Of the repair of this caſtle take this account from the Textus Roffenſis [q], "King William II. refuſing to confirm Lanfranc's gift of the manor of Hedenham in the county of Bucks to the church of Rocheſter, unleſs Lanfranc and Gundulph biſhop of Rocheſter would give the king 100lb. of money [r]; at length, by the interpoſition of Robert Fitz-Haimon and Henry earl of Warwick, the king remitted his demand of the money, which he aſked for the conveyance of the manor, upon condition that biſhop Gundulph, who was experienced and practiſed in the ſcience of maſonry, ſhould build the king a ſtone caſtle at Rocheſter at his own expence. The biſhops with reluctance conſenting to this in the king's preſence, biſhop Gundulph built the caſtle entirely at his own coſt." And a little after king Henry I. "granted to the church of Canterbury and the archbiſhops, the cuſtody and conſtableſhip of it for ever, and leave to build a tower in it for themſelves," as Florence of Worceſter relates [s]. Since that time it ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, but the greateſt when the barons alarmed the whole kingdom with their commotions, and Simon de Montfort attacked it with great vigour, but without ſucceſs, and cut away the drawbridge. In the room of this was afterwards built, with the ſpoils of France, a magnificent ſtone bridge on arches, by John Cobham and Robert Knowles *, which laſt roſe from the loweſt to the higheſt rank by his bravery. Under this bridge the Medway foams and rolls with great violence and rapidity, and preſently abating both, forms a dock furniſhed for the fineſt fleet the ſun ever beheld, and ready on a minute's warning, built lately by our moſt gracious ſovereign Elizabeth at great expence for the ſecurity of her ſubjects and the terror of her enemies, with a fort on the ſhore for its defence.

*Chatham.* *The royal navy.*

The Medway, now broader and gayer with its curling waves, waſhes moſt pleaſant meadows till it divides at the *iſle of Shepey* (which I take to be the TOLIATIS [t] of Ptolemy) and empties itſelf into the mouth of the Thames at two mouths, the Weſtern of which is called *Weſt Swale*, the Eaſtern which ſeems to have ſeparated Shepey from the main land *Eaſt Swale*, and by Bede [u] *Genlad* and *Yenlett*. This iſland from the numerous flocks of ſheep which it feeds was called by our anceſtors *Shepey*, q. d. *Sheep iſland*, and is about 21 miles in circuit, uncommonly rich in corn, but deſtitute of wood. On the North ſide it has a ſmall monaſtery, now called *Minſter*, founded by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert king of Kent A. D. 710; below which lately a certain Brabanter has begun to extract by furnaces brimſtone and copperas from ſtones found on the ſhore. On the Weſt it has a handſome and ſtrong caſtle, erected by Edward III. as he himſelf expreſſes it "in a pleaſant ſituation to the terror of the enemy and the relief of his people," to which he added a town, and in honour of Philippa of Hainault called it *Queenborough* or *Queen town*. The preſent conſtable is Sir Edward *Hobey*, my particular friend [x], who has improved his noble mind by literary ſtudies. To the Eaſt is *Shurland*, formerly belonging to the Cheneys, now to Philip Hebert ſecond ſon of Henry

*Shepey iſle.* *Toliatis.* *W. Swale.* *E. Swale.* *Minſtre.* *Queenborough.* *Shurland.*

* Called by the French *Canoles*.

[h] P. 2, 3. Durobrabis, Durobriſin. Horſl. Index. *Durobrius, Durebrivis, Durobrivis*, &c. See Weſſeling. 472. See Camden's derivation of *Brivæ*, Herts. caſtrum Roffi, *i. e.* Ruffaine, Roman: ſee in Devon. Dorman ceaſter, ſee in Northamptonſh. A like miſtake about Tunnocelum in Northumberland. *Breviodurum* is a town of Gallia Lugdunenſis. Roþibpeu in Ethelbert's charter in Textus Roffenſis, and elſewhere civitas HRobi, alias Dorobrevia, Roſi, Doroſi, Doroſraw, from a river as in Aber fraw. MS. n. Gale.

[i] Rocheſter, Rocingham, MS. n. Gale. Peuting. table. Camden ſeems to have miſtaken this for *Raribis*. See alſo Horſl. 517. Text. Roff. calls it *Hroſbrevi, Civitas Roibi*. Smith in Bede, II. 3.

[k] P. 2, 3. 14. in which place he calls it *civitas*.

[l] In Smith *Dorubrevi*, p. 2, 3. In Wheloc *Doruverni*, a plain miſtake for Canterbury, which follows immediately under that name.

[m] Geſt. Pont. I. 132. *ſitu* minime anguſtum, *ſed in edito locatum*.

[n] P. 4, 5.

[o] Lothare the uſurper of Kent. Hiſt. of Rocheſt. p. 8. Ethelred came 686. unleſs confounded with Ceadwalla, Ib. p. 9.

[p] P. 2. b.

[q] An antient MS record of this church, publiſhed by Hearne, 1720. c. 87. p. 144.

[r] *centum libras denariorum*.

[s] P. 503. A. D. 1126.

[t] or *Toliapis*.

[u] Bede, V. 8. mentions *Genlada*, which his editor Smith ſays is now *Julade*; but I find nothing of *Yenlett*.

[x] *mihi obſervandus*.

earl

earl of Pembroke, whom king James created on the ſame day baron *Herbert of Shurland* and earl of *Montgomery*.

*Milton.* This iſland belongs to the hundred of *Midleton*, ſo called from the town of *Midleton*, now *Milton*. This was antiently a royal vill, and of much greater note than at preſent, though the Daniſh pirate Haſtings, in order to do all the miſchief he could [y], fortified the neighbouring caſtle A. D. 893. In *Sittingborn.* this neighbourhood are to be ſeen *Sittingborn*, which *Tong c.* has many inns; and the remains of *Tong* caſtle, the antient ſeat of *Guncelline de Badilſmer*, a man of great rank, whoſe ſon *Bartholomew* had a ſon named *Guncelline*, who by the heireſs of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, lord of Kingſdowne, had *Bartholomew* that rebel before mentioned, who by Margery *Clare* had *Giles*, who died without iſſue, Margery wife of William *Roos* of *Hamlak*, Matilda of John *Vere* earl of Oxford, Elizabeth of William *Bohun* earl of Northampton and afterwards of Edmund de *Mortimer*, and Margaret of John *Tiptoft*, from whom deſcended a fair lineage of princes and nobles.

*Feverſham.* After this we ſee *Feverſham* in a very convenient ſituation ſurrounded by the richeſt part of this county, and having a bay convenient for importation and exportation, on which account it is now the moſt flouriſhing town in this neighbourhood. It ſeems alſo to have been formerly conſiderable; a council of the wiſe men [z] of the realm having been held here by king Ethelſtan, and laws enacted A. D. 903; and Stephen who uſurped the crown of England founded here a monaſtery for Cluniacs, in which himſelf, his wife Matilda, and his ſon Euſtace were buried. Near this town as well as in other parts of the county are here and there found pits of a great depth with narrow mouths, but broad at bottom, divided into rooms, with pillars hewn out *Pits in Kent, for what made.* of the chalk. Various are the opinions about them: I can only ſuppoſe them to have been pits out of which the antient Britans dug chalk to manure their lands, as Pliny tells us [a]. He ſays "they dug pits 100 feet deep, narrow at the mouth, but ſpacious at bottom," of which kind are theſe we have been deſcribing, nor are they found any where but in a chalky ſoil; unleſs one ſhould ſuppoſe the Saxons made them for the ſame purpoſes as their German anceſtors, who, as Tacitus [b] informs us, "uſed to dig caverns under ground, and cover them over with great quantities of dung both as a ſhelter from the winter and to lodge their corn in; ſuch places abating the intenſeneſs of the cold; and the enemy always ravaging the open country in their inroads, whatever was concealed and buried eſcaped or was not thought worth their ſearch."

Proceeding along an open ſhore abounding with ſhell-fiſh and oyſters and plenty of oyſter-pits, we *Reculver.* come to *Reculver*, called by the Saxons Reaculf; *Regulbium.* but by the Romans and Britons REGULBIUM, as in the Notitia, which places here the Tribune of the firſt cohort of *Vetaſii*, under the count of the Saxon ſhore; by which name all this coaſt went at that time, and this its antiquity appears by the coins of Roman emperors dug up here. Ethelbert, king of Kent, after he had given Canterbury to Auſtin the monk, built himſelf a palace here. Baſſo a Saxon embelliſhed it with a monaſtery, from which Brightwald the eighth biſhop of Canterbury was called to that ſee. Hence it was alſo named *Raculf minſter* from the monaſtery, when Edred, brother to Edmund the elder, gave it to the church of Canterbury. At preſent it is only a ſmall country village, and owes all its conſequence to that monaſtery, whoſe church ſpires are of uſe to mariners to avoid the ſhoals and ſands in the Thames' mouth. For, as the author of the Philippeis [c] ſings, *Raculf minſter.*

*Cernit oleriferum Tamiſi ſuam Doridi amaræ*
*Flumina miſcentem—*

It ſees the ſwanny Thames unite its ſtreams
With bitter Doris.

We come now to the iſle of *Tanet* ſeparated from *Tanet iſle.* the main land by a ſmall channel of the river *Stoure*, *Stour r.* called by Bede *Wantſum*, which united its two *Wantſum.* ſtreams in the woody part of the county called the *Weald*, ſoon after it becomes a large ſtream paſſes *The Weald.* by *Aſhford* and *Wy*, two ſmall but conſiderable market *Aſhford.* towns, each having its college of prieſts; the one *Wye.* founded by John Kemp archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was born here, the other by ſir Richard *Fogg*, knight [d]. Wie has alſo a particular well, on which God beſtowed ſome miraculous gift at the prayer of a Norman monk, if we may believe Roger Hoveden [e], whom the reader that is fond of the marvellous may conſult. Thence we come to *Chilham*, *Chilham.* or, as ſome call it, *Julham*, where are the ruins of an old caſtle, which one Fulbert de *Dover* is ſaid to *Fulbert de Dover.* have built, whoſe male line ſoon ended in a female heir married to Richard natural ſon of king John, who thus acquired this caſtle, and had by her two daughters, Lora wife of William *Marmion*, and Iſabella wife of David de *Strathbolgy* earl of Athol in Scotland, and mother of that John earl of Athol who having been often attainted of high treaſon was at laſt, to make his puniſhment the more exemplary in proportion to his rank, hanged at London on a gallows fifty feet high, beheaded before he was half *1306.* dead, and his body thrown into the fire; an horrid and among us uncommon kind of puniſhment. His eſtate being confiſcated, Edward I. generouſly gave this caſtle with the *hundred of Felebergh* to Bartholomew de *Badilſmere*, who ſoon loſt both for his treaſon as before related.

The current tradition among the people here is that Julius Cæſar incamped here in his ſecond expedition againſt the Britans, and that thence it was called *Julham* or *Julius's Station*. And if I miſtake not they have truth on their ſide. For Cæſar relates that after marching in the night [f] 12 miles he had his firſt engagement [g] with the Britans on a river [h], and having driven them into the woods there, he fortified his camp, where by felling a number of trees the Britans had a ſpot excellently for-

[y] *ut officeret.*
[z] *prudentum conventus.*
[a] N. H. XVII. 8.
[b] de morib. Germ. c. 16.
[c] *Hadrian Junius.* Holland.
[d] This laſt ſentence is omitted by biſhop Gibſon.
[e] P. 457.
[f] *About* 12 miles, MS. n. Gale. This cannot be, becauſe 20 miles off ſhore; and the river that runs by Barham is nearer, and probably the true. Stukeley, MS. C.
[g] Near *Herhill* and *Herweald down*: ſo named from the army encamped there before Camden's time, as himſelf writes. For theſe are the woods at Boſton and Selrigge and thereabouts. Ibid.
[h] Near Canterbury. Ibid.

tified

tified by nature and art. Now this place is exactly 12 miles from the ſhore, nor is there any other river in the way; ſo that he muſt neceſſarily have made his firſt encampment here. He ſtaid here 10 days with his army, till his fleet which had ſuffered by a ſtorm was refitted and drawn on ſhore. Below this town is a tumulus covered with green turf, under which they ſay was buried many ages ſince one *Jul-laber*, whom ſome fancy a giant, others a witch. For myſelf, as I think ſome antient memorial is concealed under this name, I am almoſt perſuaded that Laberius Durus the military Tribune was buried here, having been ſlain by the Britans in the march from the forementioned camp, and from him the tumulus was called Jul-laber.

DUROVERNUM. Five miles from hence the Stour parts into two channels, and paſſes rapidly by DUROVERNUM [i], the chief city of this county, and gives name to it: *Durwhern* ſignifying in Britiſh a rapid river [j]. Ptolemy inſtead of *Durovernum* calls it DARVERNUM [k], Bede and others *Dorobernia*, the Saxons Cant-paraburg, q. d. the *city of the Kentiſhmen*, Nennius and the Britans *Caer Kent*, q. d. the *city of Kent*, we *Canterbury*, the Latins *Cantuaria*. It is a very antient city, and was undoubtedly very conſiderable in the Roman times, "neither very large (as Malmeſbury [l] ſays) nor very ſmall, the ſituation good, the neighbouring ſoil exceeding fruitful, the walls entire, well watered with rivers, planted with woods, and by the neighbourhood of the ſea well ſupplied with fiſh." Under the Saxon heptarchy it was the head of the kingdom of Kent and reſidence of the king, till king Ethelbert gave it with the royalty to Auſtin upon his being conſecrated archbiſhop of the

Auſtin the Engliſh apoſtle. Engliſh nation, who fixed here his own and his ſucceſſors' reſidence. Though the Pope had fixed at London the metropolitical dignity with the honour

A *pall* what? of the pall [m] (a part of the pontifical habit falling over the ſhoulders, and made of ſheepſkin, in memory of him who ſought the loſt ſheep, and having found it laid it on his ſhoulders, embroidered with croſſes, and taken from the body of St. Peter) it was transferred hither in honour of St. Auſtin. For thus Kenulf king of Mercia writes to

A. D. 793. pope Leo: "Foraſmuch as the body of Auguſtine of bleſſed memory who preached the word of God to the people of England, and after having glorioufly preſided over the churches of Saxony, died in city Dorobernia, was depoſited in the church of St. Peter the chief of the apoſtles, which his ſucceſſor Laurentius had dedicated; it ſeemed good to all the wiſe men of our nation that the metropolitan honour ſhould be paid to the firſt city where his body was laid who planted the true faith in theſe parts." But whether the archiepiſcopal ſee and metropolitical dignity of our nation was fixed here by the authority of the wiſe men, or, to ſpeak in the modern phraſe, of parliament, or as others think by the authority of Auſtin himſelf in his life time, the ſucceeding popes ſo confirmed it that they pronounced any attempt to ſeparate it to be a ſin deſerving excommunication and hell fire. From this time it is incredible how conſiderable it became, both by the archiepiſcopal dignity and the ſchool founded here by Theodore the 7th archbiſhop; and though it ſuffered much in the Daniſh war, and the greateſt part of it was burnt by ſeveral accidental fires, it always recovered itſelf with greater ſplendor.

Since the Norman invaſion, when William Rufus, as we find in the regiſters of St. Auſtin's monaſtery, gave the city of Canterbury to the biſhops in fee, which they held before only by curteſie, by its reputation for ſanctity, and the favour of the prelates (particularly of Simon Sudbury, who repaired the walls) it not only recovered itſelf, but almoſt ſuddenly roſe to that ſplendor as to equal all the cities of Britain for the beauty of private houſes, and exceed the moſt conſiderable in number and magnificence of ſacred ſtructures. Among theſe the two principal were the monaſteries dedicated to Chriſt and St. Auſtin, and both filled with Benedictines: but Chriſt church in the very heart of the city riſes with ſo much magnificence to the clouds, as to inſpire even diſtant beholders with religious awe [n]. Auſtin before-mentioned recovered [o], according to Bede, this antient building formerly raiſed by the aſſiſtance of the faithful among the Romans, and dedicated it to Chriſt, and it was the ſeat of his ſucceſſors; in which have ſat in regular ſucceſſion 73 archbiſhops. Of theſe Lanfranc and William Corboil built the upper part of the church, and their ſucceſſors, when that more antient part was deſtroyed by fire, brought the lower part to its preſent magnificence and ſize, at a great expence by the contributions of the pious ſuperſtition of paſt ages. Great numbers of all ranks flocked hither with the moſt coſtly offerings to viſit the tomb of archbiſhop Thomas Becket, who being ſlain in this church by the courtiers for his obſtinate oppoſition to the king in aſſerting the liberties of the church, was enrolled among the martyrs by the Pope, and had divine honour paid him, and was ſo loaded with wealth, that the gold was the leaſt valuable part of the ſhrine that contained his reliques. "Every thing here (ſays Eraſmus [p], who ſaw it) "glittered, ſhone, and ſparkled with the choiceſt "and largeſt jewels, and the whole church was "covered with wealth in greater profuſion than that "of kings;" and the name of Chriſt was almoſt ſunk in that of St. Thomas. It was diſtinguiſhed by nothing ſo much as by his burial and memory, though it has many other monuments to boaſt of, particularly that of Edward prince of Wales ſurnamed *the black*, a hero of marvellous military renown, and that of Henry IV. the moſt potent monarch of England. But Henry VIII. diſperſed the accumulated wealth of ſo many ages, and turned out the monks, in whoſe ſtead he placed in this church of Chriſt a dean, archdeacon, 12 prebendaries, and 6 preachers, to propagate the word of God in the neighbouring

[i] Duroaverſus. Peuting. table.
[j] Lluyd in fragment. ſays *Dunwern* aquam ex alneto fluentem ſignificat.
[k] Δαροβιτον as Ταροβενα. *Went.* Bede *Wentſum*, i. e. Wentſmuth, MS n. Gale.
[l] De geſt. pon. I. prolog.
[m] Weever, p. 198, tells us, the fee for a pall from Rome on each election of an archbiſhop was 5000 florins at 4*s.* 6*d.* each, and it was to be buried with the wearer. Goſtling, p. 179.
[n] Goſtling, p. 45, firſt edition, of his Walk, condemns our author for his deſcription of the city, and ſituation of the cathedral; particularly for ſaying it is, *in medio quaſi urbis ſinu*, when it ſtands cloſe to the eaſtern boundary of the city wall.
[o] *Recuperavit*, repaired. G.
[p] Peregrinatio religionis ergo.

places

places round about. Another church rivalling this ſtood without the city to the Eaſt, known by the name of St. *Auſtin*, being founded by him and by king Ethelbert by his advice in honour of Peter and Paul for the burying place both of the kings of Kent and of the archbiſhops; it not being yet permitted to bury within the city. The abbot was allowed a mint and right of coining money. Though it is now for the moſt part buried in its ruins, and the reſt turned into a royal manſion, it ſtill ſhews what it once was. Auſtin himſelf was buried in the porch with this epitaph according to Thomas Spot,

St. *Auguſtine's*, commonly called St. *Auſtin's*.

*Inclytus Anglorum præſul pius & decus altum,*
*Hic Auguſtinus requieſcit corpore ſanctus.*

Here holy Auſtin reſts ſo high renown'd,
Whom England for her pious primate own'd.

But, according to Bede [q], who is more worthy of credit, he had this much older inſcription:

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS AUGUSTINVS DOROVERNENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPUS PRIMUS, QUI OLIM HUC A BEATO GREGORIO ROMANÆ URBIS PONTIFICE DIRECTUS, ET A DEO OPERATIONE MIRACULORUM SUFFULTUS, ET ETHELBERTUM REGEM ET GENTEM ILLIUS AB IDOLORUM CULTV AD FIDEM CHRISTI PERDUXIT, ET COMPLETIS IN PACE DIEBUS OFFICII SUI DEFUNCTUS EST VII KAL JUNIAS EODEM REGE REGNANTE.

"Here reſts lord Auſtin, firſt archbiſhop of Canter-
"bury, who formerly directed hither by St. Gregory,
"Pope of Rome, and ſupported by God with the
"gift of miracles, converted both king Ethelbert and
"his people from the worſhip of idols to the faith
"of Chriſt, and ending the days of his miniſtry in
"peace, died VII kal. of June * in the ſame king's
"reign."

Together with him in the ſame porch were buried the ſix ſucceeding archbiſhops; and in memory of theſe ſeven, *viz.* Auſtin, Laurentius, Mellitus, Juſtus, Honorius, Deus-dedit, and Theodoſius, theſe lines were inſcribed in marble:

SEPTEM SUNT ANGLI PRIMATES ET PROTOPATRES,
SEPTEM RECTORES, SEPTEM CÆLOQUE TRIONES,
SEPTEM CISTERNÆ VITÆ, SEPTEMQUE LUCERNÆ,
ET SEPTEM PALMÆ REGNI, SEPTEMQUE CORONÆ:
SEPTEM SUNT STELLÆ, QUAS HÆC TENET ARCA CELLÆ.

Seven patriarch primates were to England given,
Seven rulers, now ſeven glorious ſtars [r] of Heaven,
Fountains of life and beaming glories ſeven,
As many palms, as many crowns of Heaven;
As many ſtars that once with radiance ſhin'd
Are here within this vaulted cell inſhrin'd.

I need not enlarge on the other church adjoining to this, which, according to Bede [s], was built by the Romans, and dedicated to St. Martin, in which, before the coming of Auſtin, Bertha of the royal blood of the Franks wife of Ethelbert uſed to attend Chriſtian worſhip. Of the caſtle on the South ſide of the city, whoſe battlements are now decaying apace, nothing memorable occurs, except that it was built by the Normans. Of the dignity of the ſee of Canterbury, which was antiently by far the largeſt, I ſhall only obſerve, that, as in former ages, during the Roman hierarchy, the archbiſhops of Canterbury were primates of all Britain, legates of the Pope, and as it were, as Urban II. called them, "patriarchs "of another world;" ſo when the Pope's authority was annulled it was decreed in a council held 1534, that they ſhould lay aſide that title, and be called *Primates and Metropolitans of all England*. This dignity was lately enjoyed by the right reverend father in Chriſt John Whitgift, who, having devoted his whole life and labours to God and the church, to the great grief of all good men fell aſleep in Chriſt, A. D. 1604. He was ſucceeded by Richard Bancroft, a prelate of great firmneſs of mind and extenſive experience in all matters relative to diſcipline and government of the church. The latitude of Canterbury is 51° 16″; its longitude 24° 51″.

Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*.

The Stour, having now collected its waters into one ſtream, paſſes by *Hackington* [t], where Lora, counteſs of Leiceſter, a moſt reſpectable lady of her age, renouncing the pleaſures of the world, ſecluded herſelf from all ſociety to ſerve God alone. At this time Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, began here a church in honour of St. Stephen and Thomas of Canterbury; but, being prevented by the Pope's authority, leſt it ſhould prejudice the monks of Canterbury; he deſiſted from his deſign. The place retained the name of St. Stephen ever ſince, and ſir Roger *Manwood*, knight, chief baron of the Exchequer, eminent for his knowledge in our municipal law, to whoſe bounty the poor inhabitants are greatly indebted, was late its greateſt ornament, nor leſs ſo, his ſon ſir Peter *Manwood*, knight of the Bath, whom, for his proficiency in all virtuous and learned accompliſhments, and his regard for men of literature, I cannot but mention with the higheſt regard. The Stour runs next by *Fordwich*, called the "ſmall *borough of Forewich*" in the Conqueror's ſurvey [u], famous for its excellent trout, to *Sturemouth*, where its divided waters taking two courſes, loſe their firſt name, and take that of *Wantſume*, making *Thanet* an iſland on the Weſt and South; the other ſides being waſhed by the Ocean. Solinus calls this iſle ATHANATOS, and in ſome copies THANATOS, the Britans *Inis Ruthin* according to Aſſer [x], perhaps for *Rhutupis*, from the neighbouring city of *Rhutupi*; the Saxons Tanet and Tanetland, we *Tenet*. The whole of it conſiſts of white chalk, with fruitful wheat fields, and rich paſture. It is eight miles in length, four in breadth, and was formerly ſuppoſed to maintain 600 [y] families [z], for which we have in Bede corruptly 600 miles (*miliarum* for *familiarum*). But what Solinus ſays, that no ſnakes will breed in this iſland, and that the earth of it carried elſewhere will kill them, has been found to be falſe; ſo that the derivation of

*Hackington.*

*Fordwich.*

*Sturemouth.*

*Wantſume.*

*Thanet* iſland.

* A. D. 604.

[q] Eccl. Hiſt. II. 3.
[r] *labores.* G.
[s] Ib. I. 26.
[t] It is only a ſmall branch of the Stour that runs by Hackington, which afterwards joins the principal ſtream.
[u] P. 12.
[x] *Ruochim.* Nennius; MS. n. G. Inſula quæ Saxonum lingua Tened dicitur Britanno ſermone *Ruim* appellatur. Sim. Dun. c. 120. Lewis's Hiſt. of Tenet, p. 2.
[y] Bede, I. c. 25. Now 15 or 1600. G.
[z] What was in Engliſh called a *Hide*, and is thought to have conſiſted of 100 acres, was in Latin formerly *familia, manſa*, and *manens*. G. If a *hide* or *family* of land conſiſted of 64 acres, the loweſt computation authors of credit ſet it at, there will have been in Tenet 38400 acres, which is above double the preſent number without the marſhes. Lewis, p. 3.

it απο τε θανατε [a], from the death of these animals, falls to the ground. The Saxons made their first landing here with leave of Vortigern; here they made their first settlement; here was their retreat; here Vortimer the Britan made a great slaughter of them, driving them in the utmost confusion to their boats [b] at *Lapis Tituli* [c], for so Nennius calls the place which we now call *Stonar* almost in the same sense, and which appears to have been a harbour: in which place, adds he, that hero ordered himself to be buried, to restrain, as he thought, the violences of the Saxons, like Scipio Africanus, who ordered his tomb to be so placed that it might face Africa, thinking this alone would be a terror to the Carthaginians. Here also at *Whippedflete*, so called from *Wipped* a Saxon slain there, Hengist routed the Britans, who had been reduced by many battles. Austin many years after landed here, to whose blessing the credulous priests ascribed the fertility of the island; and Joceline the monk cries out, "Happy "Tanet in its own fertility, but most happy by the "arrival of so many strangers, who brought God "along with them, and by the entertainment of so "many citizens of heaven." Egbert, third [d] king of Kent, A. D. 596, to appease Domneva a virgin whom he had before so much injured, granted her an estate here, on which she built a house for 70 nuns, over which presided Mildreda, who was canonized for her sanctity. The kings of Kent largely endowed it, but chiefly Withred, who (to mention the custom of the age from his original grant) to confirm the gift "laid a turf of the land "he had given on the holy altar." This island suffered so much afterwards by the ravages of the Danes, who made this nunnery of Domneva a scene of every species of cruelty, that it did not recover itself till the peaceable times of the Normans.

Lapis Tituli.
*Stonar.*
*Wippedflete.*

The great industry of the people hereabouts.
*Margate.*
*Ramsgate.*
*Broadstair.*

Nor must I here forget what redounds to the especial praise of the inhabitants, particularly of those who live near the ports of Margate, Ramsgate, and Brodstear. They are excessively industrious, getting their living like amphibious animals both by sea and land, making the most of both elements, being both fishermen and ploughmen, farmers and sailors; the same persons that guide the plough in the field, steering the helm at sea. In the different seasons of the year they make nets, catch codd, herrings, mackrel, &c. make trading voyages, manure their land, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and store their corn, expert in both professions, and so carrying on the round of labour. As shipwrecks are very frequent here, those dangerous shoals and shelves called the *Godwyn* (of which by and by among the islands), the *Brakes*, the *Foourfoote*, the *Whitdick*, &c. lying off this coast, they are very active in recovering lost goods.

At the southern mouth of the Wantsum, which some supposed to have changed its channel, over against the island, stood a city, called by Ptolomy RHUTUPIÆ [e], by Tacitus PORTUS TRUTULENSIS [f] for RHUTUPENSIS, if B. Rhenanus does not mislead us; by Antoninus RHITUPIS [g] *Portus*, by Ammianus RHUTUPIÆ *statio* [h], by Orosius the *city and port of* RHUTUBI; by the Saxons, according to Bede [i], *Reptacester*, by others *Ruptimuth*, by Alfred of Beverley *Richberge*, now *Richborow*: so much has time sported with the change of a single name. Whence this name is derived is by no means clear. But as *Sandwich* and *Sandibay* in its neighbourhood have their names from the *sand*, and *Rhyd Tusith* in Britain signifies the *sandy ford*, I should be for deducing it from thence if I might. The city stood along the slope of a hill. The castle on higher ground overhung the sea, which is now so shut out by the sands driven in, that it is near a mile from it. The greatest consequence of this place was in the time of the Romans. From hence was the most usual passage into Britain, and the Roman fleets made this port. Lupicinus sent by Constantius into Britain to check the inroads of the Scots and Picts landed here his companies of Heruli, Batavi, and Mæsici. Theodosius also, father of the emperor of that name, (to whom, according to Symmachus, the senate voted equestrian statues for restoring tranquillity to Britain), came hither with his Herculian, Jovian, Victorious, and Fidentine cohorts. Afterwards, when the Saxon pirates put a stop to commerce, and made the sea a scene of war, and infested our coasts with their continual ravages, the Legio II. Augusta, which the emperor Claudius had brought out of Germany, and which had been fixed many years at Isca Silurum in Wales, was removed hither, and had its officer here under the Count of the Saxon shore. This command was probably held by that Clemens Maximus, who was chosen emperor by the army in Britan, and put Gratian to death, and was afterwards slain at Aquileia by Theodosius. This man Ausonius in these verses on Aquileia [k] calls the Rhutupine robber:

RHUTUPIÆ. PORTUS TRUTULENSIS.

Richborough.

*Maximus, armigeri quondam sub nomine lixae.*
*Fælix, quæ tanti spectatrix læta triumphi*
*Fudisti Ausonio Rhutupinum Marte latronem.*

O'er Maximus a common sutler's boy,
The triumph was to you a source of joy,
When the Rhutupian robber you beheld
By Roman valour driven from the field.

The same poet in his *Parentalia* [l] has rescued from oblivion another prefect of *Rhutupiæ*, Fl. Sanctus, of whom he thus sings:

*Militiam nullo qui turbine sedulus egit;*
*Præside lætatus quo Rhutupinus ager* *.

Calm and unwearied in his high command,
A leader he, pride of Rhutupia's land.

His uncle Claudius Contentus, who left at his death an immense fortune at interest in Britain, and involved in foreign mortgages [m], is thus commemorated by Ausonius in these mournful strains [n]:

*Et patruos elegeia meos reminiscere cantus,*
*Contentum tellus quem Rhutupina tegit.*

My mournful muse my uncle's praise shall sound,
Contentus buried in Rhutupian ground.

* Some by *Rhutupinus ager* understand Britain in general.

[a] *Myoparones.* [b] This is *Higden's* derivation. Polichr. I. c. 44. MS. Luv. I.
[c] I read Lapis *tumuli*, as Nennius 21. speaks. MS. G. This will relate to the *tomb* rather than the *spot* where it stood.
[d] 8th G. [e] Ρθτθπιαι. [f] v. Agr. 38. [g] *Rhutupæ, Ritupæ.*
[h] XX. 1. XXVII. 8. *defertur ad* Rutupias, stationem *ex adverso tranquillam.* *Rutupæ* Notit. [i] E. H. l. 1. 18.
[k] In claris civit. [l] Parent. 7.
[m] *usuris multiplicata extraneis*, and mightily increased the principal by interest. G.

After

After the coming in of the Saxons Rhutupiæ ſtill continued to be conſiderable. Hiſtorians tell us it was the reſidence of Ethelbert king of Kent, and Bede honours it with the name of a *city*. It has long ſince fallen into decay, and its name occurs no where but in Alfred of Beverley, who ſays that Alcher, with the people of Canterbury, fell upon the Danes incumbered with booty, and routed them at this place then called *Richberge*. Time has devoured every trace of it; and to teach us that cities are as periſhable as men, it is now a corn field, where, when the corn is crown up, one may ſee the traces of the ſtreets interſecting each other. For wherever the ſtreets have run the corn grows thin, which the common people call *St. Auſtin's Croſs*, and there remain only ſome half-ruined walls of the caſtle in a ſquare form built with the ſtrongeſt cement. This may be ſuppoſed the citadel, which from its lofty ſituation looks down upon the marſhy plain in Thanet, deſerted by the gradual retiring of the ſea. The ſite of the city now ploughed over diſcovers Roman gold and ſilver coins, evidences of its antiquity, and ſhews a little below its offspring called by the Saxons from the *ſand* Sondpic, but by us *Sandwich*. This is one of the cinque ports, as they are called, and is defended to the North and Weſt by walls, on the other ſides by a rampart, river, and ditch. It formerly felt the ravages of the Danes, and in the laſt age the fire of the French. It is now ſufficiently populous, though the harbour by the ſand driven in and a great merchant ſhip of pope Paul IV. ſunk in the very middle of it, is not capable of admitting large ſhips.

*St. Auſtin's croſs.*

*Sandwich.*

CANTIUM PROM.

Below Rhutupia Ptolemy places CANTIUM PROM. as the extreme point of this angle, which ſome copies give corruptly *Nuncantium*[o] and *Acantium*, and Diodorus calls *Carion*, we now the *Foreland*. But all the ſhore on every ſide from Rhutupiæ is called by the poets *the Rhutupine ſhores*. Hence Juvenal[p] laſhing Curtius Montanus the epicure about oyſters brought from hence to Rome ſays,

*Rhutupine oyſters.*

*nulli major fuit uſus edendi*
*Tempeſtate mea; Circæis nata forent, an*
*Lucrinum ad ſaxum, Rhutupinove edita fundo*
*Oſtrea, callebat primo deprendere morſu.*

In arts of eating none more early train'd,
None in my time had equal ſkill attain'd.
He whether Circe's rock his oyſters bore,
Or Lucrine lake, or the *Rhutupian ſhore*,
Knew at firſt ſight. DUKE.

and Lucan[q],

*Aut vaga cum Thetis Rhutupinaque littora fervent.*

——— the roar
Of ſeas that break on the Rhutupian ſhore.
ROWE.

From this promontory the ſhore runs out in a ridge of hills ſouthward for ſome miles. But when it comes to the neighbouring caſtles of *Sandon* (q. d. the ſand hill) and *Deal*[r], built by Henry VIII. in the laſt age, it ſinks, and preſents to the ſea an open plain. At *Deal* (which Nennius[s], and I believe rightly, calls *Dole*, a name ſtill given by our Britans to an open plain on a river or the ſea) tradition affirms Cæſar landed, with which agrees Nennius, who, in his barbarous ſtyle writes, "Cæſar batteled[t] at Dole." A table alſo hanging in Dover caſtle proves the ſame, and Cæſar himſelf gives it weight when he ſays he landed on an open plain ſhore, and was warmly received by the Britans. Hence our countryman Leland, in his Cygnea Cantio, ſays,

*Sandon.*

*Deal.*

*Jactat Dela novas celebris arces,*
*Notus Cæſareis locus tropheis.*

Fam'd Deal her new-built towers boaſts,
Where Cæſar triumph'd on our coaſts.

After that general (to digreſs a little from the ſubject) had made himſelf maſter of all parts of the world by ſea and land, as Pomponius Sabinus[u] obſerves from Seneca, he turned his views towards the Ocean, and as if the Roman world were not ſufficient he entertained thoughts of another. In the year before Chriſt 54, and the following, with a fleet of 2000 ſail, as Athenæus[x] ſays from Cotta, invaded Britain either to be revenged on its inhabitants who had aſſiſted the Gauls, as Strabo[y] relates, or to get ſome of the Britiſh pearls, as Suetonius[z] ſays, or, as others, fired with the love of glory. He had before informed himſelf of the harbours and paſſage, not, as Roger Bacon fables *, by glaſſes diſpoſed along the coaſt of Gaul and by the catoptric art which multiplies obſcure images, but by ſcouts, as himſelf and Suetonius teſtify. His proceedings here are related at large by his own pen, and by me already in brief from his account, and Suetonius' memoirs of Scæva now loſt, whoſe valour diſplayed itſelf in the civil war at Dyrrhachium, and whom our poet Joſeph in his Antiocheis in theſe lines about Britain miſtakenly makes a Britan:

See the artic. *Romans in Britain.*

*Hinc & Scæva ſatus, pars non obſcura tumultus*
*Civilis, Magnum ſolus qui mole ſoluta*
*Obſedit, meliorque ſtetit pro Cæſare murus.*

Hence Scæva ſprang; no common part he bore
In civil diſcords, tottering from the ſhore
The ſolid mole by Pompey's force he view'd
Himſelf inſtead a wall for Cæſar ſtood.

But I muſt refer the reader for the account of Cæſar's proceedings here to his own and the other relations before-mentioned; not having met with that long-lived Britan whom M. Aper, according to Quintilian, found in this iſland, who acknowledged he had been in that battle when his countrymen endeavoured to repulſe Cæſar in his firſt deſcent; nor intending now to write hiſtory.

For a conſiderable length under this ſhore are a number of heaps like banks, which ſome ſuppoſe to

* De arte & naturâ.

[o] Νουαντιων. Marcianus Heracleota. See before, p. 307. [p] IV. 140. [q] VI. 67. [r] Holland adds *Walmar*.

[s] *Tol. Toliapis.* Ptol. Strabo VI. ſays the Britans paid great tolls for going and coming. There are towns of this name on the oppoſite coaſt. MS. n. G.

[t] c. 14. *bellum pugnavit.* Gale's printed copy read "pugnavit contra *Dolobellum* qui erat proconſul regi Britannico:" he corrects it "pugnabat apud *Dole contra Bellinum*."

[u] A commentator on Virgil. [x] VI. 273. b.

[y] IV. 200. Mr. Camden miſtakes Strabo's words, which ſay that Cæſar landed twice in Britain without doing miſchief or advancing far, δια τας εν τοις Κελτικαις ταρασεις, on account of diſturbances in Gaul; which refers to his *ſucceſs* and *progreſs*, not to his *motive*.

[z] J. Cæſ. 47. of which was made a breaſtplate, which he dedicated in the temple of Venus Genetrix, Plin. IX. 35.

have

have been blown up by the wind; but I rather take them for the fortifications or defences for ſhips, which Cæſar was ten days and nights throwing up to draw his ſhattered ſhips into, and ſecure them from ſtorms and the Britans who attacked them in vain [a]. I underſtand that the inhabitants call theſe banks *Romeſworke*, q. d. *the work of the Romans* [b]. And I the rather think Cæſar landed here, becauſe he ſays ſeven miles [c] from hence (as it ſtands in an antient MS. corrected by Fl. Conſtantine a perſon of conſular rank) the ſea is ſo confined by narrow mountains that a ſpear may be thrown from the high grounds upon the coaſt. Certain it is, that ſoon after you leave Deal, a ridge of cliffs (thoſe *moles magnificæ*, as Cicero [d] calls them), covered with *Crythmus*, or ſamphire, runs on for about ſeven miles to Dover, where it divides and opens a paſſage, and the place exactly anſwers to Cæſar's deſcription of it as admitting and confining the ſea between two hills. In this opening of the cliffs lies DUBRIS mentioned by Antoninus, called by the Saxons Dofpa, by us *Dover*. Darell from Eadmer ſays it had its name from its being cloſe and difficult of acceſs. For as antiently the ſea thereabouts ſpreading itſelf very wide forms a large bay, it was obliged to be confined within ſtraiter bounds. William Lambarde, however, derives it more probably from *Dufyrrha* [e], which in Britiſh ſignifies *a ſteep place*. The town lying among the cliffs where the harbour antiently was (when the ſea came up thither, as may be inferred from the anchors and planks dug up there), is more famous for the convenience of its harbour and the paſſage from it to France, than for its beauty or populouſneſs. This is the moſt noted paſſage, and it was antiently by law provided [f] that no perſon going abroad on pilgrimage ſhould take ſhipping from any other place. It is one of the cinque ports, and was obliged antiently to furniſh twenty-one ſhips for war, fitted out in the ſame manner as Haſtings already mentioned. On the ſide next the ſea, now ſhut out by a gravelly beach, it was ſurrounded by walls, of which ſome part ſtill remains. It had a church dedicated to St. Martin built by Whitred king of Kent, alſo an houſe of knights templars now gone; and it furniſhed a fee for a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, when the archbiſhop had more important affairs on his hands, acted for him in the article of orders without interfering with epiſcopal juriſdiction. On the hill, or rather rock, which riſes to the right, inacceſſible on almoſt every ſide, to an amazing height overhanging the ſea, ſtands a large caſtle like a little city, ſtrongly fortified by art, and thick ſet with towers threatening the channel below. Matthew Paris calls it the key and bar of England [g]. The common people fancy it was built by Julius Cæſar. I believe it was firſt built by the Romans, from the Britiſh bricks in the chapel ſuch as they uſed in their foundations [h]. Upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, a party of Tungricani, who are reckoned among the Palatine auxiliaries, was ſtationed here, part of whoſe armoury thoſe great arrows may have been which the people of the caſtle ſhew with wonder, and which uſed to be ſhot out of baſiliſcæ. From the coming in of the Saxons to the end of their government, I do not find the leaſt mention of this caſtle or town, except in certain looſe papers copied from a table hung up here, which ſay that Cæſar, after he landed at Deal, and had routed the Britans at *Baramdown*, a neighbouring plain fit for horſe, and therefore for drawing up an army, began to build Dover caſtle, which was afterwards fortified againſt the Romans, and the harbour ſhut up by Arviragus. Afterwards Arthur and his ſoldiers overcame certain unknown rebels here. However, a little before the coming of the Normans this was accounted the chief fortreſs of England, and on that account William the Norman obliged Harold to ſwear that he would ſurrender to him this caſtle with its wall when he aſpired to the crown; and as ſoon as he had ſettled matters in London, his firſt thought was to fortify this place, and to aſſign to his nobles lands in Kent upon condition they were ready for its defence with a certain number of ſoldiers, inſtead of which a ſum of money is now paid yearly. "For when Hubert de Burg "was appointed conſtable of this caſtle," to borrow the words of an antient writer, "he, conſidering it "was not ſafe for the caſtle to have a new ſet of "guards on duty every month, procured by the "conſent of the king and all the knights, that "every knight ſhould ſend for one month's duty ten "ſhillings, and that therewith ſhould be paid certain "men choſen and ſworn, both horſe and foot [i], to "guard the caſtle." Philip Auguſtus king of France is reported to have ſaid, when his ſon Louis was raiſing diſturbances in England, and had made himſelf maſter of ſome cities, that his ſon would not have any footing in England if he did not poſſeſs himſelf of Dover caſtle, as being the ſtrongeſt fortification in the whole kingdom, and moſt conveniently ſituated with reſpect to France. On the other oppoſite rock which is almoſt level on the top are remains of a very antient building. Somebody, on what authority I know not, has called it *Cæſar's Altar*: but John Twine of Canterbury, a learned old man, who, in his youth had ſeen it almoſt intire, aſſured me it was a Pharos to direct ſhips by fire in the night. Such another was on the oppoſite coaſt of France at Bologne, built by the Romans, and repaired long after by Charlemagne, (according to Regino, who corruptly wrote it *Phanos* or *Pharos*), now called by the French *Tour d'Ordre*, and by the Engliſh *the Old man of Bullen*. At the foot of this rock, in the laſt age that potent prince Henry VIII. at great pains and infinite expence, by driving down piles in the ſea, banding boards and timbers together, and covering them with huge ſtones, made the mole, which we call the *Peere*, for the ſecurity of ſhips. But this deſign of that excellent prince was ſoon broken down by the fury of the raging ocean, which by the violence of its waves looſened the joints of the work.

*Romeſwork.*

DUBRIS.

*Dover.*

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* ſuffragan.

Numerus Tungricanorum.

Caſtle guard changed.

A Pharos.

*Dover pier.*

[a] Cæſ. B. G. V. 21.

[b] That theſe could not be *the works of the Romans* I think muſt be manifeſt; for, upon preſent inſpection, there are indubitable proofs, that, as at that time Richborough was an iſland, this land muſt have been all under water; for it is clear, that the ſea then flowed much farther up the country than it does now.

[c] 8. the common Editions and Horſley, p. 23.

[d] Ep. ad. Att IV. 16.

[e] *Duy bryn*, two rocks, MS. n. G.

[f] 4 Edw. III. c. 8. 9 Edw. III. c. 8. 4 Edw. IV. c. 10.

[g] *Sulſtructionibus*, larger buildings. G.

[h] *Tam milites quam pedites.*

Queen

Queen Elizabeth expended a great ſum of money for its repair, and the parliament laid a tax for ſeven years on every Engliſh ſhip that imported and exported goods.

This coaſt is ſeparated from the continent of Europe by a ſtrait where ſome ſuppoſe the ſea forced its way through the land. Solinus[k] calls it *Fretum Gallicum*, Tacitus[l] and Ammianus[m] *Fretum Oceani* and *Oceanum fretalem*; the poet Gratius[n],

The ſtrait of *Calais*, or narrow ſea.

*Freta Morinum dubio refluentia ponto*;

The Morine ſtrait, uncertain in its tide;

the Dutch *Dehofden*, from the two points, we the *Strait of Calleis*, the French *Pas de Callais*. This is the place of which a poet of the preſent age ſays,

——— *gemini qua janua ponti*
*Faucibus anguſtis, lateque frementibus undis,*
*Gallorum Anglorumque vetat concurrere terras.*

——— Of either ſea the gate,
Where the waves echo in the narrow ſtrait,
And France and England's ſhoars eternal diſtance keep.

Marcellinus truly ſays, "this ſtrait is ſubject to "dreadful ſtorms, and preſently reſumes the ſmootheſt "and moſt level ſurface, like a plain field having "two tides both of ebb and flood between two riſings "of the moon[o]." For when the moon is in the meridian, and then again below the oppoſite horizon, the ocean is here uncommonly turbulent, and ſo great a body of water breaks with ſuch noiſe on the ſhore, that the poet Lucan[p], not without reaſon, ſaid,

*Rhutupinaque littora fervent.*

And ſhores Rhutupian boil.

and S. Paulinus*, ſpeaking of the country of the Morini, which he calls "the extremity of the "world," ſays "the ocean rages with barbarous "waves."

Whether *Britain* was ever joined to the continent.

Here ariſes a queſtion worthy the conſideration of any learned and ingenious man who has leiſure, whether in place of this ſtrait which now parts France from Britain was once an iſthmus uniting the two kingdoms, and afterwards being torn aſunder by the general deluge, or the violence of the waves, or an earthquake, gave paſſage to the water. That the face of the globe has been greatly altered by the flood, by length of time, and other cauſes, and that iſlands by earthquakes or by the retreat of the waters have been united to the continent, is diſputed by none: and on the other hand nothing is more certain, from the moſt credible authors, than that by earthquakes and the inroads of the ſea iſlands have been torn from the continent. Whence Pythagoras in Ovid[q]:

*Vidi ego quod quondam fuerat ſolidiſſima tellus*
*Eſſe fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras.*

The face of places and their forms decay,
And that is ſolid earth that once was ſea;
Seas in their turn retreating from the ſhore,
Make ſolid land what ocean was before. DRYDEN.

Strabo[r], inferring what may happen from what has happened, concludes that iſthmuſes have been and may be cut through. "You ſee," ſays Seneca[s], "whole countries torn from their foundations and "places that ſtood on the edge of the ſea, removed "acroſs it: you ſee the ſeparation of cities and "nations, when part of Nature riſes of itſelf, or a "great ſtorm drives in the ſea, whoſe force, as de-"rived from the whole body, is wonderful. For "though it rages only in part, it is with the violence "of the whole world. Thus the ſea has torn Spain "from Africa: and thus by an inundation recorded "by the greateſt poets Sicily has been cut off[t] from "Italy." Whence Virgil[u],

*Hæc loca vi quondam & vaſta convulſa ruina*
*(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetuſtas)*
*Diſſiluiſſe ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus*
*Una foret, venit medio vi pontus, & undis*
*Heſperium Siculo latus abſcidit, arvaque & urbes*
*Littore diductus anguſto interluit æſtu.*

That realm of old a ruin huge was rent
In length of ages from the continent;
With force convulſive burſt the iſle away;
Through the dread opening broke the thundering ſea;
At once the thundering ſea Sicilia tore,
And ſunder'd from the fair Heſperian ſhore;
And ſtill the neighbouring coaſts the town divides,
With ſcanty channels and contracted tides. PITT.

Pliny[x] alſo informs us that Cyprus was torn from Syria, Eubœa from Bæotia, Beſbicus from Bithynia, having all been part of the reſpective continents. But none of the antients mention ſuch a ſeparation of Britain from the continent. Thoſe lines indeed of Virgil and others of Claudian, with the conjecture of Servius mentioned in the introduction to this work, inſinuate as much. But Dominicus Marius Niger, the learned John Twine, and the author, whoever he was, that applied theſe lines about Sicily to Britain, are of this opinion[y]:

—— *Britannia quondam*
*Gallorum pars una fuit, ſed pontus & æſtus*
*Mutavere ſitum; rupit confinia Nereus*
*Victor, & abſciſſos interluit æquore montes.*

Britain was once to antient Gallia join'd,
But ſever'd ſince by rage of ſea and wind:
Victorious Nereus by his furious ſhocks
Has burſt the bound, and laves the ſever'd rocks.

Since therefore we have here no hiſtorical authority to proceed upon, the learned by comparing the ſimilar appearances in ſuch kind of ſtraits, in order to trace out the truth have propoſed theſe and the like particulars to be more maturely conſidered.

Whether the ſoil is the ſame on both coaſts? This is the caſe here, both coaſts riſing with bold cliffs of the ſame materials and colour in the narroweſt part as if they had been forced aſunder.

What is the breadth of the ſtrait? It is certain theſe ſtraits are not much wider than that of Gibraltar or Sicily, about twenty-four miles; ſo that at firſt

* Epiſt. 2 ad Victricium.

[k] In his life of Agricola, c. 24, he ſpeaks of *mare Gallicum*; but I find no ſuch words as here cited. [l] I. 174.
[m] I do not find this in Ammianus; Ainſworth quotes him for *fretalis* without pointing out the place. [n] I. 88.
[o] XXVII. 8. [p] VI. 67. [q] Met. XV. 262. [r] I. 59.
[s] Nat. Quæſt. VI. c. 29. [t] *refecta*. Some copies read *rejecta*. [u] En. III. 415.
[x] Of the ſame opinion are Mr. Somner and Dr. Wallis. Phil. Tranſ. 275. 275. 376. See Chartham. G.

ſight one would ſuſpect the land was parted by the furious tides of the ocean that now beat on both ſides. For I dare not ſuppoſe it ſubſided by an earthquake, ſuch ſhocks being very uncommon in our northern latitudes, and never very violent.

What is the depth? As that of the Sicilian ſtrait is 80 paces, ours is ſcacre 25 fathom, though the ſea on both ſides is much deeper.

What is the bottom, ſandy, gravelly, or clayey, and are there many ſhoals in the ſtrait? Sailors know of but one [z], and that always the ſame in the middle of the channel, which at low water is ſcarce three fathom deep.

Laſtly; has any place on either ſhore its name in the antient language from *tearing aſunder*, *diviſion*, *ſeparation*, or the like, as *Rhegium*, in the Sicilian ſtrait from the Greek Ρηγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe there by the violence of the waves Sicily was broken off from Italy? I can think of none, unleſs we ſuppoſe *Witſan* on the French coaſt has its name from *Gwith*, a Britiſh word for ſeparation [a].

Thoſe who ſuppoſe Britain joined to Gaul after the general deluge argue from the circumſtance of wolves being formerly as common among us as now in Scotland and Ireland. How, ſay they, could they come into iſlands, when all animals, except thoſe in the ark, periſhed, unleſs the land had been contiguous long after, and there had been no iſlands? This difficulty perplexed St. Auſtin [b], who obſerves upon it; "It "may be ſuppoſed wolves and other animals ſwam "over to the iſlands that were neareſt, as deer do "every year from Italy to Sicily to feed. But ſome "are ſo far from land that it ſeems impoſſible for "any beaſt to reach them by ſwimming. If men "caught them alive, and brought them over, this "ſeems very conſiſtent with a fondneſs for the chace: "though it cannot be denied but they might be con-"veyed over by angels by the divine command or "permiſſion. If they ſprung from the earth, as at "firſt when God ſaid, Let the earth bring forth "living creatures, it will more clearly appear that "there were in the ark all kinds of animals, not "only to repair the ſeveral ſpecies, but to figure out "the various nations as an emblem of the church [c], "if the earth has produced many animals in iſlands "to which they could not get." Thus he. Nor could any perſon have expreſſed himſelf more clearly or elegantly on the ſubject. It is enough for me to have propoſed it: let the reader conſider it at his leiſure: and he that comes neareſt the truth in this queſtion will ſeem to me the moſt enlightened and ſagacious.

MORINI. On the oppoſite continent were the MORINI, ſo called in the antient Celtic language from their maritime ſituation, q. d. *dwellers on the ſea*. Their country is now called *Conte de Guiſnes* and *Conte de Bolonois*, and had antiently two places of conſiderable note, GESSORIACUM and ITIUM, from which laſt Cæſar ſays is the beſt paſſage from Gaul to Britain, *Portus Itius.* and many ſuppoſe it to have been where now is *Calais*; but the great and learned chancellor of France, L'Hoſpital, well verſed in matters of antiquity, aſſerts that Calais is a place of no great antiquity, and was only a ſmall village, ſuch as the French call *Bourgade*, till Philip earl of Bologne encloſed it with walls not many years before the Engliſh took it. Nor will you any where find that any perſons croſſed from thence into Britain before that time [d]. We muſt, therefore, I think, look for *Itius* elſewhere, namely at *Witſan*, which we call *Whitſan*, a name not very remote from *Itium*, lower down near Blackneſs. At this place it appears by our hiſtorians all who went from Britain landed, inſomuch that Louis le Jeune king of France when he went on pilgrimage to Thomas of Canterbury humbly beſought that ſaint that no perſon might be ſhipwrecked between Dover and Witſan, as if this was the beſt paſſage at the time; nor is the ſtrait ſo narrow any where elſe: though it is to be preſumed the perſons who croſſed did not regard the ſhortneſs of the paſſage, but the convenience of the harbours on each coaſt. Thus though the ſtrait is narroweſt between *Blackneſs* in France and the *Neſſe* in England, they now croſs between Dover and Calais; and in former ages, before Witſan harbour was blocked up, between it and Dover; and before that between *Rhutupiæ* and *Geſſoriacum*, whence the emperor Claudius, and the other generals already mentioned, croſſed over into Britan. Pliny [e] ſeems to call this Geſſoriacum "*the Britiſh port of the Morini*," perhaps from the paſſage from it to Britain. Ptolemy, in whom it has crept in inſtead of Itium, *Geſſoriacum navale*, in which ſenſe the Britans call it *Bowling Long*. For I will maintain againſt Boethius the Scot and Turnebus, that *Geſſoriacum* was the maritime town which Ammianus calls *Bononia*, the French *Bolongue*, the Dutch *Beunen*, and we *Bolen*; on the authority of Rhenanus, who had ſeen the antient Peutinger table ſince publiſhed by Velſer, in which ſtands *Geſſoriacum, quod nunc Bononia*; as well as from the diſtance in the Itinerary, which exactly anſwers to that in Antoninus between the *Ambiani* and *Geſſoriacum*. But what is of greateſt weight, the Panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius Auguſtus ſays that the army of pirates under Carauſius were beſieged and reduced in *Geſſoriacum*, and the other addreſſed to Conſtantine the Great his ſon ſays they were routed at *Bononia* *, ſo that *Bononia* and *Geſſoriacum* muſt be one and the ſame town, and the older name ſeems to have been grown into diſuſe about that time. For we can hardly ſuppoſe ſuch authors, addreſſing themſelves to ſuch princes, could have miſtaken this place ſo lately made remarkable. But what have I to do with France? I was induced to mention theſe places as the valour of our anceſtors ſo often diſtinguiſhed itſelf on this coaſt, when they took Calais and Bologne from the French, reſtoring the latter on their earneſt ſolicitation eight years after for a

The ſhorteſt paſſage from England to France.

Geſſoriacum.

Bononia in France.

* Edit. Baſil, p. 272. & 251.

[z] Frowen ſhoal. Not in any modern chart. G.

[a] Againſt this may be urged, that the Saxons called this place Þȝɨzland from its *White ſand*, diſcerned as we may ſuppoſe from the coaſt of Kent, and that the meaning of the name ſhould rather be ſought for in the leſſer diviſion than the greater, as the name of Sicily was given to Trinacria and not to Italy. G. How then came *Rhegium*?

[b] De Civit. Dei, xvi. 7.

[c] Propter ſacramentum eccleſiæ.

[d] See alſo Le Febure; Hiſt. de Calais, I. 105—107 & 646.

[e] N. H. IV. ad fin. Cellar. p. 302. Γεσσοριακον επινειον.——Γησ ορεια, *Terræ fines*. See Chiflet de portu Iccio, p. 13. MS. n. Gale. Hence Somner pronounces *Geſſoriacum* or Bologne the place whence Cæſar ſailed. G.

ſum of money, and having held the former 212 years in ſpite of all the efforts of France. I return now with the tide[f] to Britain.

*Folkſtone.* From Dover the chalk cliffs run on in one continued ridge for five miles to *Folkſtone*, a place of conſequence antiently, as appears by the Roman coins daily found there, but under what name is uncertain. It was probably one of thoſe towers which the Romans "erected at intervals," according to Gildas, "on the South coaſt of Britain along the "ſhore, to guard the coaſt" againſt the Saxons under Theodoſius the younger. It was eminent among the Saxons on a religious account, for the nunnery founded by Eanſwida, daughter of Eadbald king of Kent. At preſent it is a ſmall village, the greateſt part being carried off by the ſea. It was however *Barons Folkſtone.* the barony[g] of the family of *Abrincis*, from whom it came to Hamo de *Crevequer*, and by his daughter to John de *Sandwich*, whoſe ſon John's daughter Juliana brought it in dower to John de *Segrave*.

*Saltwood caſtle.* The ſhore turns to the Weſt near *Saltwood*, a caſtle of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, which *Oſtenhanger.* archbiſhop William Courtenay enlarged; and *Oſtenhanger*, where Edward baron *Poinings*, father of a numerous illegitimate race, began a noble houſe. *Hith or Hide.* Four miles off is *Hith*, one of the cinque ports, whence its name, which ſignifies a port or ſtation: though at preſent it can hardly maintain that name againſt the heaps of ſand which ſhut out the ſea for a great way. Nor is it long ſince it was very con- *Weſt hythe.* ſiderable by the decline of *Weſt Hythe*, a little neighbouring town to the Weſt, which was a harbour till the ſea withdrew itſelf two centuries ago[h]. It owes its origin, as well as Weſt Hythe, to the adjoining *Lime.* little village of *Lime*, formerly a very famous harbour, till the ſands thrown up by the ſea choaked it *Portus Lemanis.* up. Antoninus and the Notitia call it PORTUS LEMANIS, Ptolemy ΛΙΜΗΝ, which being a ſignificative word in Greek the copyiſts to ſupply a ſuppoſed omiſſion wrote Καινος λιμην, and the Latin tranſlators rendered *Novus portus:* whereas the name of the place was *Limen* or *Leman*, as now *Lime*. The commander of a company of Turnacenſes was ſtationed here under the count of the Saxon ſhore. *Stoney ſtreet.* A military road paved with ſtones runs hence to Canterbury, eaſily known to be a Roman work, as *Stutfall caſtle.* alſo the neighbouring caſtle called *Stutfall* incloſing about ten acres on the ſlope of a hill, and fragments of the walls remain built of Britiſh bricks, flints, and chalk, with ſand and pebbles intermixed, ſo ſtrong as to have ſtill reſiſted time. At preſent though it is not a harbour it retains no ſmall ſhadow *Shipway.* of its former dignity; for here at *Shipway* the warden of the ports takes a ſolemn oath when he enters on his office, and here courts are held on certain days to determine controverſies among the inhabitants of the ports.

Some have ſuppoſed that a great river here emptied itſelf into the ſea, becauſe ſome writers have mentioned the river *Leman* and the mouth of the *Leman*, where the Daniſh fleet anchored A. D. 892. But I ſuſpect they are miſtaken in the deſcription of the place, both becauſe here is no river except a very ſmall one, which dwindles away as ſoon as it makes its appearance, and becauſe the archdeacon of Huntingdon, a writer of ſtrict veracity, ſays[i] this fleet came to the *Portus Lemanis*, and has not a word of the *River*. Unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe, which is more than I take upon me to do, that the river *Rother*, which falls into the ſea below Rhie, ran *Rother r.* down hither, and has gradually changed its courſe as that marſhy plain *Rumney marſh* landed up. This *Romney marſh.* level tract reaching from Lime 14 miles long by eight broad, having two towns, 19 pariſhes, and about 44,200 acres, whoſe luxurious verdure is excellently adapted for fattening cattle, has by the bounty of the ſea been by degrees added to the land. So that I may not without reaſon call it the Gift of the Sea, as Herodotus[k] calls Egypt the Gift of the Nile, and a very learned man[l] the paſtures of Holland the Gifts of Boreas and the Rhine. For the ſea, to make amends for what it has ſwallowed up in other places of this coaſt, has reſtored it here by retreating, or by bringing up mud from time to time, ſo that ſeveral places which two centuries[m] ago ſtood on the ſea are now a mile or two from it. None but thoſe who have ſeen it can believe how rich the ſoil is, what great herds of cattle it feeds, which are driven here to fatten from the furtheſt part of England, or with what art it is embanked againſt the ſea. For the better government of it Edward IV. made it a corporation conſiſting of a bailiff, jurors, and commoners. In the Saxon times the inhabitants of this tract were called Mepſcpape, *Marſhmen*, a name perfectly ſuiting the place. I do not underſtand that antient writer Ethelwald[n], when he ſays that "Cinulph king of Mercia ravaged "Kent, and the country called *Merſc warum*," and elſewhere[o] "that an officer named Herbyth was "beheaded by the Danes in the place called *Merſc-* A. D. 795. *warum*;" if he does not mean this marſhy little tract. *Rumney* or *Romeney*, antiently *Romenal*, which ſome, *Romney.* from its name, think a work of the Romans, is the principal town of this tract, and one of the cinque ports, of which *Old Romney* and *Lid* are accounted *Old Romney. Lid.* members, which were bound jointly to furniſh five ſhips of war in the manner afore cited. It ſtands on *See Suſſex under the Cinque ports.* a high hill of ſand and gravel, and had before the ſea withdrew itſelf a very ſpacious harbour to the Weſt, defended from moſt winds. The inhabitants, as appears in the Conqueror's ſurvey[p], "were, on "account of their ſerving at ſea, exempt from all "cuſtom but robbery, breach of peace, and for- "ſtell[q]." At that time it was very conſiderable, being divided into twelve wards, and having five pariſh churches, a priory, and an hoſpital. In the time of Edward I. the ſea driven by violent winds 1284. over-whelmed this tract, and made great havock of men, cattle, and buildings, and having deſtroyed the little populous village of *Promhill*, changed the *Promhill.* channel of the Rother, which here emptied itſelf into the ſea, and filled up its mouth, making it a new and ſhorter courſe by *Rhie:* ſo that it gradually deſerted this town, which from that time

[f] *ſecundo æſtu*, omitted by Gibſon; with full ſails and a favourable tide. Holland. [g] Dugdale, I. 467.
[h] *proavorum memoria.* [i] Henry of Hunt. V. p. 201. [k] II. c. 5.
[l] Peter Nannius of Alcmar, a learned painter, ſchoolmaſter, and canon of Arras. His writings are "Dialogues between illuſtrious women," and tranſlations of various authors. Hoffman, Lex.
[m] *avorum memoria.* [n] III. 478. a. [o] III. 478. b. A. D. 839. [p] P. 11. b. [q] *foreſtalling.* Spelman.

declined,

declined, and loſt much of its antient populouſneſs and dignity.

*Neſs. Lid.* Below this the land runs out a great way Eaſt, which we call *Neſs*, q. d. *Noſe*, on which ſtands *Lid*, a pretty populous place ſince the inhabitants of Promhill removed to it after the inundation. On *Dengeneſſe.* the extremity of the point which we call *Dengeneſſe*, where is nothing but gravel and pebbles, grows plentifully Holm oak with its evergreen prickly leaves like a low foreſt for above a mile. Among *Stone-end.* the pebbles near *Stone-end* is an heap of larger ſtones, which the neighbours call the tomb of the ſaints Criſpin and Criſpinian, who they pretend were ſhipwrecked here, and called to heaven. The ſhore retiring from hence runs ſtrait Weſt, producing peaſe among the pebbles, which ſpring up ſpontaneouſly in large cluſters[r], and differ little in taſte from field peaſe, to the mouth of the Rother which divides Kent and Suſſex.

*Newenden.* Its courſe from this laſt county we have briefly followed above. In its Kentiſh courſe it has *Newenden*, which I am almoſt apt to believe is the long ANDERIDA. fought-for harbour which the Notitia calls ANDE-*Andredceſter.* RIDA, the Britans *Caer Andred*, the Saxons Andpedɔceaſtep: firſt, becauſe the inhabitants affirm it to have been a very antient town and harbour: next, becauſe of its ſituation on the foreſt of *Andredſwald* to which it gives name: laſtly, becauſe the Saxons ſeem to have called it *Brittenden* or the *Britons valley* (as they did alſo *Segontium* before deſcribed) whence the whole adjoining hundred has the name of *Selbrittenden*. The Romans, to defend this coaſt againſt the Saxon pirates, placed here a company of the *Abulci* with their officer[s]. Afterwards the Saxons utterly deſtroyed it: for Hengiſt, when he determined to drive the Britans entirely out of Kent, and thought it neceſſary for this purpoſe to increaſe his forces, ſent for Ella out of Germany with a large body of Saxons, who violently aſſaulting this Anderida, the Britans who lay in ambuſh in the neighbouring wood ſo harraſſed them, that when at laſt, after great loſs on both ſides, they divided their forces and routed the Britans in the woods, and at the ſame time aſſailed the town, the barbarians breathed ſuch a ſpirit of vengeance that they put all the inhabitants to the ſword, and razed the place. "It was ſhewn in this deſolate ſtate for many ages," ſays Henry of Huntingdon[t], till under Edward I. certain Carmelite friars lately come from Carmel in Paleſtine, and ſeeking ſolitary places, erected a monaſtery here at the expence of Sir Thomas Albugar, and a town preſently ſprung up, which with reſpect to the antient ruined one was called *Newenden*, q. d. *New town in the valley*. The river Rother dividing its ſtreams lower down ſurrounds the graſſey iſle of *Oxney*, and near its mouth ſtands *Apuldore*, where a ſwarm of Daniſh and Norman pirates, which under Haſtings had infeſted the French coaſt, landed laden with booty, and built a caſtle; but by the valor of king Alfred were compelled to ſue for peace.

*Oxney* iſland *Apuldore.*

Near it in the woodland are *Cranbrook*, *Tenterden*, *Benenden*, and other neighbouring towns, in which the woollen manufacture firſt flouriſhed from the time of Edward III. who by premiums and many privileges invited the Flemings into England in his 10th year to teach our people that manufacture, which now is deſervedly accounted one of the pillars of the ſtate. *Cranbrook. Tenterden. Benenden.* Woollen manufacture firſt in England.

To recite now the earls of Kent in their order, omitting the Saxon ones, *Godwin*, and others who were not earls by inheritance but by office: *Odo* own[u] brother to William I. is reckoned the firſt earl of Kent of Norman deſcent. He was alſo biſhop of Bayeux, a man of a bad and a reſtleſs diſpoſition, always buſy in raiſing diſturbances, whence after that violent rebellion of his ſtirring up he was ſtripped of his eſtates and property in England by his nephew Rufus[x]. Afterwards when the uſurper Stephen endeavoured to attach the ſoldiery to his intereſt by favours, he beſtowed that honour on *William of Ipres* a Fleming[y], that inſupportable burthen[z] on Kent, as Fitz-Stephens calls him, who was by Henry II. forced to leave it with tears[a]. The ſon of Henry II. whom his father had crowned king, for the ſame reaſon when he was forming deſigns againſt his father, beſtowed this additional title on *Philip earl of Flanders*[b]; but this man was earl of Kent only by title and promiſe. For as Gervaſe Dorobornenſis[c] expreſſes it, "Philip earl of Flanders promiſed all the aſſiſtance in his power to the young king, doing homage to him with oath: to whom for his ſervice the king promiſed with all Kent a revenue of £. 1000. and Rocheſter and Dover caſtles." Not long after, *Hubert de Berg* for his eminent ſervices to the ſtate received as the reward of his own deſert the ſame honour from Henry III.[d] He was a true lover of his country, and in all the ſtorms of his adverſe fortune diſcharged fully all the duties that the ſtate can require from the beſt of ſubjects. He died[e] diveſted of this honour[f], which remained dormant till the reign of Edward II. That king in his 15th year conferred it on his younger brother *Edmund of Woodſtock*, who having the care of his nephew Edward III. fell under the ſtorm of falſe and unjuſt envy, and was beheaded[g] for expreſſing an unreſerved brotherly affection to his depoſed brother, and attempting to reſcue him from his confinement, not knowing he was made away. His two ſons *Edmund*[h] and *John*[i] ſucceeded however in their turn, and dying without iſſue, their ſiſter who ſurvived them, and was called for her beauty *the fair maid of Kent*, conveyed it to the knightly family of *Holand*; for Thomas Holand her huſband was called earl of Kent[k], and was ſucceeded in that honour by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 20 Richard II. and was ſuc- Earls of Kent.

[r] See in Suſſex.
[s] The Notitia mentions *Andereciani milites. Anderetiani* & *Andereniciani*, ſect. 40. 64, 65. ed. Labbe. Gale MS. n.
[t] *uterinus frater*; brother by the mother's ſide. G.
[u] A. D. 1141.
[x] He died in Normandy, A. D. 1096.
[y] *violentus Cantii incubator*. Fitz Steph. p. 13. ed. Sparke. *over-preſſor*. Holland.
[z] He died a monk at Laon in Flanders 1162. Meyer ap. Dugdale, I. 612.
[a] Query, if the father of William de Ipre. Dugdale, I. 611.
[b] 11 Henry III.
[c] Inter X Script. 1424.
[d] At Baniſted, Surrey, 1243, and was buried in the Black friars church, Holborn. Dugdale, I. 699.
[e] Dugdale ſays only of his high poſts, (I. 696,) but his ſon John did not ſucceed to the title. Ib. 700.
[f] 4 Edward III.
[g] He was reſtored 4 Edward III. and died in his minority ſoon after. Dugdale, II. 94.
[h] He died 26 Edward III. Ib.
[i] In her right 34 Edward III. and died the ſame year. Ib. 73.

ceeded

ceeded by his two ſons, *Thomas*, created duke of Surrey [l], and ſoon after beheaded [m] for plotting againſt king Henry IV. and after him *Edmund* High admiral of England, who died of a wound received 1408 at the ſiege of St. Brien in Bretagne [n]. With theſe the title becoming extinct for a time, and the eſtate being divided between their ſiſters, Edward IV. conferred it firſt on *William Nevill* lord *Fauconberg* [o], and after his death upon *Edmund Grey* [p] lord *Haſtings*, *Weisford* and *Ruthyn*, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *George* [q]. He had by his firſt wife Anne *Wideville*, *Richard* earl of Kent, who died [r] without iſſue, having ſpent his eſtate. By his ſecond wife Catharine, daughter of William Herbert earl of Pembroke, he had ſir Henry *Grey*, knight [s], whoſe ſon Henry's ſon Reginald was advanced [t] to the earldom of Kent by queen Elizabeth A.D. 1572, and dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, a moſt accompliſhed nobleman.

This county has 398 pariſhes.

[l] 21 Richard II. which honour he was deprived of 1 Henry IV.
[n] Thomas Walſingham, Ypod. Neuſt. p. 179. Dugdale, II. 77.
[o] 1 Edward IV. He died the ſame year. Ib. I. 308.
[q] He died 20 Henry VII. Ib.
[s] Of Wreſt, co. Bedford, who by reaſon of his ſlender eſtate declined taking his title, and died 1562. Ib. His ſon Henry died in his life-time. MS n. of Le Neve. Ib.
[t] He reaſſumed the title and died the ſame year. Ib.
[m] At Cirenceſter, 1 Henry IV.
[p] 5 Edward IV. He died 4 Henry VII. Ib. I. 718.
[r] 15 Henry VIII. Ib.

# ADDITIONS.

THE county of KENT, bounded on the North by the Thames and the German ocean; on the East by the ſea; on the South by the ſea, and Suſſex; and on the Weſt by Suſſex and Surrey; extends in length from the Weſt of the lands in Beckenham called Langley to Ramſgate in the iſle of Thanet, about 53 miles; and in breadth from the river Rother South of Newenden to the Thames at Nowrhead in the iſle of Greane, about 26 miles; and is in circuit about 160 miles[a]. Later ſurveys differ a little from this. By the map it is 63 miles by 30. Mr. Haſted has given no bounds or meaſures. The whole ſhire has long been and ſtill is divided into five parts commonly called *Lathes*, and theſe into 14 bailiwics and 68 hundreds[b]. It contains 1,248,000 acres, 408 pariſhes, and 30 conſiderable towns[c]; and is well peopled.

The property of this county, at the making of the Conqueror's ſurvey, lay in few hands. The principal landholders were only the 12 following; the king, the archbiſhop and monks of Canterbury, the biſhops of Rocheſter and Bayeux, the abbies of Battle, St. Auſtin, and Ghent: Hugh de Montfort, earl Euſtace, Richard de Tunbridge, Haimo vicecomes, and Albert the chaplain.

"The commodities of Kent are fertilite, wood, "paſture, catel, fiſch, foule, rivers, havens with "ſhippes emong the v ports moſt famoſe, and "royale caſtelles and tounes, and the faith of Chriſte "there firſte reſtorid. Cæſar in 5 libro de bello "Gallico prayſith the humanite of the Kentiſch "men. The kyng himſelf [Henry VIII.] was born "in Kent. Kent is the key of al Englande[d]."

Deptford. *Deptford* or *Depeford*, q. d. *Deep ford* of the river Ravenſburne[e], about four miles from London bridge, was held by Hugh de Maminot, a Norman baron, who built a caſtle here, now ruined[f], ſome foundations of which may be traced near Sayes court in Bromfield, on the brow of the Thames, near the maſt dock. His ſon Walkelyn, 1138, 4 Steph. held Dover caſtle for Maud the empreſs[g], though Lambarde[h] ſays he gave it up to Stephen on his repeated ſolicitations, and after his death fled into Normandy. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Walkelyn, and his daughter and coheir married Geoffery de Say[i]. Hence it is that the perſon whom Camden calls *daughter* of Walkelyn defender of Dover caſtle, is by Gibſon tranſlated *ſiſter*, i. e. to his ſon or the laſt Walkelyn. The manor is now in the crown. Deptford was of no eſtimation till Henry VIII. for the better preſervation of the royal fleet, erected a ſtorehouſe, and created certain officers there, whom he incorporated by the name of the maſter and wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren of the Holy Trinity, for the building, keeping, and conducting of the navy royal[k]. By grant 4 Henry VIII. to the ſhipmen and mariners of this realm, they were enabled to begin to the honour of the Holy Trinity and St. Clement a perpetual guild or brotherhood concerning the craft or cunning of mariners, and for the augmentation and increaſe of the ſhips thereof, which as the body corporate of the ſeamen of England, ſtill continues here under the title of the *Trinity houſe of Deptford Strond*, who examine and licenſe pilots both for merchant ſhips and the royal navy, taking care of the rates of pilotage and all light-houſes and buoys throughout the kingdom, licenſing the ſeamen on the Thames and aliens in the navy, determining complaints of men and officers in the merchants' ſervice[l], and relieving annually 300 ſeamen and their widows. Their antient hall here was pulled down 1787, and an elegant houſe erected on Tower-hill. They have here two almſhouſes; the old part built 1671, contained 21 houſes; the new 1680, 38 houſes[m]. The area of the dock-yard is now more than doubled, the whole extent of the yard being about 31 acres; a wet dock has been added of two acres for ſhips, beſides another of one acre and an half for maſts, &c. with ſuitable ſtore-houſes, launches, apartments, &c.[n] Sir Francis Drake's ſhip remained here two centuries. *Say's court* here, ſo called from the family abovementioned, who held till the end of the 14th century, belonged to the antient family of the Evelyns[o]. Here the Czar Peter reſided while he ſtudied navigation in England, and tradition ſays his amuſement was to drive or to be driven in a barrow through the beautiful holly hedges, to which Mr. Evelyn alludes in his Sylva; but though the Czar ruined all the reſt of the garden, theſe eſcaped unhurt till the beginning of the laſt century, when the houſe was pulled down and the workhouſe built on its ſite[p]. Of this pariſh were natives Phineas Pett, and his nephew Peter, both eminent ſhip-wrights in the 17th century. At *Brockley*, partly in this pariſh and partly in that of Lewiſham, was a Premonſtratenſian priory founded in the reign of Henry II. removed to Begeham[q]. Say's court. Brockley.

The river Ravenſbourn, which falls into the Thames here, riſes in *Keſton* pariſh on Keſton heath juſt under a large oval camp on Holwood hill, treble trenched and ditched, except on the South, which is partly built upon; the Eaſt covered with wood. It is near two miles in circuit, containing near 100 acres, and has a way leading to the river; but the whole has been much defaced by improvements at Mr. Pitt's ſeat at Holwood. The beautiful clear well at bottom to the Weſt is walled in. This camp is too large to have been made by Cæſar, as Philpot[r] imagined, yet the form and the Roman tiles, Keſton.

[a] Lambarde, p. 8.
[b] 63. Haſted. Beſides the 61 hundreds ſpecified in the map Mr. Haſted enumerates others of too ſmall extent to be there expreſſed. Theſe are *Bircholt* in Seray Lathe, *Chatham* and *Gillingham* in Aylesford Lathe.
[c] Mag. Brit. II. 1071.
[d] Leland, Itin. VII. 135.
[e] Lambarde, p. 428.
[f] Harris, p. 2. Haſted, I. 6.
[g] Ord. Vit. 917.
[h] P. 125. 154.
[i] Dugdale, Bar. I. 511. 619.
[k] Lambarde, p. 428. Haſted, I. 8. 11.
[l] Harris, p. 2.
[m] Tour through Great Britain. Haſted, I. 352, 8vo. ed. Lyſons' Environs of London, III. 483.
[n] Gibſon.
[o] Lyſons, IV. 363.
[p] Tanner, p. 227. Haſted, I. p. 6.
[q] Gibſon.
[r] P. 203.

bricks,

bricks, and coins ploughed up in it ſeem to prove it Roman. Biſhop Gibſon, though he could not make good his opinion, was for placing *Noviomagus* here with Somner[q] and Stillingfleet[r], and Dr. Harris[s] thinks it later than the time of Claudius. Horſley[t] imagined it a ſummer camp, and Dr. Tabor[u] the camp of Aulus Plautius, where he waited for Claudius after his fourth action with the Britans[x]. Near it at Weſt Wickham is a ſmall intrenchment caſt up by ſir Chriſtopher Heydon in the reign of Elizabeth, to train the country people in[y].

Bromley. More to the North is *Bromley*, a market town, where the biſhops of Rocheſter have a palace, rebuilt by the firſt biſhop 1174. Here is a chalybeate ſpring, much reſorted to by the poor[z]. Biſhop Warner erected 22 Charles II. a college for the maintenance of the widows of twenty poor miniſters of Canterbury and Rocheſter dioceſe, with an allowance of £.20 *per annum* to each, and £.50 to their chaplain; the firſt of the kind in England, and imitated by biſhop Morley at Wincheſter, and biſhop Ward at Saliſbury[a]. It was augmented by the rev. Mr. William Hetherington 1767, biſhop Pearce 1774, Mrs. Betenſon, and others[a]. Mr. H. Betenſon, of Sevenoke, in 1788, gave £.10,000, with which ten new apartments have been built for as many additional widows, with £.20 *per annum* for each. Mr. Pearce, brother of the biſhop, left £.12,000, the reverſionary intereſt of which has now fallen in, with which ten additional apartments are to be erected for ten more extra widows, and £.20 *per annum* to be added to the chaplain's ſalary[b].

Chiſelhurſt. At *Chiſelhurſt*, a pleaſant village, was born, 1510, ſir Nicholas Bacon, who died 1579, and ſir Francis Walſingham, who died 1590. Viſcount Sidney has a ſeat here, called Frognall. Chiſelhurſt is a pariſh not included in Lewiſham.

Camden place. At *Camden* place our author lived, and died 1623. After his death it paſſed through ſeveral hands. Henry Spencer, eſq. ſold it to Charles Pratt, eſq.[c] created, 1765, baron Camden, afterwards earl Camden, of this place, chancellor of Great Britain 1766, which office he reſigned 1770, and died 1794, and to his ſon and ſucceſſor it now belongs.

Greenwich. *Greenwich* belonged at the Conqueſt to Odo biſhop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, afterwards to Shene priory. The priory of Franciſcans, founded here by Edward III.[d] was made alien, ſubject to the abbot of Ghent, till Henry V. ſeized it among the lands of alien priories. Edward IV. began a foundation of Obſervants contiguous to his palace, and Henry VII. built their houſe, ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. reſtored by Mary, but ſoon finally ſuppreſſed by Elizabeth, and their houſe made part of the palace[e]; and, at the diſſolution, it came to the crown. The church is dedicated to Elphege the archbiſhop, martyred here by the Danes. The palace begun by Humphry duke of Glouceſter in the reign of Henry VI. was enlarged by Edward IV.; Henry VII. added the brick front to the water, and Henry VIII. ſpared no coſt to embelliſh it. Dr. J. G. King preſented to the Society of Antiquaries a drawing copied from a painting on board in the poſſeſſion of James Pattiſon, eſq. major-general in the Royal Artillery at Greenwich, exhibiting a view of Greenwich, the park, and the old palace, and exactly correſponding with Mr. Camden's account of them, and ſuppoſed by the dreſſes, and the paling of the park, to be of the reign of Charles I. the park being walled by Charles II.[f] and planted by Le Notre. The palace, built by Humphrey duke of Glocester, with its two fine towers is ſeen by the river ſide: and adjoining to it a large building, with a ſmall ſpire in the middle of the roof, probably the hall; and a little to the right a church, with a ſquare tower, perhaps of the mendicant priory, founded by Henry VII. At the right hand of the picture, by the river's ſide, is ſeen Norfolk college, as it now appears, built 1613. In the middle is the tower of the pariſh church of Greenwich. There is a little appearance of the dock-yard which was there at that time, but is now filled up. In the diſtance are ſeen the Tower, St. Paul's, Weſtminſter abbey and hall. The horizon is bounded by Hampſtead and Highgate hills, before any buildings were erected there except the gate at Highgate. The view is partly bird's eye: the point of ſight ſeems to be Maze hill. Among the front trees is a beautiful large one, under which a ſhepherd's boy plays on the bag-pipes to a dog ſtanding on his hinder legs, and obſerved by two perſons. Hollar's view of Greenwich ſomewhat reſembles this, but on a ſmaller ſcale[g]. Here both the daughters of Henry VIII. were born, and his ſon ended his life[h]; as did the 5th daughter of Edward IV. James I. walled in the park with brick, which contains 188 acres, and was planted by Le Notre in the reign of Charles II. with elms and Spaniſh cheſnuts. The *Houſe of Delight* now the governor of the hoſpital's houſe was begun by Anne of Denmark, and fitted up by queen Henrietta Maria[i]; and Charles I. reſided much here. This and Hampton Court-houſe were reſerved for the Protector. It ſtill retains the name of the Queen's houſe. The old palace of Placentia being nearly demoliſhed by time, Charles II. begun another, which was completed and doubled for an hoſpital for ſeamen by William III. 1696, ſir Chriſtopher Wren, architect, without fee or reward; and opened 1705 for 40 penſioners, now augmented to 2350[k]. About 15,400 penſioners and 640 nurſes have been admitted into this hoſpital ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment[l]. The preſent nnmber of out-penſioners is about 1200. The revenues of this hoſpital are ſo greatly advanced by the improvement of the eſtates (among which was that of the earl of Derwentwater, forfeited in the Rebellion, 1715, and nearly doubled in value, being worth £.12,000 *per annum*, but now reſtored to the family) and the conſiderable increaſe of the duty of 6*d.* *per*

[q] Canterb. p. 24. [r] Orig. Brit. p. 63. [s] P. 168. Haſted, I. 111. 112.
[t] P. 423. Aubrey (Mon. Brit.) ſays it is a vaſt rude camp, neither ſquare nor round, double trenched, the rampart and graff great; and in Cæſar's Commentaries it is ſaid the Britans were encouraged to find the Roman camp ſo ſmall when their fleet was in danger.
[u] Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 356. [x] Harris, p. 112. [y] Ibid. Haſted, I. 112.
[z] Haſted, I. 93. Reynolds on Bromley water, 1756. [a] Gibſon. [a] Haſted, I. 94.
[b] Haſted, 8vo. edit. I. 564. [c] Haſted, I. 101. [d] Mentioned by Eraſmus. Ep. ad Jod. Jon. p. 579, and Stowe.
[e] Tanner, p. 227. [f] Mr. Lyſons ſays it was walled in by James I. Environs of London, IV. 445.
[g] Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, April 13, 1780. [h] Lambarde, 431. [i] Haſted, I. 21.
[k] Lyſons, IV. 445. [l] Ibid. 446.

month

month ſtopped out of the pay of all ſeamen in the royal or merchants' ſervice, that the governors are enabled to maintain in it upwards of 2000 old or diſabled ſeamen, about 140 boys, ſons of ſeamen, inſtructed in navigation, &c. and bred up for the royal navy: to which they are apprenticed for ſeven years. The chapel, with part of the colonnade being deſtroyed by fire 1779, has been handſomely rebuilt by Mr. James Stuart. The tower built by duke Humphrey [m] is ſucceeded by the royal obſervatory erected by Charles II. 1675, at the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Flamſtead, who was appointed aſtronomer royal, is furniſhed with the requiſite inſtruments and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day-time. The earl of Northampton built here an an hoſpital [n] for a governor and twenty poor men (twelve of this pariſh and eight from Snottiſham and Caſtle riſing, Norfolk) [o] and two others, one at Clun in Shropſhire for men, and one at Caſtle riſing, Norfolk, for women, as appears by his epitaph in the South aile of the church in Dover caſtle, of which he was conſtable, on the marble coffin in which he lies, which is ſupported above the table of the tomb about five feet from the ground, and was removed to the chapel of this hoſpital 1696.

There is ſuppoſed to have been printing at Greenwich, but Mr. Herbert thinks the only book which has the name in the title ſuppoſititious [p]. Henry VIII. erected Greenwich into an honor. The town is populous and well built. John duke of Argyle was created a peer of Great Britain 4 Anne, by the titles of baron Chatham and earl of Greenwich, with limitation to his heirs male. He died 1743, leaving five daughters, of whom Caroline, the eldeſt, born 1717, was married firſt to Francis earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt ſon of Francis duke of Buccleugh, who died before his father, ſecondly to Charles Townſend, eſq. juſt before whoſe death 1767, ſhe was created baroneſs Greenwich [q], and died 1794, and the title became extinct.

Lewiſham. Near Greenwich is *Lewiſham*, where Abraham Colfe, vicar, who died 1567, founded two free-ſchools for Latin and Engliſh, and an almſhouſe [r]. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Dartmouth, whoſe great grandfather William was ſo created by queen Anne 1711 [s]. Here was a cell to Ghent abbey, from the Saxon times, ſettled by Henry V. on Shene priory [t]. From ſome antiquities found on the heath near this place Mr. Harriſon has conjectured that it was the ſite of *Noviomagus* [u].

Sydenham. At *Sydenham* in this pariſh are the famous medicinal wells, known by the name of *Dulwich Wells*, from the nearneſs of the two places. A mineral ſpring was diſcovered 1640, of a mild cathartic nature like Epſom water [x]. A mineral ſpring was diſcovered at Dulwich 1739; and between Lewiſham and Brockley is a well of the ſame quality as thoſe of Tunbridge.

Beckenham. At *Beckenham*, adjoining to Lewiſham pariſh, Mr. Cator has a handſome houſe. Sir Peter Burrell, Lord Gwydir, has a fine houſe and park, called Langleys, with many very capital pictures.

Adjoining to Greenwich lies the plain called after the colour of the ſoil *Blackheath*, the ſcene of the Daniſh encampment when Elphege was murdered, and ſince of Tyler, Cade, and lord Audley, in their ſeveral inſurrections; and the barrows of the ſlain remain in the South-eaſt corner of Greenwich park [y]. It has been the ſcene of many military arrangements, political interviews, and joyous feſtivities. Henry IV. in 1400, with great parade and magnificence here met the emperor of Conſtantinople, who came to ſolicit aſſiſtance againſt Bajazet, emperor of the Turks [z]. The mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens in ſcarlet, with red and white hoods, met their victorious monarch returning from the field of Agincourt, Nov. 23, 1415 [a]. The Londoners met the emperor Sigiſmund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, and conducted him to Lambeth [b]. In 1474 they met Edward IV. returned from France [c]. In 1519 a ſolemn embaſſy from France was met here by the lord-admiral of England [d]; and the ſame year cardinal Campeio, with the duke of Norfolk and others, rode hence in his habit to London [e]. A ſtill more magnificent proceſſion was that at the meeting of Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleve, Jan. 3, 1540, who were married in the chapel at Greenwich [f]. The Watling-ſtreet, a Roman road from London to Dover, croſſed this heath, and in Dr. Plot's time was pretty viſible, pointing from the top of Deptford hill Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt towards Shooters hill; and a little beyond the South-eaſt corner of the park wall, leaving the high road on the left hand, and ſhewing itſelf but faintly, it inclined eaſterly. On the right hand where the Dover and Lee roads part, were three barrows, out of the largeſt of which bones have been dug: on the left hand of the high road are four or five more; and in Greenwich park near fifty ſmall ones [g], opened by Mr. Douglas. In a camp on this heath were found three fibulæ, one tranſparent and two opaque ſpeckled, ſuppoſed fictitious ſtone: they had holes in the middle, through which run gold wire.

Blackheath.

On Blackheath is *Morden college*, founded by ſir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, a little before his death 1708, for as many poor merchants as the eſtate, now £.1600 a-year, will afford, and the houſe will hold thirty [h].

Morden college.

Charlton. The manor houſe of *Charlton* was built about 1602 by ſir Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry.

In 1756 Mr. Tothall of Dover communicated to the Society of Antiquaries drawings of two pennies of Henry III. part of a large collection ploughed up in a field of Mr. Hatton's at Charlton, near Greenwich; two of Edward found ſeparately in his neighbourhood, and a gold Probus, waſhed up on the ſea-ſhore near Dungenneſs, fair but full of ſand-holes, as if a caſt, unleſs eaten by the ſalt-water: IMP. PROBVS P. F. AVG. Rev. VICTORIS SEMPER.

[m] What Holland means by ſaying that the tower which duke Humphry began and Henry VII. finiſhed was *famous in Spaniſh fable*, I do not underſtand, unleſs he refers to the name only.

[n] It was obſerved, ſays Holland, by the prying adverſaries of our religion, that William Lambarde was the firſt proteſtant that built an hoſpital.

[o] Haſted, I. 31. Lyſons, IV. 485.

[p] Ames, p. 1463.

[q] Gibſon. Haſted, I. 29, 30.

[r] Gibſon. Haſted, I. 77. ex ſtat. 16. C. II.

[s] Haſted, I. 72.

[t] Ibid. I. 69.

[u] Ibid. p. 75.

[x] Ib. 75. Dr. John Peter, 1681, and Dr. Allen, 1699, publiſhed obſervations on them; alſo in Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 461.

[y] Haſted, I. 14. Lyſons, IV. 338.

[z] Holinſhed, III. 519.

[a] Ibid. 556.

[b] Ibid.

[c] Ibid. 701.

[d] Ibid. 848.

[e] Fiddes' Life of Wolſey, 1726, 191.

[f] Holinſhed, III. 948—950.

[g] Haſted, I. 27.

[h] Ibid. 37.

*Wrickleſmarſh*

*Wricleſmarſh* in Charlton was the eſtate and manſion of ſir J. Morden, purchaſed on the death of his widow by ſir Gregory Page, who, in the midſt of the park, built a handſome houſe of ſtone [i], which, on his death, was ſold by his heir, ſir Gregory Page Turner, to Mr. Cator of Beckenham, who pulled it down, except the ſhell, and diſpoſed of the materials by auction.

Eltham. Henry III. kept his Chriſtmas at *Eltham* 1270. On William the baſtard being ſlain in the battle of Bannocburn 1314, his kinſman Gilbert de Aton lord Veſci inherited by his diſpoſition. He granted this manor to Geffery Scrope for a term [k]. Biſhop Bek of Durham built much here. Edward II. reſided here, and his ſon John was born here 1315, and named from the place [l]. Here Edward III. entertained John of France, and held two parliaments. Richard II. reſided much at this place. Henry IV. kept his laſt Chriſtmas here. Henry VI. made it his principal reſidence. Edward IV. repaired the palace, and incloſed one of the three parks; Henry VII. built the fair front over the moat, which Holland ſays rendered the place unhealthy; and Henry VIII. kept two ſplendid feaſts in it [m]. From that time Greenwich came into favour to the prejudice of this palace [n], of which remain only the gateway and the magnificent hall, 100 feet by 36, with 10 windows on each ſide, aſcribed to Edward II. with its fine roof, uſed as a barn [o]. During the civil war it was in the occupation of the earl of Eſſex, the parliament's general, who died there 1646. The ſeveral parts and parcels were ſold to different perſons, but reverted at the Reſtoration. Sir John Shaw holds the manor of the crown [p], and has a ſeat here. Here are five almſhouſes founded by Thomas Philpot, eſq. [q] Dr. Sherard, an eminent phyſician, in the early part of the 18th century formed a botanical garden at Eltham, in which he was aſſiſted by Dillenius, who publiſhed a catalogue of the plants under the title of *Hortus Elthamenſis*, in 2 vols. folio, 1732. It gives title of earl to his preſent majeſty, whoſe father Frederick, prince of Wales, was ſo created 12 George I. In the church are interred the remains of Dr. Horne, biſhop of Norwich, 1792. South by Eaſt from Eltham is a Roman camp on the top of a hill covered with wood [r]. The marſhes above Woolwich were firſt overflowed 1236, 21 Henry III. and again in the reign of James I. and ſome acres never recovered [s]. The canons of Leſnes abbey adjoining kept this ſweet and ſound land in their time [t].

Mr. Ray is of opinion that Pliny's *Britannia* was not the *Cochlearia rotundifolia* or *Batavorum*, which we call *Garden Scurvy graſs*, proper to muddy ſea-coaſts, and which is found on many parts of our coaſt and on ſome midland mountains, but the *Cochlearia Britannica* or *Sea Scurvy graſs*. Abraham Munting affirms the true *Britannica* of Pliny and the antients to be the *Hydrolapathum maximum* of Gerard and Parkinſon, or great water-dock [u].

Leſnes. In *Erith* pariſh at *Leſnes* Richard de Lucy, Chief Juſtice of England 1178, founded an abbey of Auſtin canons, among whom he retired, and died the year following, and was buried in the choir or chapter-houſe. The abbot had ſummons to parliament 49 Henry III. and 23 Edward I. but not after the reign of Edward III. It was valued at £.186 *per annum*, and ſuppreſſed among the leſſer monaſteries 1524. It now belongs to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Smithfield. Only the North ſide of the church and the cloiſter wall and much of the houſe made a farm-houſe remained 1753. The effigies of the founder on the lid of his ſtone coffin was dug up among others of his family in Weever's time. Sir John Hippiſley, the then owner of the ſite, covered them up again, and planted a bay tree, which ſtill flouriſhes over them [x].

Woolwich. From Greenwich the Thames paſſes on to *Woolwich*, a market town, populous and improving, and one of the principal docks of England, though over-looked by the earlier Kentiſh antiquaries. Beſides its right of ſeniority to the other docks, though we know not the preciſe time of its making, only of its improvement by Queen Elizabeth, in it were built the following capital ſhips of war: Harry Grace Dieu, 3 Henry VIII.; Prince Royal, 8 James I.; Royal Sovereign, 13 Charles I.; Nazeby, afterwards the Charles; Richard, afterwards the James; and St. Andrew, 7, 10, 22 Charles II. [y] At a place called the *Warren*, artillery of all kinds are caſt and proved. Woolwich is now become exceeding populous, and contains about 1340 honſes; the dock-yard and offices for the civil and military branches of ordnance are much enlarged, and a royal academy is eſtabliſhed for preparing young gentlemen for the office of engineers: they are called cadets, are appointed by, and are under the ſuperintendance of, the board of Ordnance.

Weſtram. Darent paſſes firſt by *Weſtram*, which gave birth to that conſtant martyr John Fryth, to that advocate for civil and religious liberty biſhop Hoadly 1676, and to the gallant conqueror of Canada general Wolfe 1727. William earl of Jerſey had a ſeat here at *Squerries*, ſold by his ſon to Mr. Warde, whoſe grandſon now enjoys it [z].

Sevenoke. *Sevenoke* is a populous well-built market town, remarkable for the defeat of Jack Cade and his followers by ſir Humphry Stafford, whom Henry VI. ſent againſt them; and for giving birth to William Sevenoke, lord-mayor of London, a foundling, who founded here a hoſpital and ſchool 1418, 32 Henry [a], rebuilt 1727. In this pariſh is *Knoll*, the antient and noble ſeat of the family of Sackville, earls of Dorſet, to whom Elizabeth granted it. It formerly belonged to the Says and the archbiſhops of Canterbury from Bourchier, who purchaſed it of William Fienes lord Say and Seale, and 34 Henry VI. rebuilt it, and died 1486. It was aliened from the ſee by Cranmer 29 Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to the duke of Northumberland. Earl Thomas Sackville's grandſon Richard earl of Dorſet ſold it to Henry Smith, of whoſe charitable donations more

Knoll.

[i] Haſted, 37. Lyſons, IV. 329.
[k] Haſted, 48—52.
[l] He died 1334, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. See his monument in Sepulchral Monuments, I. 94. Plates XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII.
[m] Lambarde, 522.
[n] Harris, 116.
[o] See Mr. King's account of it, Archæol. VI. 366. Mr. Lyſons's Environs of London, IV. 399.
[p] Haſted, I. 50. 53.
[q] Harris, 116. Haſted, I. 61.
[r] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[s] Haſted, I. 45.
[t] Holland.
[u] Gibſon. Cannegieterus de Brittenburgo, p. 156. 159. 177, thinks it a ſpecies of betony.
[x] Weever, p. 777. Stukeley, in Archæol. I. 47. Haſted I. 201. Tanner, p. 61.
[y] Gibſon. Haſted, I. 46.
[z] Haſted, I. 385.
[a] Lambarde, p. 520. Gibſon. Harris, p. 277. Tanner, p. 228. Haſted, I. 338. 357.

is ſaid in Surrey. He veſted it in truſtees for charitable purpoſes, but his family continued to rent it. In the time of Charles II. the ſurviving truſtee conſented to an act of Parliament, by which it was veſted in the earl and his heirs, he paying a perpetual fee-farm rent of £.130 *per annum* to the pariſhes between which the rent was divided. This was charged on an eſtate at Bexhill in Suſſex, and was the conſideration for the houſe, park, woods, and the advowſons of Sevenoke and Seale. The manors of Sevenoke, Knole, Kemſing, and Seale, were veſted in the ſame truſt, and in 1791 were exchanged by the truſtees with the late duke of Dorſet for other eſtates, under an act of parliament. It is a large manſion, built round two quadrangles, each entered by two gateways with towers. The hall, which leads by a clumſy old ſtaircaſe to the principal apartments, has a rich wooden ſcreen, and a fine antique ſtatue, ſuppoſed of Pythagoras, in beautiful drapery. Among the valuable pictures here are, one called Anne Boleyn; a ſingular picture of Wolſey; biſhop Gardiner young and beardleſs; ſir Walter Raleigh and lady; ſir Anthony Marſden phyſician to James I. a whole length of James I. falſely aſcribed to ſir Anthony Moore, who was dead thirty years before James came to the throne of England. He is ſeated in his royal robes in a chair like a couch, ſtill preſerved here. The chapel is very antient, and adorned with painted glaſs; and to the houſe adjoin various offices, formerly occupied by the workmen of the family. Thomas Farnaby, the moſt eminent ſchoolmaſter of his time, kept ſchool at Sevenoke 1636, purchaſed Kipington there, and was buried in the chancel 1647, aged 72. His grandſon Charles was created a baronet, and his deſcendant Sir Charles Farnaby Ratcliffe poſſeſſes the manſion on the right of the town.

*Brooks place*, at Riverhead, the antient ſeat of the Amherſts, was rebuilt by the late lord Amherſt, and called Montreal [b].

Holmeſdale. Near lord Amherſt's is an old ſeat of Mr. Polhill. In the vale between this and Weſterham (called *Holmeſdale*, running into Surrey, where it has already been deſcribed) is *Comb-bank*, the ſeat of the late lady Greenwich, now of lord Frederick Campbell; and Dr. Turton has built a good houſe.

Braborne. *Braborne* was the ſeat of ſir Richard Betenſon, bart. whoſe only ſiſter and heireſs died 1788 immenſely rich, leaving a large proportion of her wealth to the Rev. Mr. Hetherington's charity for blind perſons; £. 10,000 to St. Luke's hoſpital for lunatics; £. 10,000 to the college at Bromley; and £. 10,000 to each of her three executors.

Chevening. The river runs next to *Chevening*, at the foot of Madam's-court hill, a long ſteep hill in the road from London to Sevenoke, from the top of which is a very extenſive proſpect. Chevening, ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones, was the ſeat of Thomas Lennard earl of Suſſex, who ſold it 1717 to Philip ſon of James Stanhope, created by George I. earl Stanhope, Viſcount Mahon, and baron Elvaſton, for the ſignal ſervices performed by him to his country in the camp, court, and ſenate, and particularly that of Viſcount Mahon, in teſtimony of his gallant behaviour in the Spaniſh war [c]. Philip was ſucceeded, 1786, by his ſon Charles, preſent earl.

Otford. At *Otford* Offa king of the Mercians gained ſo complete a victory over Ealhmund [d] king of Kent, that he attempted, A. D. 773 [e], to transfer as it were in triumph the archiepiſcopal ſee into his own dominions; and ſo far ſucceeded as to get Lichfield exempted from the juriſdiction of Canterbury, obtaining for it a pall of Alexander I. A. D. 789: all the Mercian ſees of Worceſter, Leiceſter, Sidnaceſter, Hereford, Elmham, and Dunwich, being erected into a province for it; and ſo it continued eleven years from 786 to 797, in which time Matthew of Weſtminſter tells us three archbiſhops ſat at Lichfield, Ealdulf, Humbert, and Higbert; in whoſe time the ſee of Canterbury was reſtored to its former dignity by Kenwulf king of the Mercians [f]. But all other hiſtorians concur in making only Ealdulf archbiſhop of Lichfield [g]; and biſhop Gibſon miſtakes ſtrangely in dating the getting the pall for Lichfield 766, when the battle was not fought till 773, and Matthew of Weſtminſter expreſsly dates it 786, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſee of Canterbury 797. The battle fought here between the Danes and Edmund Ironſide 1016, was the fourth rencontre between them in that year. Edmund croſſing the Thames at Brentford purſued Canute through Surrey into Kent, and drove their cavalry into the iſle of Shepey; but was ſtopped in the purſuit at Aylesford by the treacherous counſel of Edric. The fields hereabouts are full of the bones of the ſlain; and in widening the road from Eynsford through Otford to Sevenoke, many ſkeletons were found in the chalk cliffs on each ſide [h]. The manor belonged to the archbiſhops of Canterbury before the Conqueſt. Winchelſea died here 1313. Deane rebuilt it in the reign of Henry VIII. Warham left nothing of the old palace ſtanding but the walls of the hall and chapel [i], and laid out £.33,000 on it, though his predeceſſors Morton and Bourchier had liberally builded at Knoll [k]; yet all that now remains here is part of the gate and its towers, late the property of ſir Sydney Stafford Smythe, chief baron of the Exchequer, to whoſe anceſtor James I. granted it [l].

Lullingſton. In the ruins of *Lullingſton* church are Roman bricks, which, with coins, inſtruments, &c. have been ploughed up near it, and a teſſelated pavement found in putting down a poſt [m].

Of the family of Lullingſton I find no account in our Baronages, nor in Mr. Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, I. p. 310. The caſtle and manor belonged to the Peches, Harts, and Dykers, and now to ſir Dixon Dyke [n]. Sir John Dixon Dyke deſcended from the Harts, one of whom married Frideſwide, another ſiſter and co-heir of John lord Bray. *Shoreham* caſtle adjoining had alſo the name of Lullingſton, but is now ruined [o]. At *Eynsford* adjoining are ruins of a ſtrong caſtle of flint walls belonging to the *Eynſfords* in the reign of Henry II. [p]

Shoreham caſtle. Eynsford.

[b] Haſted, I. 350. [c] Gibſon. Harris, 91. [d] *Aldric.* Harris.
[e] Mathew of Weſtminſter ſays, out of pique to Lambert archbiſhop of Canterbury, p. 46.
[f] Gibſon. [g] Godwin, p. 310. [h] Haſted, I. 326.
[i] Eraſmus, pref. ad Marci Ev. [k] Lambarde, p. 509. [l] Haſted, I 322.
[m] Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. p. 128. [n] Holland. Haſted, I. 312. [o] Ib. 318.
[p] Ib. p. 307. Harris, p. 118. Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. p. 109.

On

Darent. On the river Darent, antiently called *Crucan*, which in its ſhort courſe gives name to five ſmall towns, St. Mary Crey, Pauls Crey, Votes or Foots Crey, North Crey, and Creyford, is *Darent*, where Vortimer ſon of Vortigern defeated the Saxons with great ſlaughter. On *Greenſted* green are many barrows, ſeveral earth works, and a ſmall camp [q]. The church of Darent has marks of Saxon antiquity; the upper chancel is circular, aſcended to by ſteps like a tribunal; the font a ſingle ſtone, adorned with rude reliefs of men and beaſts.

Dartford. At *Dartford* began the inſurrections under Tyler, who ſlew the collector of the poll tax for ſome indecencies offered to his daughter. Frederic the emperor married Henry III.'s ſiſter Iſabella here by proxy. Edward III. held a tournament here 1331, and 1355 founded here a nunnery valued at £ 380 *per annum* [r], which Henry VIII. converted into an houſe for himſelf and ſucceſſors. Only a gateway and a South wing adjoining remain, and the ſtone walls of the garden [s]. Here was an hoſpital or almſhouſe founded in the reign of Henry VI. and four other almſhouſes 1572 [t]; another hoſpital 1704. In the centre of the upper cemetery was St. Edmund's chapel, now quite gone [u]. Here was ſet up the firſt iron ſlitting mill by Godfrey Box of Liege 1590 [x]; and before 1590 the firſt paper-mill in England, by ſir John Spilman who died 1607, and planted the firſt lime-trees here. The paper manufacture is ſtill carried on [y]. Dartford is a handſome market town, the principal ſtreet of which is a great thoroughfare from London to Dover; and has ſeveral good inns. It gives title of viſcount to Edward Villiers earl of Jerſey [z]. On Dartford and Creyford heath are a number of pits from 10 to 20 fathom deep, like wells or chimnies, dug either for chalk or for retreats to the Saxons, like the old Germans mentioned by Tacitus [a]. Mr. Camden mentions ſuch in Eſſex, and ſir Robert Atkins [b] in Glouceſterſhire at Cold Aſton. The Roman road ſhews itſelf on the South ſide of the high road between Dartford and the Brent, and at the latter turns to the South-ſouth-eaſt, among incloſures and woods, in the way to *Stonewood* village. While aſſizes were held at Dartford in the reign of Elizabeth, the gravel pit at the entrance of the Brent from Dartford was the place of execution of convicts, and in the reign of Mary of martyrs. Eight ſkeletons were found here 1772.

Noviomagus. Somner, Burton, Stillingfleet, and Stukeley, place NOVIOMAGUS of Antoninus, and NEOMAGUS of Ptolemy at *Crayford*, where is a manor ſtill called *Newbury*; Camden, Gale, and Ward, at *Woodcot* in Surrey; Salmon at *Keſton* beforementioned. But here are no roads or evidences of a ſtation except ſituation and diſtance, which laſt ſeems not very exact [c].

Crayford. In *Crayford* church-yard was dug up a copper coin of an antient Greek emperor, and a modern Greek copper one 1741 [d]. The handſome altar-piece in church was given by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.

Between the Darent and Medway near *Greenhithe* *Swane* the king of Denmark landed, and encamped at *Swaneſcomb*, where are remains of works and mounts or barrows [e]. Here too is laid the ſcene of that noble ſtand which the Kentiſh men are ſuppoſed to have made for their liberties with the Conqueror. Unfortunately this ſtory reſts only on the credit of a Canterbury monk [f]. Dr. Pegge places VAGNIACÆ at Swanſcombe [g]. So did Dr. Thorpe; and ſomething like a Roman milliare was dug up on the Watling-ſtreet here [h]. Swaneſcomb.

Graveſend. *Graveſend*, ſo called according to Mr. Lambarde from *Gereve's* end, q. d. the *limit* of the *Gereve* or *Reve*, is a large populous but meanly built market and corporate town, which was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II. and fortified by Henry VIII. with a platform which has ſtill a governor; another being raiſed at Milton adjoining, and two oppoſite on the Eſſex ſhore [i], as a defence to the Thames. The church, burnt and rebuilt 1510, being dilapidated, St. George's chapel was made the church, and was, with the greateſt part of the town, burnt 1727, and built by act of parliament 1731, making it one of the 50 new churches [k]. Here is a conſtant paſſage by boats from Dover and Canterbury to London [l], ſince the abbot of Mount Grace by the Tower, to which it belonged, obtained of Richard II. that the inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton only, in conſideration of loſs by the French, ſhould tranſport paſſengers to London. The port of London ends juſt below the town [m].

Shorn. Beyond Graveſend is *Shorn*, held antiently by ſir Roger Northwood, by ſervice to carry with others the king's tenants a white enſign 40 days at his own charges, when the king warred in Scotland [n].

Cobham. *Cobham* gives both name and title to its barons, who are as antient as king John. John lord Cobham was a reſpectable character in the reign of Edward III. and died 9 Henry IV. His grandaughter's huſband ſir John Oldcaſtle aſſumed the title in her right; and with a ſtrong tincture of enthuſiaſm mixed with a real zeal for reformation in religion fell a martyr to eccleſiaſtical power, which perſuaded the young king Henry V. that his deſigns were levelled at the government. The laſt of the Brooks lords Cobham was involved in Raleigh's ſentence as conſpiringagainſt James I.; but, execution being ſuſpended, he died in great poverty 1619. One of the family was reſtored to the title 20 Charles I. and died ſoon after without iſſue [o]. Cobham hall is now the ſeat of his ſon John fourth earl of Darnley lord Clifton; the centre was built by Inigo Jones. A large cheſnut tree called the four ſiſters, a mile from it, is 32 feet round [p]. Cobham gives the title of baron to Richard Grenville Temple earl Temple, who died 1773, and was ſucceeded by his nephew George Nugent Grenville, created marquis of Buckingham 1784. The eſtate was granted by James I. to Lodowic Stuart duke of Lenox, the re-

[q] Haſted, I. 249.
[r] Haſted, I. 221.
[s] Lambarde, p. 446. Tanner, p. 225. Haſted, I. 219.
[t] Tanner, p. 228.
[u] Ib. 104.
[x] Lambarde, p. 453. Stowe, p. 1040. Harris, p. 93. Haſted, I. 225. Dr. Harris is very confuſed here in dates, and miſ-cites Stowe's page.
[y] Haſted, I. 225.
[z] Ibid. p. 227.
[a] De morib. Germ. Lambarde, p. 445. Haſted, I. 211.
[b] P. 230.
[c] Horſley, p. 423. Haſted, I. 211.
[d] Biſhop Lyttelton in Ant. Soc. min.
[e] Not mentioned by Haſted, I. 263-4.
[f] Selden on Polyolbion, p. 302. Harris, p. 308. Haſted, I. 264.
[g] Gent. Mag. XXV. p. 273.
[h] Haſted, I. 271.
[i] Lambarde, p. 486. Haſted, I. 450.
[k] Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. 116. 117.
[l] Holland. Harris, p. 136. Haſted, I. 450.
[m] Haſted, I. 450.
[n] Holland. Haſted, I. 507.
[o] Dugdale, II. 64. 281.
[p] Haſted, I. 497.

preſentative

preſentative of which family married John viſcount and earl Darnley, whoſe ſon John died 1781, and was buried in the chancel of Cobham church, till a mauſoleum in his park, for which he left £. 16,000, can be completed under the direction of Mr. Wyatt.

In the chancel of Cobham church is a fine ſeries of the Cobham and Brook families, of which ſome braſs effigies are engraven in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain [q].

George Brook lord Cobham married Anne, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of John lord Bray, by whom he acquired conſiderable eſtates. The arms remain in the gallery, which is part of the old houſe, carved in marble over the chimney, and I think on the wainſcot. In the church is a monument for him and his wife, their figures, whole lengths, of marble, miſerably broken.

Cliff at Hoo. Spelman and Talbot are of opinion, that three ſeveral Councils were held at *Cliff at Hoo:* the ſecond by Cuthbert archbiſhop of Canterbury, at which was preſent Ethelbald king of Mercia A. D. 742 and 747; the third 798; a fourth a provincial one under Kenulph king of Mercia A. D. 800; another 803; the ſixth under Beornulph his ſucceſſor A. D. 822; a ſeventh 824 or 825. Mr. Lambarde doubts whether *Cloveſho* was not in Mercia rather than Kent, at which diſtance it is hardly probable the kings would have attended; yet on the authority of Talbot agrees that Cliff at Hoo muſt be the place, as he finds no place in Mercia reſembling Cloveſhoe, though many of the name of Cliff. Biſhop Gibſon, in his index of names at the end of the Saxon Chronicle, gives good reaſons for fixing it to Abingdon, which certainly had another name before Ciſſa founded the abbey, and the book of Abingdon calls that name *Sheoveſham*, which is eaſily miſtaken for *Cleo*veſham. It is deſcribed as the capital of the kingdom, and the place where all the public affairs were tranſacted, on which account the council of Hereford 673, decreed, that a council ſhould be called there once a year [r]. Dr. Harris [s] will not give up the point, but defends the title of Cliff to theſe councils and to the three others A. D. 747, 800, and 824 [t], becauſe the place had always the name of *Biſhop Clive*, and appears to have been much larger before the fire 1520. Dr. Plot ſays it is no wonder the kings of Mercia called councils in Kent, which at that time they had wholly conquered [u].

Medway *r.* An act paſſed 16 Charles II. to make the Medway navigable in Kent and Suſſex [x]. Since 1740 it has been made ſo from Maidſtone to Tunbridge by an act 1740 [y]. Baxter derives its name from *Mad iiog iiſc*, q. d. *the fair ſtream of water*; and Dr. Gale on Antoninus ſuppoſes it to mean ſimply the *river*, both *Med* and *Way* ſignifying the ſame. Dr. Pegge [z] rather the *river of Med*, from *Med*, middle, Saxon, *Vaga* Britiſh becauſe running through the middle of Kent. The river Medway croſſes the town of Tunbridge near the South extremity of it in five ſtreams, over which are as many bridges. The ſouthern ſtream was antiently the main ſtream of the Medway; but the northern, which was dug intirely to form the inner moat of the caſtle, is now the only navigable and main branch of the river. Over it has been lately built, at the expence of the county, an elegant ſtone bridge of three arches, in the room of the antient bridge [a].

The Weald of Kent produced William Caxton, as himſelf tells us in the preface to the Recueil of Troy [b].

Penſhurſt. The town of *Penſhurſt* was antiently called *Penceſter* and *Peneſherſt* [c]. The houſe is a very large pile, ornamented with great towers, and the principal front embattled: but has no one uniform front. It is entered by a great portal under a magnificent tower, and over the gate is an inſcription, ſetting forth that the manor, &c. was given by Edward VI. to ſir William Sidney, knight banneret, chamberlain of his houſhold, and that the tower was built 1585. Within is a ſquare gloomy irregular court. The great hall, though moſt neglected, is one of the moſt curious parts of the building, and has a remarkable roof raiſed on the ſhoulders of ſome large images in a groteſque manner. From the hall you aſcend to a ſpacious vaulted gallery, having at the upper end a Gothic arch with three ſteps, each of a ſingle piece of timber, much worn, and from thence ſtairs on either hand lead to the principal apartments by a way now ſhut up. The pictures are much damaged, and little of the houſe ſhewn. Among a great numberof curious portraits, are Edmund Dudley, by Holbein; John Duke of Northumberland, by ditto; Edward VI. by ditto, a moſt curious picture; Robert Spencer earl of Sunderland, by Vandyke; Robert earl of Leiceſter 1632, capital; William earl of Pembroke, 1630, whole length by C. Janſen; Barbara Gamage, (afterwards counteſs of Leiceſter) and ſix of her children, 1596, by M. Garrard; Ambroſe earl of Warwick, her brother Robert earl of Leiceſter, 1585, the counteſs of Pembroke, ſiſter to ſir Philip Sydney, &c. &c. On the death of Mrs. Perry, it came to her ſiſter's ſon Shelley, who has taken the name of Sidney, and lives here. The oak planted in the park on ſir Philip Sidney's birth-day ſtill remains, 22 feet round; and in the church are monuments for ſir William Sidney chamberlain to Edward VI. firſt lord here; a fine one for Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter, and lady; and a croſs-legged figure of ſir Stephen de Pencheſter, lord warden of the cinque ports in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. [d] The Sidney family originate from Anjou, whence ſir William came with Henry II. whoſe chamberlain he was. His namefake, chamberlain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. whoſe tutor he had been, and who granted the eſtate to him, was father of ſir Henry, deputy of Ireland, preſident of Wales, who died 1586, and was buried here, leaving ſir Philip, ſlain the ſame year at Zutphen, buried in St. Paul's cathedral; and ſir Robert created baron Sidney of Penſhurſt 1 James I. viſcount Liſle 3 James I. and earl of Leiceſter 14 James I. who died 1626 and was buried here. His ſon Robert ſucceeded him [e], and was ſucceeded by his ſon

[q] I. Pl. XXXIX. II. Pl. VI. VI*. XXXV. and ſome letters in relief in the college hall. Introd. II. pl. XXIX.
[r] Gibſon. Somner, Lex. v. Abbandune. [s] P. 78. [t] See Spelman, Conc. in annis.
[u] Haſted, I. 536. [x] Gibſon. [y] Burr's Hiſtory of Tunbridge, p. 223.
[z] Gent. Mag. XXV. 273. [a] Haſted, II. 342. [b] Herbert's Ames, p. 1.
[c] Haſted, I. cxxv. [d] Harris, p. 237. Haſted, I. 408. [e] Dugdale, II. 411.

Philip

Philip 1677 (brother of Algernon beheaded), his grandſon Philip 1698, great grandſon Robert 1702, and his great great grandſons Philip 1705, and John 1737 [f]. Here lived Waller's Sachariſſa, lady Dorothea Sidney, niece to ſir Philip, who married lord Spencer great grandfather to the great duke of Marlborough; and here were born ſir Philip and Algernon Sidney.

Tunbridge caſtle.

*Tunbridge* caſtle, built in the reign of William Rufus by Richard de Clare, who alſo built the church [g], was a place of great importance, frequently beſieged in the barons' war, and once taken by king John. Edward I. was nobly feaſted here in the ſecond year of his reign by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford. It lately belonged to the widow of Mr. Hooker, who bought it 25 years ago of a ſpendthrift heir, who had ſold much of the caſing of the walls. It was purchaſed 1794 or 1795 by Mr. Woodgate, ſon of Mr. W. of Somerſhill, who is the preſent owner. The ſite is beautifully planted. The gateway remains with its holes for portcullis,' &c. and opens to a ſmall hall communicating by arches on each hand with the apartments in three ſtories, the uppermoſt having the largeſt windows as being the ſtate rooms. From the ſecond is a paſſage out of the round tower on one ſide into the wall, and ſo up to the keep, which could be approached only thus, or by a ſubterraneous paſſage on the other ſide, now almoſt deſtroyed or walled up, and out of the round tower on the other ſide is a paſſage to the top of the wall that went round the whole incloſure. The keep was of vaſt height, and from the remains of foundations appears prodigiouſly ſtrong. From the Clares the manor came by an heir general to ſir Hugh Audley earl of Glouceſter, and by his only daughter to the earls of Stafford afterwards dukes of Buckingham, and from them by attainder to the crown [h]. Sir Andrew Judd founded a freeſchool 5 Edward VI. [i], and John Wilford, citizen of London, in the reign of Henry VIII. made a cauſeway towards London [k].

The *Lowey*, *Leuua* [l], or *Leucata*, of Tunbridge is explained to mean a diſtrict of two miles, or one and a half [m], round the town. The pariſh is ſaid to be near 12 miles round [n]. Holland ſays it took its name from the ſtone bridges over five ſtreams of the Medway, q. d. Town of bridges. There is a ſpacious wharf below the caſtle where great quantities of timber are landed. The town is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, neat, well built, well inhabited, and has good weekly markets; and once ſent members to parliament [o]. Richard de Clare founded in the reign of Henry I. a priory of black canons, valued at £.169 *per annum*, and ſuppreſſed for Wolſey [p]. Part of the hall remains. The chapel is a barn [q]. Tunbridge gave title of baron to Edmund Stafford duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. and of viſcount to Richard Burgh earl of Clanricard 22 James I. which became extinct in his ſon Ulic for want of heirs male. William Henry Naſſau de Zuleſtein was 7 William III. created baron of Enfield, viſcount Tunbridge, and earl of Rochford, which titles are held by his great grandſon and nameſake 5th and preſent earl. The medicinal waters were firſt diſcovered 1606 by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and returning home hopeleſs, in paſſing through a wood obſerved theſe ſeven ſprings, and carried the water to ſome London phyſicians, who, after due analyſis, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. Lord Abergavenny, who owned an old manſion at *Eridge* [r] in the neighbourhood, and on whoſe eſtate the ſpring riſes, had the ſpot cleared, and the wells fitted up, and ſoon made it a place of public reſort. Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. was ſent here after the birth of her firſt child, and reſided ſix weeks in tents on Biſhopſdown common. In compliment to her, Dr. Rowzee, in his book on theſe waters, calls them *Queen's wells*, and before that time they ſeem to have had the name of *Frant wells*, from a place of its name alſo in Suſſex. St. Margaret's well near it was a mineral water, uſed before the diſcovery of Tunbridge wells [s]. The firſt buildings erected here were in 1636, a chapel 1684 [t], afterwards a ſchool, and the place is now in a very flouriſhing ſtate, with a number of good houſes for lodgings, and a regular market [u]. Catharine, queen of Charles II. was here 1664, and others of the royal family ſince. The place is called Tunbridge wells, and is partly in Tunbridge, partly in Speldhurſt pariſh, though diſtant four or five miles South from Tunbridge, but the wells are in Speldhurſt pariſh [x]. The water, an impregnation of rain in ſome of the neighbouring eminences abounding with iron mineral, is impregnated with ſteely particles and marine ſalts, and its weight is in ſeven ounces and a quarter four grains lighter than the German Spa, and ten grains lighter than common water. It is a great deobſtruent and bracer.

*The wells.*

The lord of the manor took of his tenants a leaſe of the common for fifty years, at the expiration of which the tenants claiming their ſhare of the buildings, they were, 1739, divided into three lots, of which the tenants drew the beſt, or middle one, including the aſſembly-room and walk, which has ſince turned out the moſt profitable. This agreement was confirmed by act of parliament 1740. The wells are incloſed with a handſome triangular ſtone wall, and ſpring through two perforated baſons of Portland ſtone.

At the wells, the piazzas, ſmall ſhops gaily ſet out, and wooden pillars intermixed with trees, look like what one ſees in Chineſe views: the reſt of the buildings are in general very neat and pleaſant, the lower ſtories whited, the upper covered with bright red tiles, forming an agreeable contraſt with the trees, the more ſo as moſt of the houſes are ſingle. The wells are ſurrounded by three high hills, Mount

[f] Haſted, I. 413.
[g] Burr, p. 195. This church was impropriated to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Holland. Haſted, II. 350.
[h] Haſted, II. 327. [i] Ibid. p. 348. [k] Lambarde, p. 464. Holland. Haſted, II. 343.
[l] Domesday. *Leuua* Ricardi de Tonebrige. [m] The old French *Leuca* or league. Harris, p. 319.
[n] Haſted, II. 342. [o] Willis, Not. Parl. pref. v. I. [p] Tanner, p. 212. Haſted, II. 344.
[q] Burr, p. 206. Haſted, II. 345. [r] Of which ſee before in Suſſex, p. 301. [s] Haſted, ibid.
[t] Dedicated to king Charles the Martyr; Ecton; as Falmouth church. See before; the income £.200 *per annum*.
[u] Burr. Haſted, I. 432. [x] Gibſon. Haſted, I. 434.

Ephraim, Mount Pleaſant, and Mount Sion; forming three little villages, the laſt the moſt rural and chearful. The wells make a fourth.

The rocks about a mile and a half from the wells conſiſt of a great number of rude contiguous eminences, are in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interſperſed with ſurprizing cliffs and chaſms that lead quite through the midſt of them by narrow gloomy paſſages [y]. Holland ſays, in a white ſandy ground he ſaw divers vaſt craggy ſtones of ſtrange forms, whereof two of the greateſt ſtand ſo cloſe together, and yet ſevered with ſo ſtrait a line as you would think they had been ſawed aſunder, and Nature when ſhe reared theſe might ſeem ſportingly to have thought of a ſea. In a kind of amphitheatre of ſuch rocks between Eaſt Grinſted and Godſtone on the edge of this county is a ſingle maſs of ſandſtone poiſed on another, and thence vulgarly called *Great upon Little*: but whether the effect of Nature or Art let thoſe who have attentively examined it determine.

Chiding-ſtone. At *Chidingſtone*, four miles Eaſt of Tunbridge, is a large natural ſtone of the ſame name on a ſquare baſe, not unlike that at Conſtantine in Cornwall, and tradition makes it religious [z], perhaps judicial, and thence its name of *Chiding*, q. d. debate, from the Saxon cıban.

Speldhurſt. *Speldhurſt* church was burnt by lightning, which ſtruck the ſteeple Jan. 14, 1792: the communion table, plate, bible, prayer-book, and regiſter were ſaved.

Groom-bridge. At *Groombridge* in Speldherſt pariſh near Tunbridge is an old moated houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Wallers, and rebuilt according to tradition by the duke of Orleans, who was taken priſoner by ſir Richard Waller at the battle of Agencourt, and kept priſoner here 35 years [a]. It was afterwards the property of the Sackvilles and Packers, now of Mr. Camfield. The chapel built by John Packer, clerk of the privy ſeal to Charles I. has this inſcription over the door, now obliterated:

D. O. M.
1625
ob Fœliciſſimi Caroli
Principis ex
Hiſpaniis Reducis
Sacellum Hoc
d. d.
H P 7 [b]

Somerhill. *Somerhill*, a mile from Tunbridge, formerly a ſeat of ſir Francis Walſingham and the Sidneys, afterwards of the parliament-general, the earl of Eſſex, and preſident Bradſhaw, and ſince of lord Muſkerry, is a vaſt pile falling faſt to ruin, yet ſtill inhabited as a manſion, in a delightful ſituation, a fine object on a well wooded hill. It was built by Richard Burgh, earl of Clanricard, who married the widow of Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex, beheaded by Elizabeth, and was created 22 James I. baron Somerhill, viſcount Tunbridge, and earl of St. Alban's in England, and baron Imandy and viſcount Galloway. To his family it reverted at the Reſtoration, and it now belongs to William Woodgate, eſq. who has repaired and inhabits it [c].

Hunton. Medway proceeds to *Hunton*, where, in 1683, was found about 6 yards deep a ſtratum of petrified ſhells in marle, about an inch thick and ſeveral yards over, of the ſort called *Conchites*, reſembling teſtaceous ſea fiſh [d]; moſt of them turbinated, ſome bivalvular, but all the valves ſingle.

Hever. *Hever* near *Weſtram* was the ſeat of the Boleyns, purchaſed by Geofrey great grandfather of queen Anne, whoſe father Thomas finiſhed the caſtle, was created earl of Wilts and Ormond, and dying 1538 has a monument here with his figure in braſs in the robes of the garter on a black marble tomb. On her execution Henry VIII. gave the caſtle to Anne of Cleves, on whoſe death Mary gave it to the Waldegraves [e]. It now belongs to ſir Timothy Waldo, and is pretty entire.

Bounds. *Bounds*, the ſeat of the late chief baron Smyth, and now of his widow. Catharine queen of Charles II. was here when ſhe drank the water of Tunbridge wells, to which it is near. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and has ſome good Sidney portraits. It now belongs by purchaſe to lord Darnley, and is inhabited by the counteſs dowager. The houſe is ſmall and old, and the park well wooded and pictureſque.

Weſt Peckham. *Weſt* or *Little Peckham* had a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers, valued at £.63, founded 1408 by John Colepeper, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas [f].

Eaſt Peckham. *Eaſt Peckham* is the ſeat of the antient and knightly family of the Twiſdens, of whom ſir Roger was a diſtinguiſhed antiquary and friend of Somner [g]. His repreſentative and deſcendant William now poſſeſſes it.

Hadlow. *Hadlow* gave birth to John Hadlow, who marrying the heir of lord Burnel in the reign of Edward III. had a ſon named Nicholas baron Burnel [h]. It was the ſeat of the Fanes, of whom ſir Henry was ſecretary of ſtate and held other high offices under Charles I. and was created baron Raby [i], to which place he removed. His ſon was beheaded 1662, and his grandſon was created 1699 baron Barnard of Barnard caſtle, and died 1712. His ſon Henry was created viſcount Barnard earl of Darlington 1754, which titles were enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake the ſecond earl, who died 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William Harry, 3d and preſent earl.

Fair Lawn. Medway runs on not far from *Fair Lawn*, the ſeat of William 2d viſcount Vane of Ireland [k], left by him 1789 to his couſin David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe; ſir Henry Vane the elder having purchaſed it of George Chowne, eſq. in the reign of Charles I. [l]

[y] Haſted, I. 435. [z] Groſe's account under his print of it. It is not in Haſted, I. 401.
[a] Holland in Suſſex; but this is a miſtake, for he was in the cuſtody of ſir Thomas Chamberworth, knight, four years after, and removed thence to that of ſir John Cornwall, knight. Cotton's Records, p. 593. He was detained in England above thirty years. Haſted, I. 431. Philpot ſays Waller had a grant of an additional creſt, the arms of France hanging by a label on an oak, and this motto: *Hic fructus virtutis.* The duke's arms are carved over the church porch.
[b] Haſted, I. 432. [c] Ibid. II. 340. [d] Gibſon, ex. Ph. Tr. No. 155. Haſted, II. 301.
[e] Harris, p. 150. Burr, p. 188. Haſted, I. 395—7. Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. p. 48. [f] Tanner, p. 227. Haſted, II. 258.
[g] Harris, p. 235. [h] Holland. Dugdale, II. 51.
[i] He firſt wrote himſelf *Vane*, as his deſcendants continue to do. Haſted, II. 332.
[k] William 2d viſcount died April 5, 1789, and the title is extinct.
[l] Haſted, II. 105. 241.

Medway increaſed with another water called *Twiſt*, which twiſteth about and inſulateth a large plot of good ground, runs on not far from *Mereworth*.

Mereworth caſtle.

The caſtle was taken down and rebuilt in a magnificent manner from a deſign of Campbell after Palladio, by John earl of Weſtmoreland, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, who died 1762, lineal deſcendant of lady Deſpenſer mentioned by Mr. Camden. Sir Thomas Stapleton ſucceeded the late baroneſs as lord Le Deſpenſer 1788, and now inhabits it. The church was ſurrounded by the ſtables, and was rebuilt at the ſame time [m].

Leiborn caſtle.

*Leiborn* caſtle was the ſeat of a family of its name, in the reign of Richard I. of whom ſir Roger was very active in the barons' wars, and William had ſummons to parliament 27 Edward I. This family ended with his ſon. The caſtle was granted by Henry VIII. to ſir Edward North, bart. chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, and was lately the property of ſir Charles Whitworth, now of ſir Henry Hawley, bart. ſon of the late phyſician of that name. It is much ruined, and the later manſion houſe made a farmhouſe. Here is a free-ſchool, founded 1775 [n].

Vagniacæ.

No ſituation ſeems to have given ſo much trouble to antiquaries as Vagniacæ. "Maideſton cor-"ruptè pro Medwegetoun, Lat. Vageniacum [o]." Saxon *Medwegſton* and *Medweaggeſton*; Domeſday *Meddeſtan*. Burton and Gale agree with Mr. Camden. Diſtances do not ſuit *Maidſtone*; and therefore Mr. Ward, with Dr. Stukeley, inclines to place it at *North Fleet* [p]. Dr. Pegge [q] engages to fix it at *Swanſcomb*. Uſher refers Ninnius' *Caer Meguaid* or *Megwad* to *Moivod* in Montgomeryſhire, the Mediolanum of Antoninus; Mr. Haſted [r] to *Medway*.

Maidſtone.

"Maideſton (peradventure corruptly for Ailſton, "for that ſtondeth on the river of Aile, and ſo doeth "Ailesford) is a market toun of one long ſtreat, "wel builded and ful of ynnes. The ruler of the "toun ther is caullid Port Rive. Ther is yn the "toun a fair college of preſtes. The caſtel ſtondith "abowt the myddes of the toun, being well mayn-"tayned by the abp. of Canterbury. Ther is the "commune gayle or priſon of Kent, as yn the ſhire "toun [s]."

Maidſtone gives name to the hundred, and conſiſts of one handſome ſpacious principal ſtreet interſected by another at the market place. It is ſtill the ſhire town, where the aſſizes for the county are kept, and the gaol for the weſtern diviſion, a borough [t], and has the cuſtody of the weights and meaſures [u]. It has a large church made collegiate by archbiſhop Courtney, who built the choir, where he has an honorary monument. For though he directed himſelf to be buried there by will, Richard II. ordered him to Canterbury [x]. On the South ſide of the church are the remains of the college, now a farmhouſe, with the original walls and gates [y], diſſolved 1546. On the other ſide of the church near the river is the palace, now divided into two private houſes, though Newton, p. 9, places it on the conflux of the Aiſle and Medway, and Leland [z] about the middes of the town. Ufford having been archbiſhop only ſix months could not rebuild it after he had pulled it down; but Iſlip pulled down the palace at Wrotham for the materials, and taxed the province towards the expence, and Courtney laid out much on it [a]. Henry VI. viſited Chichele in it: his ſucceſſor Stafford died in it. Moreton was the laſt who repaired it, Cranmer aliened it to the crown; Edward VI granted it to ſir Thomas Wyatt; and Elizabeth to ſir Jacob Aſtley, whoſe deſcendants ſold it to ſir Robert Marſham, to whoſe ſon, lord Romney, it now belongs. The chancel of St. Faith's, the other pariſh church, was given to the Waloons, who are now worn out; and it was afterwards made a preſbyterian meeting-houſe, now diſuſed. Here is a free-ſchool on the ſite of Corpus Chriſti gild, founded before 1480, whoſe chapel, refectory, and cloiſters, remain [b]; and four charity-ſchools. The handſome ſtone bridge, of ſeven arches, is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the archbiſhops [c]. The preſent trade of the town is in thread, paper, and hops [d]. Edward III. founded a houſe of Grey friars here [e], removed afterwards to Walſingham. This town was endowed with ſundry privileges by Edward VI. incorporated with a mayor and jurats, all which it loſt by favouring Wyatt's rebellion, but Elizabeth amply reſtored them [f]. It gave title of viſcount to Finch earl of Winchelſea; Elizabeth ſole daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Heneage, and wife of ſir Moyle Finch, being firſt advanced to the dignity of viſcounteſs Maidſtone 21 James I. 1623, with remainder to the heirs male of her body, which title is ſtill enjoyed by George the preſent and 8th earl. Here was made the laſt ſtand for the king's relief 1648, when about 1000 men of the Kentiſh Aſſociation reſiſted three aſſaults of Fairfax's 10,000 men a whole day, and at laſt made the beſt terms they could, and the parliament veterans confeſſed it was the moſt deſperate ſervice they had ſeen during the war [g]. This town bred or lodged Andrew Broughton, one of the clerks who read Charles the Firſt's ſentence, and Trapham the ſurgeon who ſewed on his head [h].

Archbiſhop Boniface, about 1260, built a college or hoſpital for poor travellers, in the Weſt borough on the bank of the Medway oppoſite the town, which was annexed to archbiſhop Courtney's new foundation [i].

A mile Eaſt of Maidſtone is *the Moat*, which

[m] Burr, p 204. Harris, p. 204. Haſted, II. 264. Cuſt. Roff. p. 133.
[n] Holland. Dugdale, II. 14. Haſted, II. 204. Groſe's account under his views of it.
[o] Leland, VII. 136.
[p] Horſley, p. 424.
[q] Gent. Mag. LIII. 273.
[r] II. 94.
[s] Ibid. VII. 126.
[t] The liſt of burgeſſes begins with 6 Edward VI.
[u] Newton's Hiſtory of Maidſtone, p. 73. 102. Haſted, II. 110.
[x] Somner, Canterb. p. 25—6. G. Newton, Hiſtory of Maidſtone, p. 72. Holland therefore miſtakes in ſaying he lies entombed here. Haſted, II. 120. Archæol. X. 271—281. Sepulchral Monuments, II. Introd. p. cxxxix.
[y] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, II. 115.
[z] The river which here joins the Medway from the Eaſt riſes as Lambarde at Bygon, as others at Ewel, in a little wood leſs than a mile Weſt of Lenham. Gibſon.
[a] Lambarde, p. 218. Newton, p. 9. Harris, p. 191. Haſted, II. 95. 96.
[b] Newton, p. 104. Haſted, II. 115.
[c] Newton, p. 100. Haſted, II. 109.
[d] Newton, p. 113. Haſted, II. 109.
[e] Newton, p. 43. Tanner, p. 225. Haſted, II. 117.
[f] Holland. Haſted, II. 106.
[g] Gibſon. Newton, p. 144, from Carter's relation of the expedition. Haſted, II. 112.
[h] Newton, p. 134. 137.
[i] Tanner, p. 224. Holland. Haſted, II. 113.

gave

gave a baronial title to Widville lord Rivers, and after him belonged to ſir Henry Wyatt, on whoſe attainder it paſſed through different hands to the earl of Romney, whoſe ſeat it is at preſent [k].

Some of the moſt noted paper-mills in England are near the town, uſed by Mr. Taylor, who has a handſome houſe.

The high way from London through Wrotham to Maidſtone, called in king Edmund's grant of this place to the biſhop of Rocheſter *the Military Way*, no doubt from its having been uſed as ſuch by the Romans, croſſes the North part of the pariſh from Weſt to Eaſt, almoſt adjoining the town [l].

W. Malling. *Weſt Malling*, a market town, where biſhop Gundulf founded, 1106, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.218. 4s. Both the town and nunnery were burnt 1190, and rebuilt by royal munificence and the contributions of pious perſons. The old houſe built on its ſite was rebuilt by Frazer Honeywood [m], eſq. in a Gothic ſtyle. Many of the offices remain, the abbey gate, the poſtern and porter's lodge, and the Weſt front of the church, with its two hexagonal towers covered with Saxon arches and ornaments [n]. St. Leonard's tower, 71 feet high, reſembling the keep of a caſtle, is built of rag ſtone, coined at the angles, the walls ſeven feet thick. The body of the church has been demoliſhed [o]. Here is a freeſchool founded by Francis Treſſe, gent. 1632 [p].

Wrotham. *Wortham*, or *Wrotham* [q], a market town North of Maidſtone, had a palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, pulled down by Iſlip, only ſome of the offices and the terrace remaining; and in the laſt century much Britiſh ſilver coin was dug up in the manor, and at *the camps* ſeveral pieces of braſs weapons or armour [r].

DUROLE-VUM. DUROLEVUM is placed by Mr. Ward at *Milton* or *Feverſham*. He ſays there is no authority to write it *Durolenum*. Plott found a Roman way, which ſeems to have paſſed the Medway at Teſton, and Gale finds a viſible agger of a military way from Lenham to Canterbury, and Roman coins at Lenham, where is alſo a ſpring called *Streetwell*. Stukeley removes it to Charing on the river Len, and ſays Roman antiquities are found thereabouts. The head of one of the branches of the Medway is ſtill called the river *Len*, whence *Len ham*, or the *town* on *Len*. The Lenham antiquities are queſtioned, but there are many about Sittingburn; and Newington near it is made Roman by Somner [s], Burton, Stillingfleet, Batteley, Stukeley [t], Thorpe, and Haſted [u]. At Newington, on *Kaycot* hill, quantities of Roman urns, with and without aſhes and bones, and other veſſels, firſt noticed by Meric Caſaubon in his tranſlation of Antoninus's Meditations, and engraved by Mr. Haſted, have been turned up by the plough in a field called from them *Crockfield*, which is on an eminence; and a little to the South-weſt of it is a large mount of earth, with a broad and deep foſs on the South and Weſt ſides, from whence there ſeems to be a breaſt-work of earth thrown up extending Weſt and North-weſtward near forty rods, and joining to others in the thick woods. The diſtance differs in the iters, where *Durolevum* comes in between *Durovernum* and *Durobrivæ* [v]. Biſhop Gibſon would carry it to *Bapchild*, which he ſays is the Beccancelð of the Saxon Chronicle, where a council was held by archbiſhop Brihtwald, A. D. 700, and another 798, and where are ſtill ruins of two old churches or chapels, beſides the pariſh church; but in this opinion the biſhop ſtands alone [w]. If the Roman road was the ſame with the preſent between the Kentiſh cities, no place will ſuit better with the diſtances, and the old road may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be worn out in ſo well-frequented a modern one. The old road indeed ſtill remains in part between Canterbury and *Lemanis*, called *Stoneſtreet*, but that is owing to the nature of the ſoil which is natural rock and hard chalk. In Bede's time the road between Canterbury and Rocheſter was 24 miles [x], and at this day it is called 24 or 25, ſo that it could not be altered then. In the 12th century there was a Maiſon Dieu erected at Offspring for the reception of knights templars travelling to and from England, and Chaucer's pilgrims paſſed through Boughton as travellers now do, which are ſo many arguments in favour of the antiquity of the preſent Canterbury road, and Newington is out of the diſtance on both ſides.

At *Lenham* is a tomb for Robert Thompſon, grandſon to that truly religious matron Mary wife of Robert Honywood of Charing, eſq. "She had at "her deceaſe lawfully deſcended from her 367 "children (16 of her own body) 114 grandchildren, "228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth; "her renown liveth with her poſterity; her body "lieth in this church, and her monument may be "ſeen in Mark's hall in Eſſex, where ſhe died [y]." Lenham.

*Bocton*, or *Boughton Malherb*, gave title of baron Wotton 2 Charles II. to Charles Henry de Kirkhoven in Holland, who married the heireſs of the Wotton family, who was afterwards advanced to her firſt huſband Stanhope's title of Cheſterfield, but died 1667 [z]. Sir Henry Wotton, an eminent ambaſſador in the reign of James I. was born here 1568, and died 1639. Thomas Wotton, ſheriff of the county, here entertained queen Elizabeth and her court 1573. Bocton Malherb.

*Ulcomb* was the manſion of the family of Sancto Leodegaro, commonly called Saintleger and Sellinger [a], and now of Mr. Clerke; and at *Mo'tenden* in Hedcorne was a houſe of Trinitarian friars, built 1224 by ſir Richard Rockeſley, deſcended from Criol and Crevecœur, who held lands at Seaton by the ſervice of being *Vantarius regis* when the king went into Gaſcoigne, *donec peruſus fuerit pari ſotularium* Ulcomb. Mottenden.

[k] Haſted, II. 99. 100. [l] Ibid. p. 219.
[m] Mr. Frazer was a banker, and left his fortune, with his intereſt in the borough of Steyning, to his couſin Sir John Honeywood, of Evington, bart.
[n] Tanner, p. 211. Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, II. 216.
[o] Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. 129. pl. XXVII p 131. The abbey tower pl. XXI. [p] Cuſt. Roff. p. 130. Haſt. II. 220.
[q] Holland derives the name from planting of *worts*. [r] Haſted, II. 235. See Stukeley's Itin. I. 114.
[s] Canterb. p. 25. [t] Itin. I. p. 179. 180; afterwards he placed it at Charing.
[u] II. 560, 561. [v] Horſley. Haſted, II 451. 452.
[w] Haſted, II. 600. [x] P. 116. Ed. Wheeler
[y] Gibſon. This is another inſtance of two monuments and epitaphs to the ſame perſon; and it is remarkable that both inſtances are in the county of *Eſſex*. The other is to Lady Lucy Stanley, at Walthamſtow and in Lancaſhire.
[z] Gibſon. Dugdale, II. 414. Haſted, II. 427. [a] Haſted, II. 422.

*pretii*

*pretii* 4*d.* i. e. that he ſhould be the king's fore footman until he had worn out a pair of ſhoes value 4*d.*[b] The church was made collegiate by archbiſhop Langton[c], under an arch preſbyter, but it continued ſo a very ſhort time. In it are ſeveral monuments of the St. Legers. This very antient and honourable family went over to Ireland with a lord deputy in the reign of Elizabeth, and gradually withdrew themſelves from hence, and parted with their property here.

Leedes. At *Leedes* ſir Robert de Crevecœur founded, 1119, a priory of black canons, valued at £.362 *per annum*[d]. The caſtle, built by the ſame, a magnificent ſtone building (part of the age of Henry VIII.) was in the middle of a beautiful park, given with it by Edward II. to Bartholomew lord Badleſmere, who was taken at Burroughbridge the year after the tranſaction mentioned by Mr. Camden, and beheaded at Canterbury. The ſtory is differently told in Leland's Collectanea, I. 273: that the king ſent the queen hither for a pretext to puniſh him if ſhe was denied entrance, or if ſhe obtained it, to ſeize the caſtle. It was afterwards given to archbiſhop Arundel, and from his death remained a royal reſidence to which Henry IV. retired in a plague; and hither he ſent his priſoner Richard II. who had employed biſhop Wickham to repair it, and frequently reſided in it. Sir Henry Guildford, who was conſtable of it under Henry VIII. rebuilt it at the king's charge. Edward VI. granted it to the St. Legers. It was ſold in 1632 to ſir Thomas Colepeper, and paſſed by marriage to the family of lord Fairfax[e], who before reſided in *Battle hall*, an antient Gothic building in this pariſh[f]. Of this family was the parliament general[g]. The honourable Robert Fairfax entertained his preſent Majeſty here 1779[h]. On his death, 1793, aged 87, it was offered to ſale. It belongs now to his younger ſiſter's ſon, the rev. Dr. Martin, who has taken the name of Fairfax. He found 500 guineas here in an old eſcrutoire[i].

Allington. *Allington* had a caſtle called the caſtle of Medway. It was raſed by the Danes, and rebuilt by earl Warren. William de Columbers rebuilt it in the reign of Edward I. In Edward IV.'s time it was ſold to ſir Henry Wiat, whoſe ſon ſir Thomas "enriched by an heir of ſir Thomas Haut, propoſing to himſelf great hopes upon fair pretences, pitifully overthrew himſelf and his ſtate[k];" and whoſe grandſon forfeiting it by his rebellion againſt queen Mary, Elizabeth granted it to the Aſtleys, who held it in the laſt century. It is now a farm-houſe built out of the ruins of the houſe erected here by ſir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, who paſſed much of his time here in a manner which he deſcribes in an Epiſtle to John Poynz[l]. It was, with the other eſtates of the Aſtleys, purchaſed by ſir Robert Marſham, bart. created lord Romney, whoſe grandſon Charles earl of Romney is the preſent poſſeſſor[m].

Ailesford. To *Ailesford* Edmund Ironſide, A. D. 1016, purſued the Danes with great ſlaughter, and thence drove them to Shepey, where, had he not been ſtopped by the treachery of duke Edric, he had finally deſtroyed them. Here alſo Ralph Friſburn, under the patronage of Richard lord Grey of Codnor, with whom he returned from the holy land, founded an houſe of Carmelites, 1240[n], who throve ſo well that in 1245 a general chapter of the order was held here, and Simon Stock choſen their general throughout the world[o]. On the ſite was erected a fair houſe by ſir William Sedley, a learned knight, painfully and expencefully ſtudious of the common good of his country, as both his endowed hoſpital for the poor and the bridge here teſtify[p]. This priory, of which there are many parts entire, both in the houſe and offices, is now the reſidence of the earl of Aylesford[q]. The bridge was repaired by the county 1688 and 1724. This place gave title of earl, 1714, to Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage earl of Nottingham[r], which his great grandſon and nameſake now enjoys; and it gave birth to ſir Charles Sedley, an eminent wit and poet of the laſt age, born 1639, died 1722. His daughter debauched by James II. was created counteſs of Dorcheſter. Alfred defeated the Danes A. D. 893[s], at Fernham, which place is in this pariſh. Leland confounded Allington with Aylesford caſtle, where he ſays "Ailington ſometime "the Graies[t] caſtel as in Henry III. and Edward III. "days, ſince the Savels and Wiats[u]."

[b] Fin. Mich. 11 Edward II. Du Cange is at a loſs for the meaning of the word *Vantarius*, which is plainly to be derived from *avant*, whence *van*.
[c] Haſted, II. 216. [d] Tanner, p. 211. Haſted, II. 479.
[e] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, II. 472—8. [f] Haſted, II. 482.
[g] Sir William Fairfax.

Sir William = Iſabella Thwaits, of Denton.

Guy. d. s. p. | Sir Thomas lord Fairfax, of Cameron, died 1640. m. Ellen Aſke. | Francis. | Edward. | Henry. | Gabriel. | Five daughters.

Mary, daughter of Edmund earl of Mulgrave. = Sir Ferdinand, died at York, 1646. | Henry, rector of Bolton Percy.

Sir Thomas, general of the Parliament forces, died 1671. m. Anne Vere. | Henry, 4th lord Fairfax. m. Frances Tolſton. died 1680. | Bryan. | William, ſlain in Germany. | Col. Charles of Menſton, the noted Antiquary.

Mary. m. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. | Elizabeth. | Thomas, 5th lord. m. Catharine, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Colepeper. died 1710. | Henry. | Brian, Commiſſioner of Cuſtoms. died 1750. | Berwick. | Five daughters.

Thomas, 6th lord Fairfax, retired to Virginia, and died 1782, aged 89. | Henry of Denton, co. York. died 1738. | Robert, died 1793, aged 87. m. 1. Martha Collins. 2. ..... daughter of Thomas Beſt. | Margaret, m. Dr. David Wilkins, prebendary of Canterbury. | Frances, m. Denny Martin. Denny. | Mary Catharine.

[h] Haſted, II. 69. [i] Ibid. 478. [k] Holland.
[l] See his poems printed with lord Surrey's, f. 47. Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, III. 35.
[m] Harris, p. 368. Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, II. 185. [n] Tanner, p. 223. Haſted, II. 167.
[o] G. Pits, p. 345. Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 673. [p] Holland. Haſted, II. 179. [q] Haſted, II. 171.
[r] Gibſon. Haſted, II. 171. [s] Harris, p. 31. Hearne's life of Alfred, p. 81. No ſuch place occurs in Haſted.
[t] In Henry the Third's reign it belonged to the *Penchefters*. Haſted, II. 182. *Aylesford* belonged to the *Greys* 6 Henry III. afterwards to the *Southwells* and *Wyats*. [u] Leland, VI. 11.

"Mr. Camden was too judicious an author, and "too honeſt an hiſtorian, to have given this de- "ſcription, had he ever ſeen the monument he "mentions at Aylesford[x]." The number of ſtones is but three, and one on the top wider than the two that ſupport it, and overhanging at each end, and the whole much ruder than Stonehenge. Stow[y] deſcribes it more exactly, adding a fifth ſtone about 70 paces to the North-weſt, now lying down, but which ſeems to have once ſtood upright. As it is nearly of a height with the other three, which are from 6 to 8 feet, may it not have been miſtaken by Mr. Camden for one of the others? Mr. Colebrook, therefore, aſcribes this monument to Horſa, which others[z] have given to Catigern; and Dr. Pegge[a] makes it a Britiſh altar, and no ſepulchral monument. Bede[b] ſays Horſa has a monument called after his name in the Eaſt parts. That commonly aſcribed to Horſa at *Horſted*, three miles North-eaſt from Aylesford, in Chatham pariſh, is a kind of tumulus of flints in a wood againſt the ſide of a hill, as if collected from the neighbouring fields, and carted hither[c]. Mr. Haſted[d] deſcribes this as a number of large ſtones diſperſed over the lands, ſome ſtanding up, others thrown down, probably in memory of the ſlain buried here. More than 90 poles South by Eaſt from Kits Coity Houſe are ſeven ſtones, thrown down ſome years ago, called the Lower Kits Coity Houſe, and when perfect like that[e]. At *Addington*, near Town Malling, in a place called the Warren, 500 paces North-eaſt of the church, is an oval of 17 large ſtones, from 50 to 42 paces diameter, with a flat ſtone like an altar at the Eaſt end, 9 by 7, and 2 thick. See Pl. XIII. fig. 6; and another larger behind it, 15 by 7, lying down: the only two others ſtanding are 2 feet by 4, and 19 long. About 130 paces to the North-weſt is a ſmaller circle of 6 ſtones, ſeven feet by 2, near 11 paces diameter and 33 in circuit, broken off from their baſes, Fig. 7[f]; Fig. 8 is a ſtone meaſured with the baſe neareſt to it to ſhew what the reſt were when perfect. Mr. Colebrook ſuppoſes the firſt a Britiſh temple, the leſſer Catigern's monument. Spears, ſwords, celts, and ſpurs, have been dug up all over the downs hereabouts[g].

Horſted. Horſa's monument.

Addington.

In a hedge near the ſite of *Tottington* chapel lies the *coffin ſtone*, as Dr. Stukeley calls it from its ſhape; 14 feet 2 by 6 feet, and 2 thick.

Preſton hall.

*Preſton hall* in Aylesford was the ſeat of the Colepepers from the reign of king John. On the window frame of a large antient ſtone barn, as well as on an outhouſe near it, and on a ſtone chimney-piece, is carved the date 1102, with the letters T. C. on each of them. I cannot help thinking theſe numerals have been miſread for 1582, the date of Thomas Colepeper's reſidence here, who died 1587[h]. The date being repeated four times among the buildings here, before ſome late alterations made in them, looks, in the opinion of my learned and lamented friend the late rev. Samuel Denne, as if it had a retroſpective view to ſome memorable æra in the Colepeper family. The branch ſettled here had no right to the arms of Hardreſhull (which are here quartered with their own) before the cloſe of the 16th century. About that time there were two *Thomas* Colepepers, father and ſon, one of whom might impale and the other quarter that coat, with other paternal bearings; and the buildings in queſtion were erected by one or other of theſe Thomas's, or perhaps were the joint production of both, as the ſtyle of ſtructure ſhews[i]. This reaſoning, connected with the form of the 5 on the inſcription at the Half Moon inn, Cambridge, at Aldermaſton, Berks, and other places, ſerves but to confirm me in my opinion, that they have been miſtaken for 1: and that the ſecond numeral in the date of 1586, on Eaſt-gate, Canterbury[j], is more like 5 than 1.

Near Ailesford is *Bradborne*, the ſeat of ſir John Papillon Twiſden, the deſcendant of the learned judge Twiſden.

Bradborne.

*Boxley* had a market in the time of the abbey, which was founded 1146 by William de Ipre, earl of Kent, and valued at £.204 *per annum*[k]. Here was a famous crucifix made to move by ſprings, which at the diſſolution was expoſed and burnt at Paul's croſs, and an image of St. Rumwold made lighter or heavier by machinery to be lifted or not by the clean and unclean according as they made their offerings[l]. Here is a valuable vein of fullers earth. A Roman urn and coin of Veſpaſian were found 1711[m]. In this pariſh is *Pinnenden* heath, where a controverſy was determined between Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury and Odo de Bayeux in a full aſſembly of the nobility and biſhops[n]. Here the elections for repreſentatives of the county are held.

Boxley.

Pinnenden heath.

George Sandys, the poet and traveller, youngeſt ſon of the archbiſhop of York, ſpent ſome time at Boxley with his nephew ſir Francis Wyat, and was buried in the church 1643, without an epitaph; but in the regiſter he is called "*poetarum ſui ſæculi* "*facilè princeps*"[o]. His portrait is in Naſh's Worceſter.

At *Lillechurch* or *Higham* Stephen founded a nunnery, of which his daughter Mary was prioreſs. It was diſſolved by biſhop Fiſher, and its revenues appropriated to St. John's college, Cambridge. Some remains are engraved in Thorpe's Cuſt. Roff. XXII. p. 120[p].

Higham.

*Halling* was one of the four palaces of the biſhops of Rocheſter as early as Henry II. being built by Gundulph. Biſhop Hamo de Heth built the hall and front 1323, and "had here wine and grapes of his own "growth in his vineyard, which is now a good plain "meadow[q]." The hall, part of the chapel, and a gate remained 1719. A handſome ſtatue of Heth over the principal door was blown down 1720, and given by Dr. Thorpe of Rocheſter to biſhop Atterbury. The ruins have been all taken down ſince

Halling.

[x] Colebrook in Archæol. II. 117. [y] Chron. p. 52. [z] Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. p. 73.
[a] Archæol. IV. 110. [b] Ec. Hiſt. l. c. 15.
[c] Colebrook. Ib. p. 110. Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. p. 70, 71, will not allow this to be the grave of Horſa. Haſted, II. 177.
[d] II. 69. [e] Ib. p. 74. 228. Mr. Thorpe gives it to Horſa. Cuſt. Roff. pl. XIV. p. 68.
[f] Haſted, II. 227. [g] Memorials of the battle of Ailesford. Thorpe, p. 73. [h] Haſted, II. 175.
[i] Sepulchral Monuments, II. Introd. cclxvii. [j] See ibid. pl. XIII. f. 12.
[k] Lambarde, p. 225. 3333. Haſted, II. 123. Tanner, p. 213. [l] Lambarde. Ibid.
[m] Haſted, II. 131. [n] Harris, p. 50. Haſted, II. 132. [o] Wood, Ath. Oxon. II. 47.
[p] Tanner, p. 214. Haſted, I. 525. [q] Leland, IV. 19. Dene in Warton, Ang. Sac. I. 389.

Fig.1.

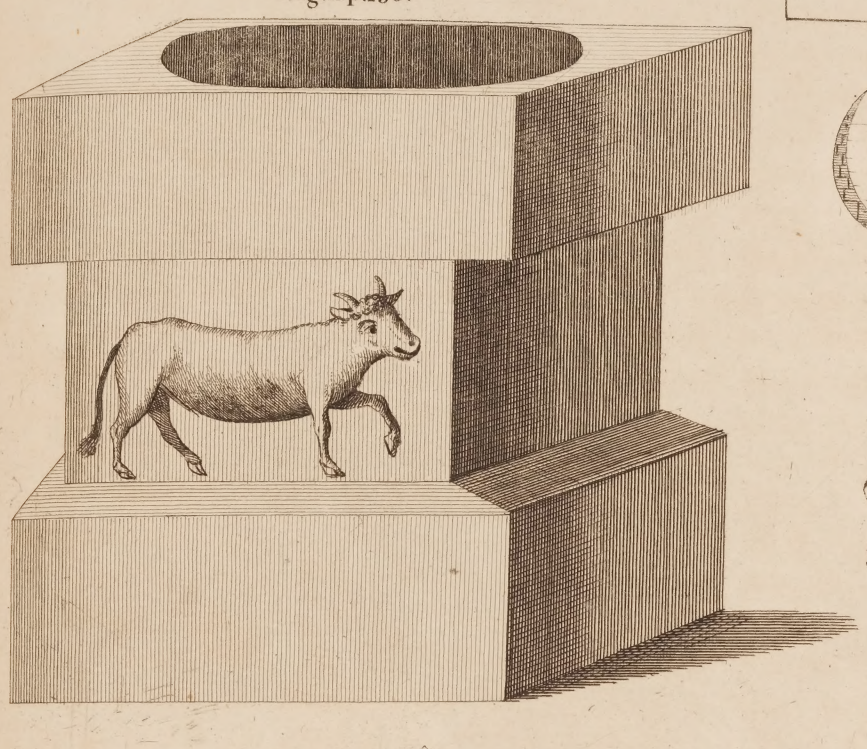
p.361.

Fig.3.

Fig.2.

Fig.1. p.356.

Fig.11.p.236.



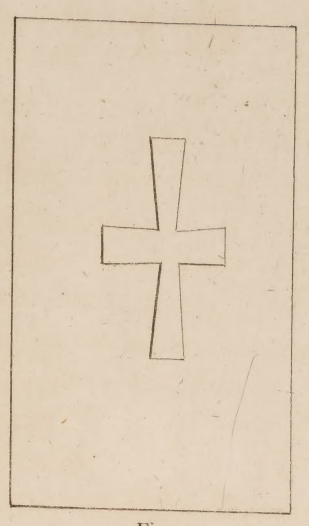
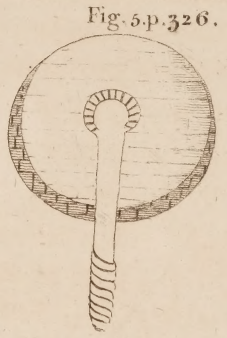


Fig.5.p.326.



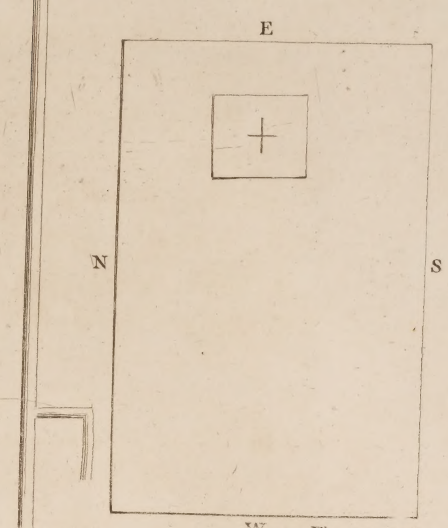



Fig.5.p.326.

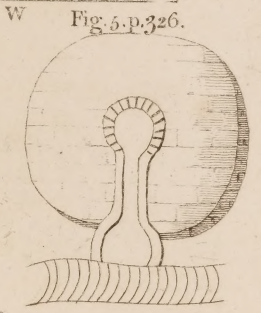


Fig.6.
p.336.

Fig.18.p.359.

Fig.21.p.359.

Fig.27.

p.359.

Fig. 28.

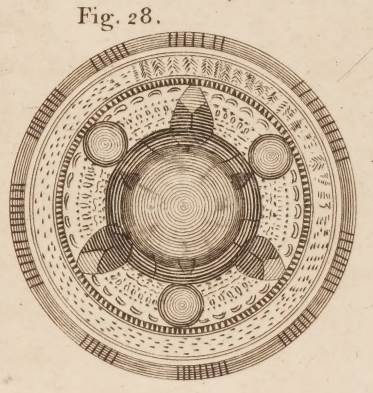


Fig.7.
p.336.

Fig.8.p.336.

Fig.22.p.359.

Fig.17.p.359.

Fig.12.p.345.

Fig.19.p.359.

Fig.9.p.345.

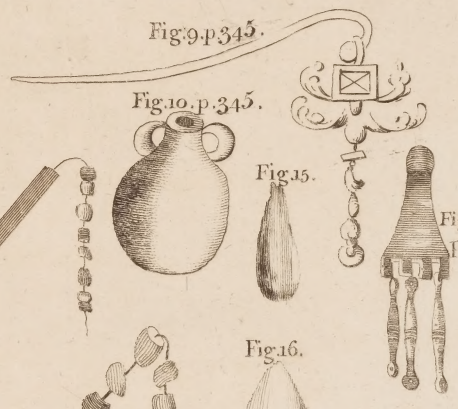


Fig.10.p.345.



Fig.15.



Fig.20.
p.359.



Fig.13 p.359.

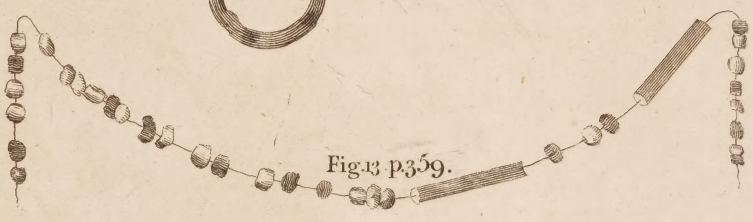


Fig.16.

p.359.

Fig.24.p.359.

Fig.14.p.350.

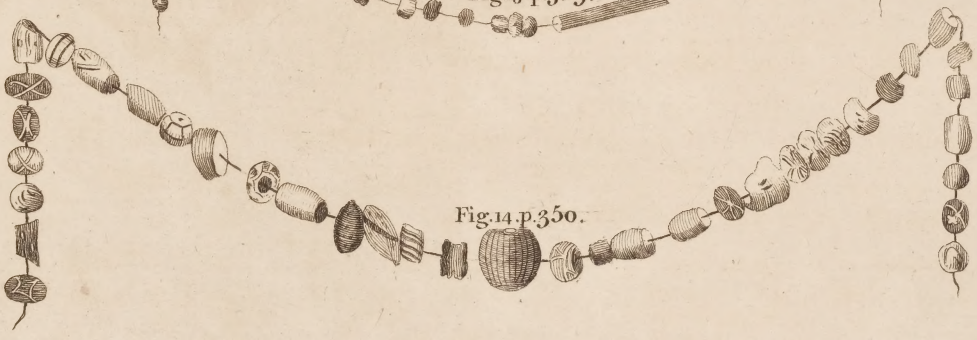


Fig.25.p.359.

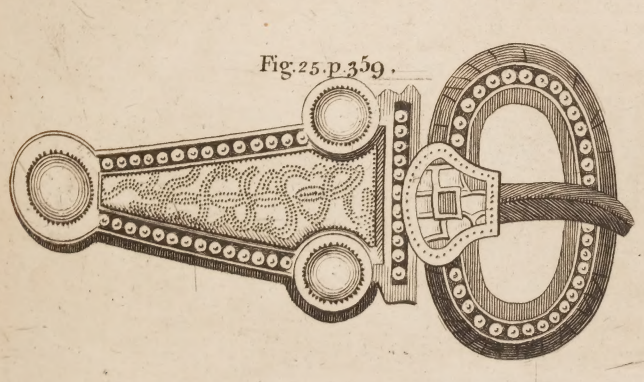
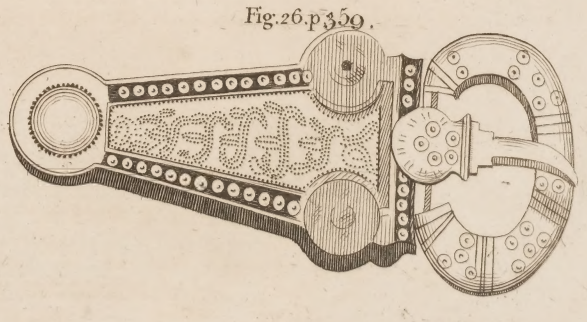


Fig.23.p.356.

Fig.26.p.359.



Fra.t Cary sculp.t

1759 [r]. Mr. Lambarde ſpent the latter part of his life in this houſe [s], and his wife is buried in the church [t]. St. Laurence's chapel here is a wheelwright's houſe and ſhop [v].

Rocheſter. "*Rocheſter* on Medewegge river. Ptolomie maketh "no mention of Rocheſter, calling it Durobrevum [u];" "the caſtelle ſtondeth at the bridge end entering the "town [x]."

Great part of the walls of Rocheſter are ſtanding, and in the North wall are ſome Roman remains; but the gates are gone [y]. The Danes ſacked it in the reign of Ethelred A. D. 839, beſieged it in form A. D. 885, and caſt up a mount againſt the gates [z], but were repulſed by Alfred [a]. This mount or fort is ſuppoſed not improbably to have been the preſent *Bulley hill* [b], juſt by the caſtle [c], and I cannot help thinking it a corruption of *Bail* uſed for a *fort* as the *Old Bail* at York. They ſacked it again A. D. 998. The body and Weſt front of the church is all that remains of Gundulph's buildings. The nave reſts on twelve round arches, the pillars irregularly cluſtered and unlike each other, but all the capitals alike plain: the arches over theſe are zig-zag: the Weſt front is made up of round archwork, in one of which in the North tower is a ſtatue of the builder, as the door has thoſe of Henry I. and his queen Matilda in the ſtyle of thoſe at St. Germain de Prez; the arch richly flowered, and in the keyſtone Chriſt and the twelve apoſtles. Of the four towers in front that at the North corner was taken down a few years ago and rebuilt, but not finiſhed [d]. The choir was built 1250 by prior Hoo [e] with the offerings at St. William's ſhrine [f], and its two ailes by two monks here [g]. The date of the tranſepts does not appear. The church is deſcended into by ſteps, and the aſcent into the choir is by ten. Here are monuments for biſhops Gundulph, 1107 [h], Glanville, 1214 [i], St. Martin, 1274 [k], Walter de Merton, 1277 [l], Bradfield, 1283, Inglethorpe, 1291 [m], Hamo de Heth, 1352 [n], Lowe, 1467 [o], Warner, 1666, and others who have monuments unaſcertained. The chapter houſe and cloiſters are demoliſhed, except a rich doorcaſe of the former. In the preſent chapter houſe is a good library of printed books and ſome MSS.; among the reſt the famous Textus Roffenſis compiled by biſhop Ernulph in the 12th century, printed by Hearne and Thorpe. Between the two North tranſepts is a ſingular tower of three ſtories, and two floors, about 65 feet high, 24 ſquare within, and the walls above 6 feet thick. The only entrance to it is over a ruined arch ſpringing from the roof of the church at ten feet diſtance to the roof of the tower, and aſcended to by a narrow flight of ſtone ſteps in the angle of the church. It was probably built by Gundulf as a place of ſecurity and treaſury, though falſely ſuppoſed a belfrey [p]. The caſtle fronts the cathedral, and is approached by a ſteep ſtone bridge and gateway defended by a very ſtrong tower: the area was nearly a ſquare of 300 feet, having at certain intervals both ſquare and round towers, and in one part of the wall next the river a kind of well, probably deſigned for the ſecret conveyance of proviſions from the river. The walls are ſeven feet thick and 20 feet high, and it is ſurrounded on three ſides by a ditch. The great ſquare tower or keep at the South-eaſt angle of the area is 93 feet high, and nearly 72 ſquare, and the walls twelve feet thick, having a ſquare tower at the Eaſt angle, 28 feet ſquare, and on the North front a ſquare projection or ſmaller tower, in whoſe Weſt face is a round-arched door, with a ſtair-caſe, now interrupted, leading to a veſtibule or guard-room nearly 28 feet ſquare, under which was the dungeon, having a ſteep deſcent into it from the ground floor of the caſtle, and lighted and aired only by a trap-door and funnel at the South corner of the veſtibule. From this veſtibule by an inner door fortified with a portcullis, and having ſtone ſeats at the ſides you enter the ſecond floor, the ground floor having no entrance till one was broken on the South ſide a few years ago: from the ſecond floor two ſtaircaſes at the Eaſt and Weſt corners led to the two upper floors 32 and 16 feet high, which were the principal apartments, and are magnificently adorned, having handſome windows. A paſſage runs all round the caſtle through the thickneſs of the wall, in ſome places aſcending and deſcending by ſteps. The chimneys inſtead of a funnel continued to the top of the tower have merely a ſhort hollow cone from the fire-place through the thickneſs of the wall ending in two ſmall ſlits appearing like loopholes, and the outlets of the privies were continued in the ſame manner. In the middle partition, from the top to the bottom, is a curious well of fine hewn ſtone neatly jointed through above 300 feet below the foundation, and communicating with every ſtory and even with the leads by arches. A ſmall pipe or flue is cut in the wall communicating with all the apartments from top to bottom for alarms. In the ſide walls are 2 or 3 ſquare wells probably for drawing up beams, ſtones, or parts of engines, and communicating with the galleries by ſloping ducts or pipes to favour the turning. Between the outer ſteps and the ſmall tower, and under the drawbridge about ten feet above ground, was a ſmall ſally port [q]. The ſite of this caſtle belongs to the heirs of the late Mr. Child the banker. Much of it has been waſhed away by the ebbing and flowing of the Medway. There were lately found in the very wall of the great tower ſome Roman coins of Veſpaſian,

[r] Haſted, I. 477. Groſe's account under his view of it.
[s] Lambarde, p. 407. [t] Harris.
[u] Leland, VII. 136. [x] Ibid. VI. 9.
[v] Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. 117. Haſted, I. 480.
[y] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, 1772. p. 3, 4. Haſted, II. 3.
[z] On which they probably placed the wooden tower *Caſtellum ligneum* of Aſſer, p. 37.
[a] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 10. Hearne's Life of Alfred, p. 72. Haſted, ibid.
[b] Mr. Thorpe has engraved in Cuſt. Roff. pl. XXXII. ten Roman veſſels and urns found in Bulley hill, p. 148.
[c] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 283. Haſted, II. 29. [d] Haſted, II. 30.
[e] Mr. Haſted ſays it was firſt uſed 1227, at the conſecration of biſhop Sandford, II. 29. It was repaired at a great expence 1743, but the whole church is decaying faſt.
[f] The ſtone cheſt in his chapel is aſcribed to him by Haſted, II. 30. Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 69. See Godwin, p. 525. Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 116. [g] The ſtone ſeats in the South wall of the choir are engraved in Vetuſta Monumenta, III. pl v.
[h] A plain ſtone cheſt near the ſtone ſtalls in the South wall of the chancel.
[i] Sepulchral Monuments, I. p. xxxv. 203. It is engraved in Sepulchral Monuments, II. Introduction, p. cxciii. pl. IX.
[k] Sepulchral Monuments, I. 60. Pl. *xxii. [l] Engraved in Regiſtrum Roffenſe.
[m] Sepulchral Monuments, I. 60. Pl. *xxii. [n] Ibid. I. p. 103. Pl. XXXVII.
[o] Ibid. II. 212. Pl. LXXXII—III. [p] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 73.
[q] Mr. King's obſervations on caſtles. Archæol. IV. 367.

Trajan,

Trajan, and the lower empire [r]. This tower though begun by Gundulph was not finiſhed till above 50 years after his death [s], and thus we are to underſtand the licence granted by Henry to the ſee of Canterbury to build a tower for themſelves, another not having been built. This caſtle ſtood a three months ſiege againſt John, who at laſt took it, and it was retaken by Lewis. It was in vain beſieged in the reign of Henry III. by the earl of Leiceſter, who burnt the wooden bridge over the Medway, which John attempted. The bridge was erected in the reign of Edgar. The wooden bridge on 9 ſtone piers was maintained and kept in repair by near 60 towns and villages in this county, beſides ſome of the hundreds, &c. Sir John Cobham, who much furthered the work, and endowed it with an eſtate, erected a chapel at the end of it, on which beſides the arms of ſaints were to be ſeen in Holland's time thoſe of the king and his three uncles then living. It has been rebuilt, and made a bridge, chamber, and record-room. This bridge continued till about 1387, when ſir Robert Knolles, who had made ſuch a progreſs in France, rebuilt it of ſtone principally at his own coſt, it being finiſhed 1392. Sir Roger Manwood, finding the leaſes of the bridge lands inſufficient in law, procured a commiſſion under an act of parliament, 18 Elizabeth, for the perpetual maintenance of it, and to ſettle and ſecure a perpetual revenue. Dr. Thorpe, by his aſſiduity in redreſſing the abuſes that afterwards again crept in, and in collecting materials for a hiſtory of the bridge, may be almoſt ſaid to be the reſtorer of it. It is above 565 feet long and 14 broad, with a ſtone parapet and iron baluſtrade, added by John Warner, merchant of Rocheſter, and archbiſhop Warham, conſiſts of 11 arches defended by ſtrong ſterlings, and is allowed to be ſuperior to any in England, except thoſe at London and Weſtminſter, which it may almoſt rival; but being erected 40 yards nearer the caſtle than the old one for the ſake of a better foundation it does not front the principal ſtreet. It has lately received conſiderable improvement and alterations, under the direction of Mr. Alexander. New arches are turned in front of the old ones, from the upright of the ſterlings, whereby near double the width of carriage is obtained, with wide foot-paths, and convenient receſſes over each pier; and it is finiſhed with an elegant ſtone baluſtrade. It equals any new bridge in ſtrength and elegance. The two wardens with the 52 maners, &c. appointed for its repair were incorporated by Henry V. Three of its arches have been lately new built [t], and both entrances enlarged. The Crown inn was Knolles' houſe, as it had been that of Simon Potyn, repreſentative of the city in the reign of Edward II. [u] Here was a chapter of ſeculars under the biſhop till Gundulph 1089 introduced black monks, valued at £.486, and Henry VIII. a dean, 6 prebendaries, 6 minor canons, a deacon and ſubdeacon, 6 lay clerks, eight choriſters, &c. [x] The biſhop's palace being deſtroyed ſoon after the diſſolution, Francis Head, eſq. in the cloſe of the laſt century, left his houſe here for their uſe [y]. Biſhop Dolben ſoon after leaſed it out, and it has never ſince been occupied by the biſhop, whoſe only reſidence is at Bromley [z]. James II. on his abdication, ſlept a night at the houſe of ſir Richard Head. Here is a grammar ſchool founded by Henry VIII. [a] two churches beſides the cathedral [b], St. Catharine's hoſpital, founded 1316 ſtill ſubſiſting [c], an almſhouſe founded by Richard Watts, 1579 [d], and a freeſchool [e]. Rocheſter is a corporation and borough, and gave title of viſcount to ſir Robert Carr earl of Somerſet, of earl to Henry Wilmot, which expired with his ſon, and was revived in Laurence Hyde, ſecond ſon of lord chancellor Clarendon, but expired with his ſon [f]. The dioceſe of Rocheſter is the ſmalleſt in the kingdom, containing only 99 pariſhes, included in the deanries of Rocheſter, Malling, and Dartford. The deanry of Shoreham, though in this dioceſe, is a peculiar of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſubject to his immediate juriſdiction, as are the pariſhes of Frekenham in Suffolk, and Iſleham in Cambridge, to the biſhop of Rocheſter, though in the dioceſe of Norwich. The preſent value is about £.600 *per annum* [g].

Chatham. The greateſt part of *Chatham* town has been built ſince the reign of Elizabeth, who in her ſecond year paid particular attention to this yard, and for its defence built *Upnor* caſtle [h], which now mounts 37 guns. Charles I. greatly improved it, making the dock where it now is [i]. The dutch fleet, 1667, took and diſmantled Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway burnt three guardſhips, and attacked Upnor caſtle, but were repulſed, and in their return burnt and damaged three men of war. The dock yard is about a mile long, ſided with handſome buildings, and ſtorehouſes, one 660 feet long, the ſail, loft 209 feet long, maſt-houſe 236 by 120; the ſmith's ſhop contains 21 fires; the rope-houſe is 700 feet long. In the yard are four wide deep docks, and four ſlips or launches: the whole is walled round, and the approach by a large handſome gateway, flanked by two towers and embattled. Extenſive lines were formed round the dock 1758, 31 George II. and barracks erected within ſufficient to contain five regiments of ſoldiers and a battalion of artillery. At the entrance into Chatham from Rocheſter is the victualling office, with a new wharf. In making the lines at Chatham, 1756, were found 10 or 12 graves with human ſkeletons, pieces of armour, urns, vaſes, pateræ, and Roman coins; and more graves were afterwards opened, and traces of other tumuli; alſo foundations of a building 12 feet by 18, containing ſeveral cells or rooms, the floors and the walls painted *in freſco* with red, blue, and green ſtripes. On the Weſt-ſouth-weſt of theſe was another building, 30 feet by 21. Upnor caſtle.

[r] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 24.
[s] Ib. p. 29. Haſted, II. 14.
[t] Ibid. p. 41. 57. Haſted, II. 18—20.
[u] Haſted, ibid. p. 61.
[x] Tanner, p. 201. Haſted, II. 25, 26.
[y] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 103, 104.
[z] Haſted, II. 31.
[a] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 198.
[b] Ibid. p. 201. 232. St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1623 and St. Margaret. There were two others long ſince deſtroyed. Haſted, II. 48. 50.
[c] Ibid. p. 211. Haſted, p. 63.
[d] Hiſt. of Rocheſter, p. 215. Haſted, p. 62. In this is included an hoſpital for ſix poor travellers who are lodged one night and have 4*d.*
[e] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 226. founded by ſir Joſeph Williamſon, 1701. Haſted. Ibid. p. 63.
[f] Haſted, II. p. 61.
[g] Haſted. Ibid. p. 32.
[h] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, 270.
[i] Ibid. Gibſon.

In

In making the new fortifications at Chatham at the beginning of the laſt war an Athenian ſilver didrachm was found[k], and in enlarging them 1779-80, a Roman burying-place was diſcovered. Captain Douglas the engineer opened near 100 graves, in which he found a variety of antiquities; many ſimilar to thoſe at Aſh, of which hereafter; and, with other diſcoveries there in 1782, he has made exact drawings and deſcriptions of them all, which were executed in aquatinta by himſelf, and publiſhed in his valuable work, "Nenia Britannica, "or Sepulchral Hiſtory of Great Britain, 1793," folio. By the coins found it ſeems to have been a burial-place of the Romans juſt at their leaving Britain[l]. Theſe range of tumuli were ſituated at the weſtern ſlope of the ſteep hill facing Rocheſter, and deſcending to the barrack gate. They are bounded by a cliff towards the road ſide which leads to the barracks, and on the other to the Eaſt, by a retaining wall of the work which encloſes a magazine and guard-room over it. The ſoil is chalky, had been ploughed over and converted into gardens; before it was purchaſed for the king's ſervice there was a rope-walk preciſely on the ſite of the tumuli.

Mr. Douglas, in digging a ditch for a redoubt on the creſt of the hill above Chatham barracks, found about nine inches below the ſurface ſome ſmall rooms, whoſe exterior wall was compoſed of rough flints bedded in mortar, a foot thick, five feet three inches deep and ſquare. The wall had a coat of plaſter, painted in ſtripes of black and red an inch or leſs broad. At bottom was a dark-coloured earth, over which within a foot of the ſod the rubbiſh was thrown in. Among it were wood aſhes, fragments of earthen bottles, veſſels and pateræ of above thirty different kinds and ſizes, from one gallon to eight and upwards, of fine red earth, which he thinks Roman, and of their early manufacture in Italy: the pateræ applied to the uſe of the viands offered to the ſhade of the deceaſed as a moſt beautiful decorated piece of earthenware, found at Exeter with three urns and penates[m]; and the bottles were for libations of wine, the *Carcheſia* of Virgil. There were alſo many bones of pigs and ſheep offered in ſacrifice at the Inferiæ. About ten feet from the ruin was turned up a very ſharp medal of Fauſtina in large braſs: in one room a ſilver coin of Veſpaſian, reverſe IVDEA CAPTA. A middle bronze ſeemingly of Domitian, but bearing marks of fire. Dr. Brown, in his "Hydriotaphia," mentions a ſquare ſubterraneous building about 2¼ yards, containing ſeveral urns; and Camden the like at Coggeſhall, which he calls a *hypogæum*.

The hill where theſe remains were found commanding the coaſt was probably a poſt of the *Comes littoris Saxonici*. It ſeems to have been taken poſſeſſion of from the earlieſt Roman periods, and held to the lateſt: Mr. Douglas has coins found here of Claudius, Veſpaſian, Domitian, Fauſtina, Gordian, Conſtantine, Valens, Valentinian, and even Anthemius. He explored a great number of tumuli on this hill, and by the arms, beads, fibulæ, gems, utenſils, trinkets, coins, &c. found in them, with the bones, proves theſe remains to be of the lower empire.

It is ſuppoſed theſe ſepulchral ruins of the higher empire induced Dr. Plot to bring the Watling ſtreet over Chatham-hill in a line croſſing the water to Frindſbury. A diverticulum from that road may have croſſed this hill (for there can be little doubt that this was a Roman poſt) and have led to Tower-hill on the other ſide the water, another exploratory poſt.

The Roman road is not to be found on this ſide Cobham park gate, where it loſes itſelf in the woods, and does not diſcover itſelf till it comes to the top of Chatham wood, though in the field where theſe buildings were diſcovered is an high ridge acroſs the field South-ſouth-eaſt; but this laſt is not allowed to be a Roman road, which has been traced further from the top of Chatham hill weſtward, cloſe to the South ſide of the preſent high road down the hill to the White Horſe, pointing South-weſt to the windmill near St. Margaret's church Rocheſter and Cobham park gate[n]. It is guarded by forts at Sheerneſs, Gillingham, Cockham wood, the Swamp, &c.

The hill on which the Chatham redoubt ſtands is about three quarters of a mile from the Canterbury road, which runs almoſt parallel to the Roman road for many miles; both roads are united, cloſe to which, in exploring a tumulus, and boring others whoſe creſt was worn away, Mr. Douglas broke into the Roman road, which he traced down the hill to an obtuſe angle of near 60 degrees, pointing through Chatham and Rocheſter.

Biſhop Gundulf erected at Chatham one of the firſt hoſpitals for lepers, which ſtill ſubſiſts for four brethren, two of whom are in orders, with another of later erection by ſir John Hawkins, for the relief of ſeamen[o], now for 10 men at 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* week, and a chaldron of coals. Chatham church was rebuilt 1788, and three beautiful ſtone ſtalls brought to light on the ſide of the chancel, engraved in Vet. Mon. III. 4. from drawings taken at the time by Mr. Schnebbelie.

That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen in the royal navy called *the Cheſt at Chatham* was inſtituted 1588, when the queen, by advice of ſir Francis Drake, ſir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of each ſeaman's pay to the relief of their fellows[p]. The eſtates appropriated to this fund have been ſold, and a new fund appointed by act of parliament 1804.

Chatham gave title 1705 of baron to John the great duke of Argyle, and expired with him 1743. Lady Heſter, wife of the right honourable William Pitt, was created baroneſs Chatham 1761, and her huſband earl of Chatham 1766; which title deſcended 1778 to his eldeſt ſon and nameſake preſent and ſecond earl.

As this county has contributed more than all the reſt to the building, equipping, repairing, and ſecuring the Engliſh navy, it may not be amiſs to ſubjoin a ſhort view of its prodigious advancement and improvement in the two laſt centuries, according to a calculation made 1635 by that great maſter of naval affairs Samuel Pepys, eſq.

[k] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 274.
[l] Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feverſham, Nov. 19, 1780.
[m] Archæologia, VI. 1.
[n] Haſted, II. 74.
[o] Hiſtory of Rocheſter, 277. 282. 283. Haſted, II 75. 77.
[p] Gibſon. Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 283. Haſted, II. 77.

| | In Mr. Camden's time. | | 1695 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ships and veſſels from 50 ton and upwards, | 40 | above | 200 |
| Tonnage of the whole, | under 23,600 | above | 112,400 |
| Men required for manning them, | under 7800 | above | 45,000 |
| Medium of its annual charge during the laſt | £. | | £. |
| five years of Peace | under 15,500 | above | 400,000 |
| — — — War | under 96,400 | above | 620,000 |

Auguſt, 1748, in mowing a field of oats belonging to a farm antiently called *Snodhurſt*, now corruptly *Snorridge* bottom, near Chatham, were found ſeveral locuſts, exactly reſembling thoſe of Barbary [q]. A ſwarm of them fell near Briſtol the ſame year [r]; and large ſwarms overran Hungary and Sileſia [s].

Stroud. At *Stroud*, which joins by bridge to Rocheſter, was a preceptory of Templars; and an hoſpital founded by biſhop Glanville, 1194, valued at £.52. 9s. 10d. [t]

Gillingham. At *Gillingham*, North-eaſt from Chatham, the archbiſhop of Chatham had a palace, the hall or kitchen of which is now a barn. A coin of the emperor Antoninus was lately dug up within the walls [u].

Sheerneſs. *Sheerneſs* fort, in the iſle of Shepey, was erected at the mouth of the Medway by Charles II. and much enlarged after the Dutch came up the Medway, and ſtands more commodiouſly for the defence of that river than *Queenborough* caſtle, which was built by Edward III. in Shepey 1364, under the inſpection of William of Wyckham; made a free borough in honour of queen Philippa; repaired by Henry VIII. but demoliſhed 1652. Here is a dock-yard as an appendage to Chatham, for fitting out ſmaller ſhips of war and repairing others, which has occaſioned a town, a chapel, and a market [x]. An antient well at Queenborough caſtle being bored 1729 above 80 feet below its original bottom, which was at the depth of 200 feet, yielded excellent ſpring water, which in eight days roſe 176 feet, and is by computation 166 feet below the deepeſt place in the adjacent ſeas [y].

Queenborough caſtle.

Cuckſtone. Not far from Rocheſter and the Medway is *Cuckſtone*, a ſmall village, where the learned ſir John Marſham is buried, and has an epitaph [z]. His nephew Robert was, 1716, created lord Romney, whoſe grandſon Charles, created earl of Romney 1801, enjoys the family ſeat at Whorn place here.

Cowling caſtle. *Cowling* caſtle, four miles North of Rocheſter, was built, 24 Richard II. by John lord Cobham, who ſet up this inſcription in braſs on a ſcroll, with his ſeal of arms appendant, ſtill remaining on one of the towers of the gate, which remains with towers, and a ſquare fort to the Weſt:

Knoweth that beth and ſhall be
That I am made in help of the contre;
In knowing of whiche thing
This is chartre and witneſſing [a].

Here ſir John Oldcaſtle reſided, and lord Cobham defended it againſt Wyat. It belongs to Mr. Beſt [b].

Shepey. "Shepey by likelyhood is caulled by Ptolemy "Caunos [c]." Mr. Pownall [d] makes Caunos the *Speck*, part of a ſand at the mouth of the Thames, where Roman pottery is fiſhed up. Shepey is thirty miles in circumference, ſix broad, and thirteen long, and was ſo called by the Saxons, from the number of ſheep bred in it. It conſiſts of good graſs land, with little wood, and no freſh water; is thirteen miles by ſix, and above thirty in circuit, and only acceſſible by a ferry-boat. The foſſils and plants in it are enumerated by Mr. Jacob, in his "Plantæ Feverſhamenſes," and Philoſophical Tranſactions, L. Part I. p. 396. The Danes landed there A.D. 832, 845, 851, 855; and retreated hither 1016 [e].

Minſtre. *Minſtre* in Shepey was founded A.D. 675, deſtroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by William Corboil archbiſhop of Canterbury 1130, who placed in it Benedictine nuns. It was valued at £. 122. *per annum*, granted firſt to the Cheneys, then to the Hobys [f], ſince bought by ſir John Hayward, who veſted it in truſtees for charitable uſes. They laid out the produce in the relief of the poor of St. Nicholas pariſh, Rocheſter, and in ſupport of three charities called after the name of Sir John Hayward, two in that pariſh, and one in Stroud. The gatehouſe and church remain, and in the latter a monument of ſir Robert Shurland, who was at the ſiege of Caerlaverock with Edward I. His figure is croſs-legged in armour, an armed page at his feet, and a horſe's head, as if riſing out of the waves, at his ſide, and alſo on the weathercock. This is probably the family creſt: but various traditions, ſcarce worth repeating, are told about it [g]. There is alſo a monument to the memory of Thomas Cheney, K. G. lord warden of the Cinque Ports, &c. 1559, of whom it was reported for certain that his pulſe did beat more than three-quarters of an hour after he was dead, as ſtrongly as if he had been ſtill alive [h]. The title of baron Shurland, in the iſle of Shepey, was, 1605, 3 James I. conferred on lord Herbert, and ſtill remains in the Pembroke family [14]. Elizabeth lady Dacre, mother of Thomas earl of Suſſex, was created counteſs of Shepey for life 1680, 32 Charles II. Since her death the title was conferred with that of baron Milton by king William 1689, on Henry Sidney, 4th ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, earl of Romney 1694, and made lord warden of the cinque ports, lieutenant of Ireland, and maſter of the ordnance [15], but dying unmarried 1704, the title became extinct [i]. The Daniſh caſtle, called *Caſtlerough*, remains at *Kemſley* (q. d. the *camp in the meadows)* downs, juſt by Milton church; ſquare, with a high bank and broad ditch [j]. Alfred threw up a fortification on the other ſide of the water, the ditches and ſome part of the ſtone-work of which remained, named

[q] Gent. Mag. XVIII. 364. [r] Ibid. p. 331. [s] Ibid. p. 414.
[t] Tanner, p. 219. Haſted, I. 551. 557. [u] Haſted, II. 81.
[x] Haſted, II. 654. [y] Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 411. Haſted, II. 658.
[z] Thorpe's Regiſt. Roff. p. 769. Haſted, I. 483.
[a] This is engraved in Sepulchral Monuments, II. Intr. Pl. XXX. I. p. cclvi.
[b] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, I. 538. 540. [c] Leland, VII. 136.
[d] Archæol. V. 286. [e] Hoveden in Leland, ubi ſup.
[f] Tanner, p. 208. [g] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, II. 661.
[h] Baker's Chronicle, p. 399. [14] Gibſon. [15] Gibſon. [i] Gibſon. Haſted, I. 413. II. 632. 646.
[j] See a plan of it in Haſted, II. 530. The Danes landed *ſecus fontes Cantianos*, or the ſprings which riſe at Bapchild, Sittingborn, Milton, and the Swale. Haſted, II. 616. Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 44. 47.

*Bavord*

*Bavord caſtle*, or *Bayford*, (q. if a corruption of *Alfred* caſtle) a manor near Sittingburn [k]. He wearied them out, and they retired to Merſey iſland [l]. Here are in the marſhes many tumuli called *Coterels*. Godwin earl of Kent rebelling againſt Edward the Confeſſor A. D. 1052 burnt his royal burgh of Milton, which probably then ſtood near the church, and near a mile from the preſent town, which was removed to its preſent ſite at the head of the creek on rebuilding [m]. It is large and governed by a portreve, and has a famous oyſter fiſhery. Shepey cliffs abound with foſſil elephants bones, wood, and plants [n].

Sittingborn. *Sittingborn* had once a charter for both a mayor and market [16], which does not appear to have been put in exerciſe; but is now only a conſiderable thoroughfare from Canterbury to London; one long wide ſtreet.

Tunſtall. A little South of it lies *Tunſtall*, which gave birth to the late diligent antiquary Edward Rowe Mores, who wrote a hiſtory of this pariſh, of which his father was rector [o], and lord of the manor of Gorecourt.

Borden. Dr. Plott was born 1641 at *Borden*, near Sittingborn, and buried in its church 1696.

Tong caſtle. "The ditch and the kepe hill of *Thonge* caſtle appear in a litel wood two flites ſhot by S. from the church [p]," and as much North from the high road. Tradition tells the ſame tale about it as about Thongcaſter in Lincolnſhire and Dido's Byrſa. But when Lambarde quotes Matthew of Weſtminſter for a battle between Aurelius Ambroſius and Hengiſt at *Tong* in *Kent*, he miſtakes it for the river *Don* in the *North* [q]. In this caſtle, however, Hengiſt ſurprized Vortigern and his nobles, and maſſacred the latter, reſerving him as a priſoner till he gave up his kingdom to the uſurper. It was given by William II. to Hugh de Port; and from Ralph Fitzbernard, in the reign of Edward I. it paſſed, by marriage with his daughter, to Gunceline de Badleſmere; and on the death of his grandſon Giles came to his elder ſiſter, wife of William Bohun earl of Northampton, and on his death to Roger Mortimer earl of March, ſon of her ſecond huſband Edmund Mortimer; thence to Richard duke of York, ſlain at Wakefield; and ſo to the crown, which has granted it out to various perſons.

Tenham. Not far from Sittingborn is *Tenham*, which gives name to the hundred, and gave title of baron 14 James I. to ſir *John Roper*, enjoyed by his deſcendant *Henry*, 13th and preſent lord, whoſe ſeat is at Lodge in the adjoining pariſh of *Linſted*. Holland calls this place the parent of all fruit gardens of Kent, and Lambarde the cherry-garden and apple-orchard of Kent; and the moſt large and delightful of them all, 105 acres, planted in the time of Henry VIII. by Richard Harris, his fruiterer, to the public good; for 30 pariſhes thereabout are repleniſhed with cherry gardens, and beautifully diſpoſed in direct lines. Theſe have now given place to hops. The fruits which Mr. Harris brought from beyond ſeas were ſweet cherry, from hence uſually called the Kentiſh cherry; the temperate pippin, hence, for the ſame reaſon, called the Kentiſh pippin; and the golden renate, which ſort, eſpecially the firſt and laſt, have been long propagated from theſe in large quantities throughout the ſouthern parts of the kingdom; but the Kentiſh pippin is now hardly to be met with even in this county [r].

Dr. John Wilſon, the moſt noted muſician in England in the laſt century, was born here 1595, and buried in Weſtminſter abbey 1673 [s].

"*Faverſham* is a market town franchiſed with a Faverſham.
"ſanctuary, and hath a great abbey of blake monkes
"of the fundation of king Stephane. The town is
"encluded yn one paroche, but that is very large.
"Ther cummeth a creke to the towne that bereth
"veſſels of 20 tunnes, and a myle fro thens North-
"eaſt is a great key cawled *Thorn* to diſcharge
"bygge veſſels [t]." The Cluniacs, though they lived under the rule and wore the black habit of St. Benedict, followed a different ceremonial. Theſe, though brought from Bermondſey, a cell to Clugni, were abſolved from all obedience to Clugni. Their houſe here was valued at £. 286 *per annum* [u]. This town or port, as called in the reign of Edward I. was incorporated by Henry III. [v] The two gates, the laſt remains of the abbey, have been lately taken down [x]. The almonry, chapel, and porter's lodge remain as houſes. Stowe ſays, Stephen, his queen, and ſon, were thrown in the creek for the lead coffins at the diſſolution. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Dr. Cole, warden of All Souls college, Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. [y] Gunpowder and madder are the chief trade [z]. A terrible exploſion took place in 1781. Here was committed the execrable murder of Arden by his wife, 1550, made the ſubject of a play by Lillo [a]; and here James II. was taken in his flight 1688, and conducted to Whitehall [b]. This town gave title of earl to ſir George Sondes of Lees court, in this county, knt. created 28 Charles II. baron Throwley, viſcount Sondes of Lees court, and earl of Faverſham for life, with remainder to Lewis lord Duras, marquis of Blanquefor in France, and baron Holdenby in England, who marrying Mary eldeſt daughter of the ſecond earl (who died 1677), and being naturalized 1665, and by Charles II. created baron Duras of Holdenby, co. Northampton, ſucceeded his father-in-law in all his titles [c], and by his death 1709 that of earl of Faverſham is extinct. Lord Winchelſea had a braſs caſt of the empreſs Marciana having two holes to faſten it, found with other things at Faverſham. Lord Pembroke had a like Macrinus [d]. *Lees* court became the property of Lewis earl of Rocking-

[k] Haſted, II. 614.
[l] G. Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 42. 45, 46. Hearne's Life of Alfred, p. 79, 80. Lambarde, p. 204. 238. Haſted, II. 616. 632.
[m] G. Chron. Sax. in 1052. Lambarde, p. 333.
[n] Philoſophical Tranſactions, XLVIII. 626. I. 396. Catalogue of Shepey foſſils in Memoirs for the curious, 1709.
[16] Gibſon. Haſted, II. 615.
[o] See his Hiſtory of Tunſtall, 1780. 4to. Haſted, II. 580.
[p] Leland, VI. 4. VII. 144.
[q] Matthew of Weſtminſter, p. 174. Lambarde, p. 245.
[r] Haſted. Ibid. p. 684.
[s] Ath. Ox. II. f. 41.
[t] Leland, Itin. VII. 144.
[u] Lewis, Hiſtory of Feverſham, p. 5. 7. 19. Tanner, p. 214.
[v] Jacob's Hiſtory of Feverſham, p. 16, 17. Haſted, II. 708.
[x] Jacob, ibid. 31. Haſted, II. 702.
[y] Jacob, ibid. 52. Haſted, II. 713.
[z] Jacob, ibid. 94. 97. Haſted, II. 712, 713.
[a] Jacob, ibid. 147.
[b] Jacob, ibid 205. Haſted, II. 712.
[c] Dugdale, II. 488. Haſted, II. 716.
[d] Ant. Soc. minutes.

ham.

ham by marriage with Catharine, younger ſiſter of Mary, and daughter of George earl of Faverſham before-mentioned, and ſole heir of the eſtate; their youngeſt daughter Margaret having married ſir John afterwards lord Monſon, his eldeſt ſon Edward had the title of viſcount Sondes, which he left to his couſin Lewis Monſon Watſon, created baron Sondes of this place 1760, who died 1795, and whoſe ſon Lewis Thomas enjoys the title and eſtate [e].

Erengard Meluſina Schulenburg ducheſs of Munſter in Ireland was created counteſs of Faverſham, baroneſs of Glaſtonbery, and ducheſs of Kendal, 1719, 5 George I.; but theſe titles expired with her [f]. Anthony Duncombe, eſq. nephew to ſir Charles Duncombe, knight, lord-mayor of London 1709, was created lord Faverſham, baron of Downton, Wilts, 1747, but died, 1763, without iſſue ſurviving [g].

At the South end of the pariſh are ſeveral pits, like thoſe already deſcribed; and near the Weſt end of the bridge a ſtrong chalybeate ſpring like Tunbridge Wells [h].

Davington. About half a mile from Faverſham on a hill on the other ſide the creek ſtands *Davington* priory, founded in the reign of Stephen for black nuns, whoſe chapel remains in uſe [i]. The priory joined to the North ſide of the church. Great part of it ſtill remains as a farm-houſe. The Weſt front is almoſt intire: the hall or refectory (in which is the frame of an organ, and a gallery at one end) and part of the cloiſter neatly cieled with cheſnut wood, ſtill remain. Several of the buildings were ſhaken down by the exploſion of the powder-mills here ſome years ago, and others much ſhattered by that of 1787 [k]. Davington hall or court was an antient building, the ſeat of the Athols earls of Strabolegre, whoſe arms were in the ſtone-work of the great hall when it was taken down [l]. The priory eſcheated to the crown 35 Henry VIII. for want of revenues [m]. The ſite belongs to lady Twiſden. In digging foundations for ſome additional buildings to the powder-mills were found 20 Roman urns and other veſſels and coins from Veſpaſian to Gratian; the ſpot may be therefore ſuppoſed to be a burial-place [n].

Mr. Haſted, II. 800–1, is inclined to place *Durolevum* at *Judde hill* in Oſpringe, where are remains of a ſtrong military poſt, with a wide and deep ditch, the South and Eaſt ſides and a ſmall part of the North-eaſt corner intire; and cloſe within the South part is a high mount. It is a ſquare with the corners rounded, containing four acres, and called *king Stephen's caſtle*. In making the road weſtward of it were found fragments of Roman pottery, oyſter ſhells, and coins from Veſpaſian to Arcadius; and the burial-place in Faverſham a mile North-eaſt.

Shottendon hill. On *Shottendon* hill, in *Selling* pariſh, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, is an antient camp, incloſing one acre and three quarters, varying in form with the hill, and having two entrances to the South and Eaſt; ſome have thought it Roman, ſome Daniſh. The very large remains of entrenchments in *Shellingham* wood, two miles South-eaſt from it, ſeem as if it had been one of *caſtra æſtiva* of the former people. Half a mile North from the camp is a large tumulus [o]. In the adjoining pariſh of *Bocton ſubtus le Bleane* joining alſo to Faverſham, and the birth-place, 1630, of the learned Dr. Spencer maſter of Corpus Chriſti college [p], Cambridge, was found 1716 a human ſkeleton, a ſword, and a coin of Antoninus Pius [q]. Bocton le Blean.

8 Richard II. was at Boughton an hoſpital for lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here are now two alms-houſes and two ſchools [r].

About one mile South from hence is *Oſpring* ſtreet with its ruined Maiſon Dieu founded by Henry III. [s] Oſpring.

The *ville of the hundred of Weſtgate*, alias *Dunkirk*, formerly the *king's antient foreſt of Bleane*, is a large diſtrict, conſiſting almoſt entirely of large tracts of oak coppices, containing about 5000 acres. By different grants to ſubjects it loſt the privilege and name of a foreſt, and now goes by that of *The Bleane*. The houſes built in it belonging to people of indifferent character, taking the benefit of its being exempt from the juriſdiction of hundred or pariſh, it was made a ville by the above name ſubject to the upper diviſions of juſtices acting for the Lath of Scray [t]. At *Harbledown* in this foreſt was Harbledown. founded, 1084, by archbiſhop Lanfranc, an hoſpital for lepers of both ſexes, on which ſucceeding archbiſhops beſtowed much attention. It was valued at the diſſolution at £.109. *per annum*, and its preſent yearly revenue is £.248. The preſent eſtabliſhment is a maſter, who has no ſalary, fifteen in-brothers, as many in-ſiſters, in twenty-four houſes, rebuilt laſt century, at about ſix guineas a year each; one of the former called the prior, and of the latter the prioreſs: as many out-brothers and ſiſters at £.1. 4s. *per annum*, and a reader, who is a clerk in orders. Before the Reformation the upper-leather of one of Becket's ſhoes, ſet in copper and cryſtal, was brought out into the road for travellers to kiſs. The chapel is very antient and ill-kept. Here is a pariſh-church beſides [u].

In the adjoining pariſh of *Thanington*, in Win- Thanington. cheap ſtreet, juſt within the bounds of the city of Canterbury, is St. James's hoſpital, founded for leprous women before the reign of John: only part of the outer walls remain [v].

At *Throwley*, four miles South of Faverſham, was Throwley. an alien priory cell to St. Bertin at St. Omers; on its ſite ſtands the parſonage [x].

"*Reculver*, ii myles and more be water, and a Reculver. "mile dim. by land beyownd Heron, ys from Can- "torbury v goode myles, and ſtandeth withyn a "quarter of a myle or litle more of the ſe ſyde. "The towne at this tyme is but village lyke. Sum- "tyme wher as the paroche chyrch is now was a fayre "and a greate abbay, and Brightwald archbiſhop of "Canterbury was of that howſe. The old building "of the chirch of the abbay remayneth, having "ii goodly ſpiring ſteples. Yn the enteryng of the

[e] Haſted, II. 785. [f] See an account of her in Coxe's Life of Walpole, I. 82.
[g] Haſted, II. 716. [h] Ibid. p. 717. [i] Lewis, Hiſtory of Feverſham, p. 79. Tanner, p. 215.
[k] Haſted, II. 787. [l] Philpot, p. 130. [m] Haſted, II. 726. [n] Ibid. p. 728–9, 801.
[o] Ibid. III. 25. [p] Haſted, III. 9. Biog. Brit. art. Spencer.
[q] Lewis, Hiſtory of Feverſham, p. 86. Haſted, III. 7. [r] Haſted, III. 7–10.
[s] Lewis, Hiſtory of Feverſham, p. 83. Tanner, p. 222. [t] Ibid. III. 571—2.
[u] See a full account of this hoſpital in Duncombe's Hiſtory of Hoſpitals, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XXX. Haſted, III. 580–582.
[v] Tanner, p. 217. Haſted, III. 585–586. [x] Tanner, p. 222. Haſted, II. 768.

"quyer

" quyer is one of the fayreſt and the moſt auncyent " croſſe that ever I ſaw, a IX footes, as I ges, yn " highte. It ſtandeth like a fayr columne. The " baſe greate ſtone ys not wrought. The ſecond " ſtone being rownd hath curiuſly wrought and " payntid the images of Chriſt, Peter, Paule, John, " and James, as I remember. Chriſt ſayeth, *Ego* " *ſum Alpha & ω.* Peter ſayith, *Tu es Chriſtus filius* " *Dei vivi.* The ſaing of the other iii were " painted *majuſculis literis Ro.* but now obliterated. " The ſecond ſtone is of the paſſion. The iii con- " teinith the xii apoſtles. The iiii hath the image " of Chriſt hanging and faſtened with iiii nayles and " *ſub pedibus ſuſtentaculum.* The hieſt part of the " pyllar hath the figure of a croſſe. In the chirch " is a very auncient boke of the evangelyes *in ma-* " *juſculis literis Ro.* and yn the bordes thereof ys a " chriſtal ſtone thus inſcribed, CLAVDIA. ATE- " PICCVS [y]. Yn the North ſide of the chirche is " the figure of a biſhop paynted under an arch. In " digging abowte the chyrch-yarde they find old " bokels of girdels and rings. The hole precinct of " the monaſtery appeareth by the old walle, and the " vicarage was made of ruines of the monaſtery. " There is a neglect chapel out of the chyrch yard, " where ſum ſay was a paroch chirch or the abbay " was ſuppreſſed, and given to the biſhop of Can- " terbury. Ther hath bene much Romain many " found abowt Reculver."

" Reculver is now ſcarſe half a myle from the " ſhore; but it is to be ſuppoſid that yn tymes paſte " the ſe cam hard to Gore end a two mile from " Northmouth, and at Gore end is a little ſtaire " called Broode Staires to go doune the clive: and " about this ſhore is good taking of mullettes. The " great Raguſeis ly for defence of wind at Gore " ende. And thens againe is another *ſinus* on to the " Foreland [z].

Reculver in Domeſday formed a hundred of itſelf, and a deanery: the inſtitution in which Gurchard is ſtyled dean of that church is in Somner's Account of Canterbury, p. 121, and printed in Appendix xxxix. Much of the walls of the Roman fort remains, of a ſquare form, containing eight acres, very viſible on three ſides, but on the North, near the ſea, down. The old town is ſuppoſed to have ſtood on this ſide next the ſea, which has carried it away, and waſhes the preſent mean village of five or ſix houſes, the church ſtanding only a few rods from the ſea, and in imminent danger of deſtruction, had not a quantity of beach been waſhed up lately ſo as to form a natural and certain barrier. At a ſmall diſtance North from the church, cloſe to the cliff, is the antient chapel of St. James, belonging to the hermit of Reculver, now a cottage, moſtly compoſed of Roman bricks, and an arch in the South wall entirely ſo; and at ſome diſtance weſtward is a ſmall Gothic building, probably the hermit's houſe [a].

REGULBIUM. The ſituation of REGULBIUM at *Reculver* has never been controverted. The Saxon name preſerves the antient Britiſh one, which Baxter explains *Reg ol üion*, q. d. the point againſt the waves, and the very Saxon pronunciation is yet retained here, *Raculfar*. Ethelbert's palace and the monaſtery ſeem to have been placed within the Roman fort, the foundations of the thick wall remaining. Ciſterns, cellars, teſſelated pavements, Roman bricks, coins, fibulæ, trinkets, &c. from the conſular pieces to Honorius, alſo Britiſh and Saxon, frequently come to light by the fall of the cliff [b]. Batteley [c] mentions lumps of metal run together as if the place had been deſtroyed by fire. About half a mile off appears in the cliff about twelve feet below the ſurface, a ſtratum of whitiſh ſhells in a greeniſh ſand not above two feet from the beach [d], and where theſe were thickeſt there were trunks and branches of trees, black and rotten: one upright broken off a foot from the ground. Mr. Batteley, from the mention of this place only in the Notitia, ſuppoſes it was at firſt called *Rutupiæ*, as well as the other ſtation of that name on this coaſt [e]. The North wall of the Roman encloſure of eight acres has been undermined by the ſea, with the Roman town as ſuppoſed: what remains is very like that at Richborough: and Batteley deſcribes here alſo a little brick building ſhewn for Roman [f]. The village which in Domeſday gives name to the hundred is now reduced to a dozen cottages and an alehouſe, the church riſing above it environed by the vallum which has its angles rounded off, and is ſurrounded by a ditch; and the ſea which threatened its deſtruction has thrown up a beach ſufficient to protect it [g]. The church has two ſquare Weſt towers ſurmounted by ſpires; the arches and pillars of the choir are round and the windows lancet; and in it is this epitaph to Ralph Brooke, Mr. Camden's adverſary, under his figure in braſs in a tabard;

Here under qvitt of worldly miſeries
Ralph Brooke, eſq. late Yorke herald lyes.
Fifteenth of October he was laſt alive,
One thovſande fixe hundred twenty and five:
Seaventy-three yeares bore he fortvne's harmes,
And forty-five an officer of armes:
He married Thomſin davghter of Michaell Cobb of Kent,
Sergiant at armes, by whome two daughters God him lent,
Survyving Mary, Wylliam Dickin's wife,
Thomaſin John Exton's; happy be their life.

and an inſcription commemorating king Ethelbert, to whom Auſtin firſt preached the goſpel, and who is there ſaid to have been murdered by the Danes A. D. 616, though he died a natural death. Weever [h] ſaw a monument of antique form ſurmounted by two ſpires (an arch with two finials) aſcribed to him. There is another antient inſcription in Lombardic letters, as follows:

*Vos. qui. tranſitis. Thomam. deflere. velitis.*
*Per. me. nunc. ſcitis. quid. prodeſt. gloria. ditis.*

All that remains of the monaſtery founded 669 [i] is probably the little " ſtone cottage by ſome holden

[y] Probably a Roman ſeal found here.
[z] Leland, Itin. VII. 137.
[a] Haſted, III. 630-636. Duncombe's Hiſtory of Reculver.
[b] Antiq. Rutup. p. 113.
[c] Ibid. p. 84.
[d] Dr. Gray in Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 268.
[e] Ubi ſup. p. 52.
[f] Ubi ſup. p. 54. Q. The chapel of St. James's belonging to the hermit of Reculver, built of Roman brick, now a cottage, Haſted, ibid.; and Weſt from it another, ſuppoſed the hermitage.
[g] Haſted, III. 635. It was before within eighty feet of the ſea.
[h] P. 206.
[i] Somner, Roman forts, p. 78.

" to be the remains of an old chapel or oratory [j]." After it was annexed to Chriſt church, Canterbury, it remained a church of more than ordinary note under a dean ſo late as A. D. 1030 [k]. The living is an exempt vicarage valued at £. 80. *per annum*, with Hothe chapel annexed.

Whitſtable. *Whitſtable* has a fiſhery for oyſters, ſix colliers belonging to its port, and ſix copperas houſes. Off Whitſtable, near the entrance of its bay, at the back of Margate ſand, is the *Pudding pan rock* called in our oldeſt maps the *Speck*, from whence are fiſhed up large quantities of Roman bricks and ware whole and broken; all which induced governor Pownal [l] to conceive that here was the iſland CAUNOS, ΚΩΟΥΝΟΣ of Ptolemy, and a manufactory of earthen-ware as at *Gaunos* a maritime town of Ionia, whoſe manufactory Pliny celebrates [m]. Mr. Jacob, whoſe reſidence at Feverſham gave him great opportunities of informing himſelf concerning theſe diſcoveries, obſerved, that very few pieces are now to be found on this rock, which is half a mile long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 30 perches wide, never dry, and covered with various looſe ſtones frequently dredged up. He had ſeveral pieces found there 60 years ago, and was told by one fiſherman that he had dredged only one intire pan in 30 years; and 12 fiſhermen of Feverſham fiſhing three days in a week all the winter of 1779, brought up but five or ſix. Mr. Jacob himſelf dredged three hours without getting a ſingle fragment. The variety of names on the veſſels fiſhed up are in his opinion further proofs that they were lodged here rather by the accidental wrecking of ſome veſſel laden with them than by any manufactory of them eſtabliſhed here [n].

The antiquities engraved in Pl. XIV. were found at Reculver, and communicated by Mr. Goſtling to the Society of Antiquaries June 8, 1738. They are ſuppoſed to be the *antennæ* or croſs bar of the Roman *vexillum* or ſtandard. Fig. 1. is engraved by ſcale from a drawing of Mr. Holmes [o]. Fig. 2. is ſeven inches long. Fig. 3. is four inches long, and may have ſerved as a fibula, as our ſpring ſwivels do now; the ring hanging to a belt and the antennæ paſſing through a ſlit in the accoutrements. Fig. 4. is a double pair two inches and two inches and an half in length. The bell or ornament, fig. 5. has five triangular holes.

Canterbury. " The town of *Cantorbyri* is waulled, and hath v " gates thus named: Weſtgate, Northgate, Bur- " gate, now cawlled Mihelſgate, St. George's gate, " Rider's gate, the which John Broker mayr of the " town did ſo diminiſch that now cartes can not for " lownes paſs through it; Worthegate, the which " leadeth to a ſtreate cawlled Stone ſtreat, and ſo to " Billirica now Curtop ſtreat. In the town be xiii " paroche chirches and the cathedral chyrch of " Blak monkes. Without the walles be iii paroche " chyrches. The monaſtery of St. Auguſtine blak " monks: S. Gregoryes blak chanons; *monaſterium* " *S. Sepulchri, ubi olim Templarii, poſtea ſacræ virgines.* " The hoſpital of S. John of men and women of the " fundation of the biſhops of Canterbury. The " hoſpital of S. Laurence for women alone, of the " foundation of the abbates of S. Auguſtine. An " hoſpital within the town on the kinges bridge for " poore pylgrems and wayfaring men. *Zenodochium* " *pauperum ſacerdotum. Zenodochiolum cog. minorum* " *intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cœnobia fratrum* " *intra urbem, viz. Dominicanorum, Auguſtinenſium,* " *Franciſcanorum* [p]."

" Cantorbiry for the moſt part of the towne ſtond- " eth on the farther ſide of the river of Sture, the " which by a probable conjecture I ſuppoſe was " cawlled in the Britans tyme *Avona*. For the Ro- " mayns cawlled Canterbury *Duravennum*, corruptly. " For of *Dor* and *Avona* we ſhould rather ſay *Do-* " *ravona* or *Doravonum*. The river yn one place " runneth thorowgh the cite walle, the which is " made there with ii or iii arches for the curſe of the " ſtream. Lanfranc and Sudbury, the which was " hedded by Jakke Strawe, were great repayrers of " the cite. Sudbury builded the Weſt gate, and " made new and repaired togither fro thens to the " North gate, and wolde have done lykewiſe abowt " al the town yf he had lyved. The mayr of the towne " and the aldermen ons a yere cum ſolemply to his " tumbe to pray for his ſowle in memory of his good " deade. The moſt auncyent building of the town " appereth yn the caſtel, and at Ryders gate, wher " appere long Briton brikes. Withowt the town at " S. Pancrace's chapel and at St. Martine's appere " alſo Briton brikes. Ther hath bene ſum ſtrong " fortres by the caſtel, where as now the eminent " dungen hill riſith. Many yeres ſins men ſoute for " treſor at a place cauled the Dungen, wher Barn- " hales houſe is now, and ther yn digging thei " fownd a corſe cloſed in leade [q]."

" Archbiſhop Arundel and king Henry IV. helpid " to build up a good part of the body of the chirch. " Moreton made with prior Goldeſtone the great lan- " tern tower in the middle of the chirch. Prior " Goldeſtone the firſt 3 priors afore the ſecunde " buylded the ſtone tour yn the Weſt ende of the " chyrch. Goldeſtone the ſecund began the goodly " South gate into the minſtre, and Goldewell the " laſt prior at the ſuppreſſion performid it. Prior " Thomas Chillendene alias Chiſleſdene was the " greateſt builder of a prior that ever was in Chriſtes " chirche. He was a great ſetter forth of the new " building of the body of the chirch. He buildid " of new the goodly cloiſtre, the chapitre houſe, the " new conduit of water, the prior's chaumber, the " prior's chapelle, the great dormitorie and the " frater, the bakehouſe, the brewhouſe, the eſche- " ker, the faire ynne yn the high ſtreate of Cantor- " byri: and alſo made the walles of moſt of al the " circuite, beſide the toune walle of the encloſure " of the abbaye. The belles that be in the pyramis " ledid at the Weſt end of the churche have belles " caullid *Arundelle's Ringe*. There was a mighty " great ringe caullid *Conradus Ring*, that after was " broken, and made into a ſmauller ring, and ſo " hanggid up by likelihod in the low cloſche in " the chirch yard now a late clene pullid down [r]."

[j] Saxon Chron. Tanner, p. 207.
[k] Tanner, p. 207; not ſo in Haſted.
[l] Archæol. V. 282.
[m] N. H. xxxv. c. 46.
[n] Archæol. VI. 121. Mr. Keate, ibid. 125. Haſted, III. 557.
[o] See ſuch an one in Lewis on Seals, p. 7.
[p] Leland, VII. 136, 137.
[q] Ibid. 144.
[r] Leland, VI. 3.

Canterbury

Fig.8.p.406.

Fig.1.p.344.

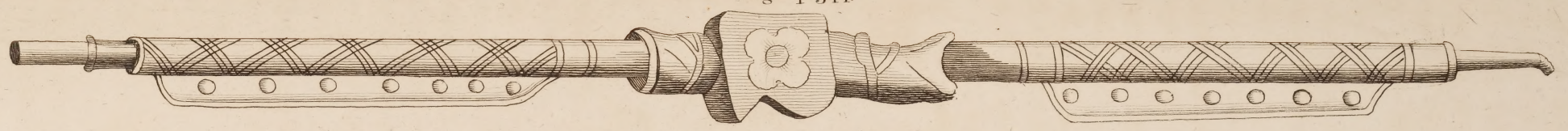


Fig. 3. P.344.

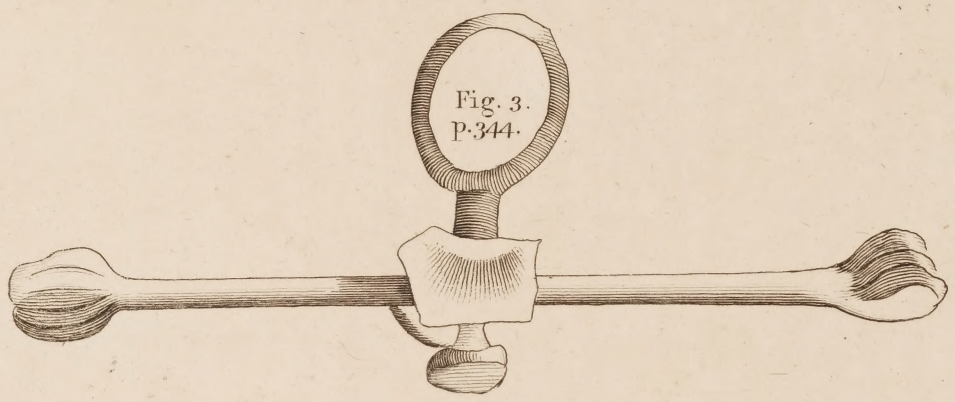


Fig. 2. P.344.

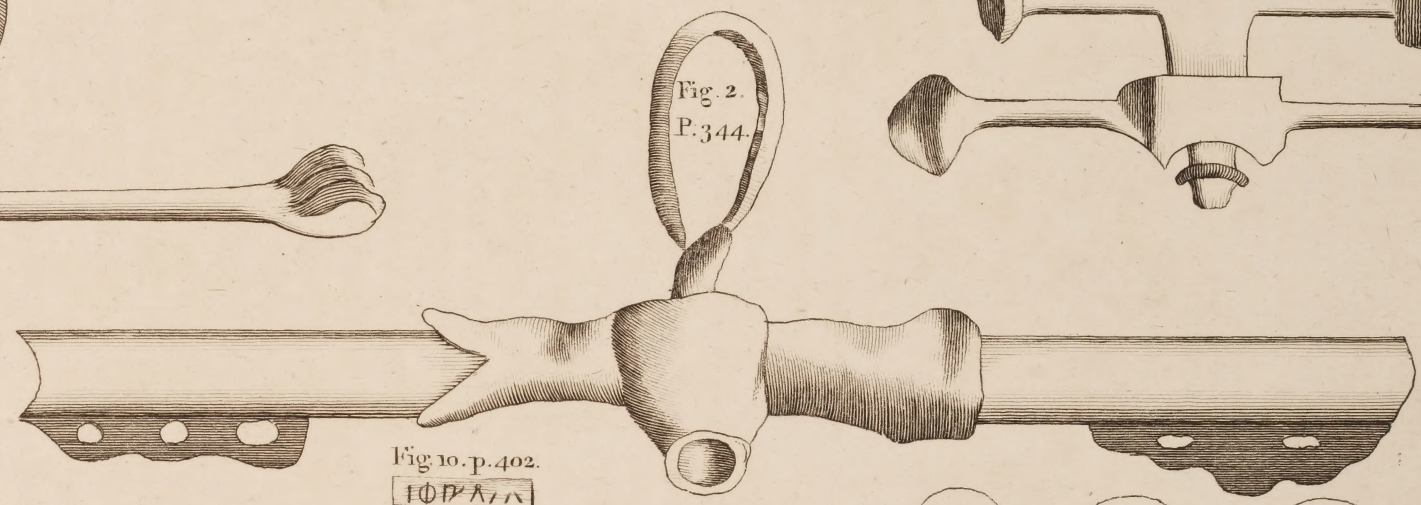


Fig.4.p 344.

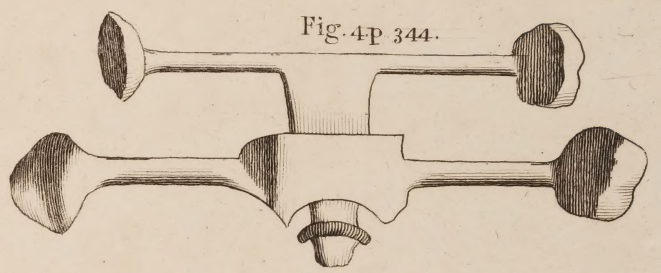


Fig.5.p.344.

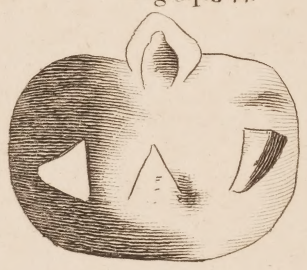


Fig.10.p.402.

Fig.6.p.390.

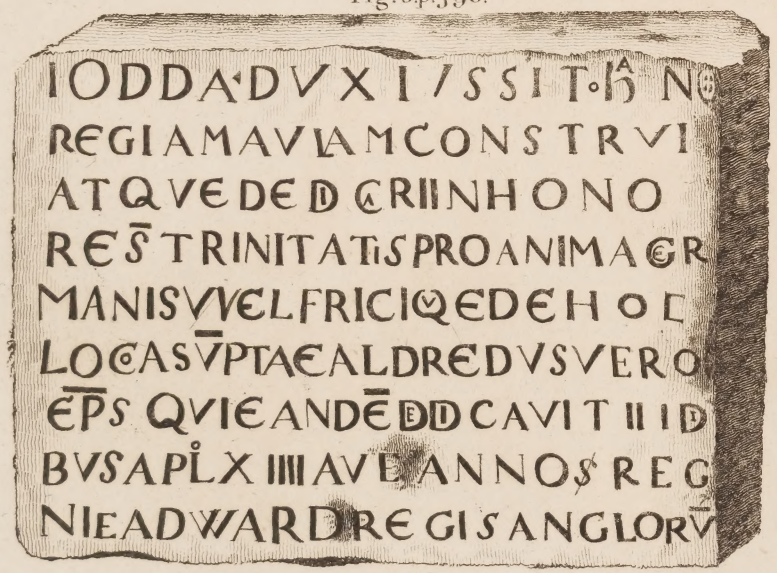
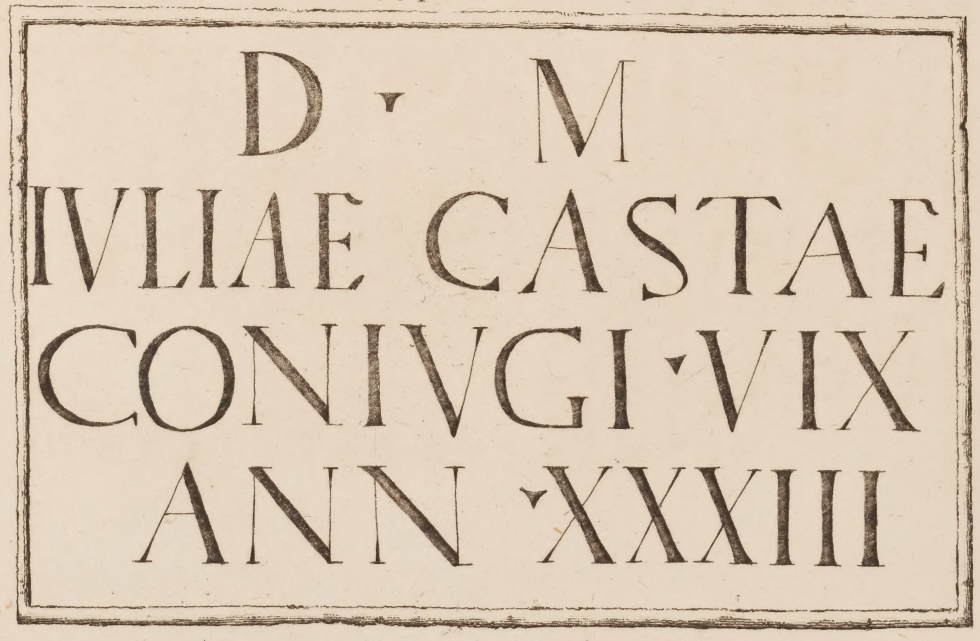


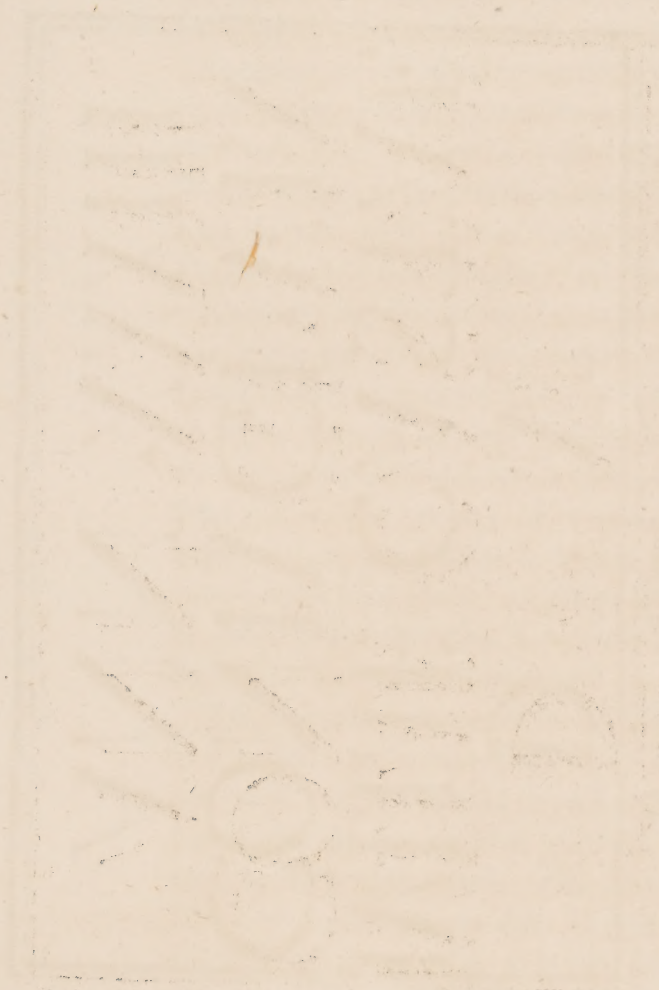

Fig.7. p.403.

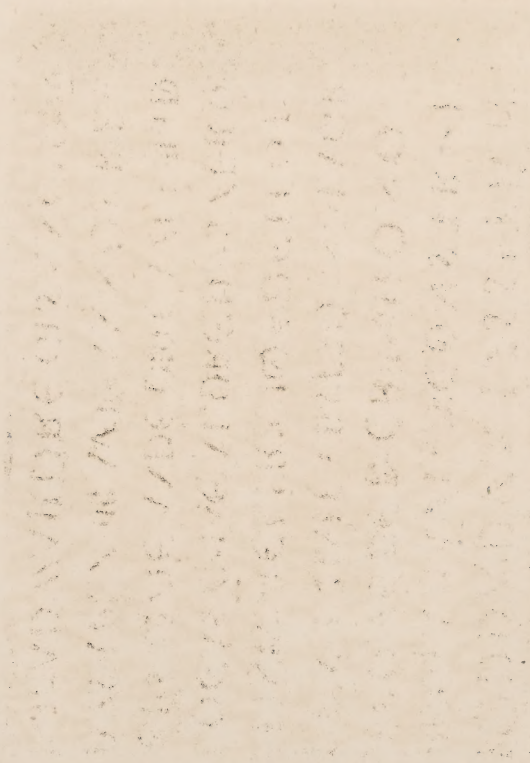
Fig.9.p.408.




Fras Cary sculp.

Fig.11





Canterbury is ſeated in a pleaſant valley about a mile wide between hills of moderate height, with the river Stour running through it, and forming iſlands, in one of which the Weſt part of the city ſtands. Druid beads and celts have been dug up in it, and Roman coins, pavements, and veſſels, in plenty, beſides ſeveral of their buildings remaining till lately. A fine Roman vaſe of red earth of elegant ſhape and pattern, with this inſcription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city 1730[s]. A braſs lachrymatory was found with it, and a gold pendant with a ſtone and two ſmall pearls found near the city[t] are engraved in Pl. XIII. fig. 9. 10. A gold bracelet, found near this city 1772, weighed 8 oz. 8 dr. A ſmall braſs crucifix was found in St. Gregory's pariſh, ſuppoſed part of a croſier carried before the biſhop[u]. The Watling Street, a Roman road, run through the city branching off by Chilham to Durolenum[x]. *Riding*, or the Eaſt gate, had two Roman arches, cut higher as the ground has riſen, and now entirely taken down, and a modern one of brick erected in its place: part of another is at *Quening* gate; and in the caſtle yard was the old arch of Worthgate, one of the moſt entire Roman arches in the kingdom; taken quite away 1791-2. The ground had riſen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its point. It was made entirely of Roman bricks ſet edgeways, each 15 inches and an half long, and one and an half thick. The diameter was 12 feet 3 inches and an half[y], and the baſe within 12 feet 6 inches. This gate was taken down, and entirely demoliſhed, a few years ſince, on the opening a more direct communication with the Aſhford road. A little further within the walls is a very high mount called *Dungeon hill*, equal in height with the caſtle, incloſed with a ditch and vallum falling into that of the city on the South, aud another vallum on the top. This and two ſmaller mounts adjoining are ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Danes when they beſieged the city in Ethelbert's time, and this high one to have been ſince taken within the city wall[z]. Mr. Symmonds, bookſeller, mayor four years, made this a pleaſant walk for the publick, and veſted a ſum of money in truſtees for keeping it in repair. In making theſe improvements was found a great number of antiquities, ſuch as ſwords, ſpear and arrow heads, urns, &c. Part of the eminence on which is an orchard South-eaſt of this hill, being ſcarped away by the froſt 1783, diſcovered ſeveral fragments of Roman pottery, an urn with aſhes 9 inches diameter and 12 high, ſurrounded by three ſmaller veſſels; a dark-coloured patera, a light red veſſel with a neck, and a very ſmall veſſel of an oblong cup form: a very diſtinct impreſſion of all theſe veſſels remained in the ſoil of the bank, the baſe of which is placed on a ſtratum of wood aſhes, about a foot deep over the natural ſoil; and the hill over them conſiſted of many fragments of bricks, pottery, oyſter-ſhells, and animal bones. Another veſſel 7 inches high and 3 in diameter near the larger one contained the bones of a cock, particularly of the leg with the ſpur, which bones had no appearance of having paſſed the fire[a]. Weſtgate, now the city gaol, and the long wall running North from it, and demoliſhed 1769, are aſcribed to archbiſhop Sudbury. The river entered the city at St. Mildred under three pointed arches of uncommon conſtruction, taken down 1769. The wall is not quite one mile and three quarters in circuit, of chalk, faced and lined with flint; its general thickneſs ſix feet, defended by 21 towers and a ditch 150 feet wide. On the inſide near Worth gate is a date expreſſing its repair by J. Eames, mayor, 1586; engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 12. ſtolen away 1787. The preſent caſtle ſeems to have been only a keep, and has a well from top to bottom. It was advertiſed for ſale, to be taken down, 1796. In the ſuburb were St. Sepulchre's nunnery, founded by archbiſhop Anſelm about 1100, valued at £.29 *per annum*[b]; the gates of which now remain; St. Laurence's hoſpital by Hugh ſecond abbot of St. Auſtin's 1137, valued at £.39 *per annum*[c], ſince converted into a manſion-houſe of Lord Viſcount Dudley; and Smith's hoſpital for four poor men and four poor women. St. Martin's church, built in the moſt ſimple ſtyle, but not entirely of Roman bricks, though a great number of them were uſed in the ſtructure, but very promiſcuouſly, no part of the building being entirely compoſed of them, except one of the coins, is ſuppoſed the oldeſt Chriſtian church in Britain now in uſe, and Somner believes it was the ſee of a biſhop for 349 years before Auſtin's arrival, though Batteley diſputes it[d]. St. Gregory's priory and hoſpital were founded for ſeculars by archbiſhop Lanfranc 1084, refounded for black canons by archbiſhop William, valued at £.166.[e], has a ſmall part ſtanding. Jeſus or Boy's hoſpital was founded 1612 for eight poor men and four poor women. St. John's hoſpital, founded by archbiſhop Lanfranc 1084, valued at £.90, *per annum*, ſubſiſts for a maſter and reader, 18 in-brothers, 20 in-ſiſters, and a like number of out-brothers and ſiſters, valued at £.195[f].

Mr. Somner aſcribes the ſituation of St. Auſtin's abbey without the city to its being deſigned by the king and archbiſhop as a place of ſepulture for themſelves and ſucceſſors. The monks got the antient cemetery here on the ſtrait road from Burgate to Richborough within their own incloſure. Leland ſays the whole ſpace between the monaſtery gates was a cemetery, and urns are found there. The area of the monaſtery contained about 16 acres. In Somner's time the fair hall and Ethelbert's tower remained. The former has been long gone: the latter, which he ſuppoſed was built about 1047, has loſt its whole North ſide. It ſeems to have formed the Weſt front of the church, and to have had a correſponding tower at the South-weſt angle: the great Eaſt window alſo remains. In a late attempt to pull down the reſt of this fine tower to build a houſe for ſir Edward Hales, 1766, for which the pope condemned him to pay annually a fine to the ſee of Rome, ſeveral coffins and ſkeletons were dug up; but what then failed of its demolition has been ſince completed, and a large noble building for a county

[s] Ant. Soc. minutes. [t] Ibid. [u] Ibid. [x] Ibid.
[y] Newport gate at Lincoln is 15 feet. Eſſex in Archæol. IV. 82. [z] Goſtling, p. 7.
[a] Douglas, Ant. Soc. min. 1789. [b] Tanner, p. 211. [c] Ibid. p. 213.
[d] The font is engraved by Perry. [e] Tanner, p. 210. [f] Ibid. p. 209.

hoſpital

hoſpita has been ſince erected. On the former opening the cemetery they found a ſtone coffin of one block, with a cover having a ridge running along its middle, and containing a ſkeleton wrapt in a coarſe woollen cloth, tied or gathered at the head and feet, which bore handling very well; but was eaſily torn. The bones were intire, the hair red, curled, ſtrong, and elaſtic, and about two inches long. Under the head was a hollow ſtone like a pillow. Other coffins compoſed of ſeveral ſtones ſet edgewiſe, cemented together with mortar, were found at the ſame time. In theſe was a ſmall ſquare projection for the head; the ſkeletons were all entire, but no cloth or hair with them. All lay at the depth of about ſeven feet fronting the Eaſt. Great quantity of human bones of different ſizes and at different depths were dug up at this common burial ground of the whole city [g]. Here were buried ſeven kings and ſeven archbiſhops. St. Pancrace's chapel within the abbey precinct, built of Roman bricks, is ſuppoſed to have been an idol temple. The whole outer wall of the abbey is ſtanding, and the great gate, now converted into a public houſe, had ſome handſome apartments. This abbey was for Benedictines, valued at £.1412. *per annum* [h]. The abbot wore the mitre, and had ſummons to parliament; he had a mint, and was waited upon by the archbiſhop to give him his benediction. The ſite of the abbey remained in the crown as a palace, to which uſe it was firſt applied by Henry VIII. It was granted to cardinal Pole for life by Mary. Elizabeth kept her court here on a progreſs 1573. She granted it to lord Cobham, and on his attainder 1603 to Robert Cecil afterwards earl of Saliſbury. It was ſoon after in the poſſeſſion of Thomas lord Wotton of Marley, whoſe dowager reſided here during the civil wars. Here Charles I. conſummated his marriage with Henrietta of France 1625, and Charles II. lodged here at his reſtoration. It came by a daughter of lord Wotton to the family of Hales, who ſtill enjoy it [i].

The Jews had a ſynagogue at Canterbury till they were driven out of the kingdom by Edward II. They have one now in the ſuburbs by St. Dunſtan's. In digging a cellar in the Jury about 20 years ago, a fair teſſelated pavement was found. Eaſtbridge hoſpital was founded by Becket for poor pilgrims, valued at £.23. [k] It is now a freeſchool for 20 boys and a houſe for five poor men and as many women, with Cokyn's hoſpital, and united to St. Thomas's hoſpital at Eaſtbridge, founded 1203 [l], now applied to the uſe of ſix clergymen's widows. The Franciſcan friars ſettled here firſt in England 1224 [m], the Dominicans ſoon after 1221 [n], of which laſt remains a gateway faced with flints. An hoſpital founded for poor prieſts by archbiſhop Langdon before 1243, is now the city workhouſe [o].

Mercery lane ſeems to have been chiefly taken up with inns, and Chaucer's Chequer built round a galleried quadrangle remains there modernized and divided into tenements, as a great many other pilgrim inns appear to have been. The ſpacious vaults with many maſſive Gothic door-ways ſtill remain intire. Maynard's hoſpital was founded 1317 for three brothers and four ſiſters; Cotton's 1580. The Knights Templars had a houſe here, whoſe back gate remains, as does another of the houſe of the Black Prince's chantry prieſts.

The cathedral cloſe is entered by a goodly ſtrong and beautiful gate, built 1517. The church, ſo far from ſtanding in the middle of the city as Mr. Camden repreſents it, and Mr. Batteley after him, is in the eaſtern part of it. It was burnt by the Danes, and rebuilt by archbiſhop Egelnoth between 1020 and 1038. It was again damaged by fire in Stigand's time 1067. Lanfranc is ſaid to have rebuilt it, i. e. the choir, almoſt from the ground, i. e. on the old crypts, in ſeven years after, beginning 1070, and this now remains as to the walls. The wood-work, &c. of the choir being burnt 1174, it was repaired as at preſent in eight years by William of Sens. Prior Ernulf rebuilt the body, and prior Conrad before 1112 ornamented the choir ſo as to occaſion it to be called *his glorious choir*. The nave, which Sudbury intended to rebuild, was finiſhed 1411 as it now appears by his ſucceſſors Courtney and Arundel; and the convent in 30 years. The tranſepts are aſcribed to Sudbury, but he only caſed them: the monument of archbiſhop Peckham and the projection for the organ, mentioned by Gervaſe, proving their priority to his time. The tower of St. Peter and Paul or Anſelm's ſtands on the South; that of St. Andrew on the North. The moſt beautiful centre tower, called *Bell Harry Steeple*, was built by priors Selling and Goldſtone and archbiſhop Morton at the end of the 15th century. The South-weſt tower, called *Bell Dunſtan* or the *Oxford ſteeple*, was begun by archbiſhop Chichele, and finiſhed by prior Goldſtone 1453. The South porch under this had the ſtatues of Becket's four murderers. The North-weſt or *Arundel ſteeple* is ſuppoſed to have been left after the nave was taken down, and brought to as near a conformity as poſſible to the new nave [p]. The nave being very narrow for its height terminated by the lofty flight of ſteps to the choir produces a fine and ſingular effect. It is 134 feet long, and with the ailes 74 feet wide, having eight lofty narrow pointed arches on a ſide. The great window of the North aile before its deſtruction by Blue Dick contained the family of Edward IV. and above them ſaints and apoſtles, of all which conſiderable fragments remain [q]. Tradition ſays a Spaniſh ambaſſador offered £.10,000 for this window. The great Weſt window made in the reign of Richard II. contains the kings of England and ſaints; the upper windows of the choir and its tranſepts have the genealogy of Chriſt [r]. All theſe have been lately taken out, repaired, and placed in the great South and Weſt windows, which are thereby made complete. At the door of the North tranſept Edward I. was mar-

[g] Antiq. Soc. minutes. This ſhrowd exactly reſembled thoſe on the ſkeletons repreſented on the ſepulchral braſſes and ſtone monuments.

[h] Tanner, p. 203. [i] See a print of it in Dugdale's Monaſticon 1655, when it incloſed 16 acres.

[k] Tanner, p. 212. [l] Ibid. p. 219. [m] Ibid. p. 221. [n] Ibid. [o] Ibid. p. 223.

[p] Goſtling.

[q] The Society of Antiquaries have a beautiful drawing of it by Mr. Schnebbelie, from which the portrait of the king and queen are engraved in the "Antiquarian Muſeum."

[r] Goſtling.

ried

ried to queen Margaret; and here Becket entering from the cloiſters received his death's wound, and fell down at the altar of St. Benedict, where was afterwards dedicated one to the Virgin at the foot of the ſteps. The part where he fell was ſeparated from the way to the choir by a ſtone partition, removed 1734; and the ſtones themſelves, on which he fell and died, made two altars at Peterborough. By it lies a long ſtone, out of which three ſtains of his blood were cut, and carried to Rome. Hence this tranſept obtained the name of *Martyrdom*. On its Eaſt ſide is the Dean's chapel, ſo called from the many deans buried in it, antiently the Lady chapel, built by prior Goldſton about 1452. In the South tranſept is St. Michael's or the Warrior's chapel, filled with memorials of heroes. This tranſept (as the other) was built by Lanfranc; and the heads and name of his architects, priors Chillenden, Wodneſbury, and Molaſh, are to be ſeen about it[s]. The choir built by Lanfranc, and cieled and richly adorned by Conrad, has a rich ſcreen with ſix Saxon kings, Ethelbert or Richard II. and their five reſpective predeceſſors, built by prior Eſtree 1304, or by archbiſhop Courtney[t]. It was repaired in ten years by William of Sens, who being hurt by a fall, left it to one William an Engliſh architect. It is thought the moſt ſpacious in England, being 180 feet long by 38 broad, the pillars alternately octagon and round, the altar-piece Corinthian from a deſign of ſir James Burrough. In 1784 a large new organ was erected over the entrance of the choir, inſtead of the old one on the North ſide. Eaſt of the choir is Trinity chapel, rebuilt after the fire 1174, aſcended to from the choir by 17 ſteps, and ſupported by ſeven arches, the capitals of whoſe pillars approach ſurprizingly to the Corinthian or Compoſite order, and here ſtands the antient archiepiſcopal chair of grey marble ſtill uſed[u]. In this ſtood Becket's ſhrine with a rich Moſaic pavement ſtill remaining. At the Eaſt end a large arch opens into the place called *Becket's Crown*, a circular chapel over his tomb in the undercroft, adorned with ſmall compartments of painted glaſs containing his hiſtory, and tolerably well preſerved. The top of this crown was not finiſhed till 1748[x]. The crypt under the Weſt end of the choir is now the French church, whoſe antique pillars with their groteſque capitals like thoſe of St. Peter's church, Oxford, ſeem to prove the high antiquity of the place, and that the walls above were rather altered than rebuilt by Lanfranc. The Eaſt part of this crypt, now a ſtore-houſe for workmen, was the Lady chapel in the undercroft, fenced off by ſtrong rails from vulgar viſitants, on account of its treaſures, to which Eraſmus was admitted only by the favour of Warham. It was rebuilt in an elegant ſtyle by archbiſhop Moreton, who was buried here 1500, and has an handſome monument[y], as have Joan Burwaſh, Lady Mohun, and Iſabel counteſs of Athol. This undercroft like the Eaſt end of the church above is circular. Becket is ſuppoſed to have been firſt buried in the crypt under Trinity chapel, where he lay till his tranſlation 1220 into a coffin of gold on his ſhrine. Other monuments in this cathedral are for the Black prince who died in the archbiſhop's palace here 1376. Henry IV. and his queen[z], archbiſhops Walter 1207, Langton 1228, Peckham 1294, Raynold 1327, Mepham 1333, Stratford 1348, Iſlip 1366, Whittleſey 1374, Sudbury 1381, Courtney 1396, Chichley 1443[a], Kemp 1454, Bourchier 1486[b], Warham 1532: Cardinals Coligni 1571, and Pole 1559; Deans Rogers 1497, Wotton 1566, Rogers 1597, Boys 1625, Fotherby 1634, Bargrave 1642, and Potter 1770: Meric Caſaubon, Dr. Batteley, admiral Rooker, Margaret Holland 1437, and her two huſbands John Beaufort earl of Somerſet, and Thomas duke of Clarence[c]. The cloiſter is a beautifully ſtone quadrangle, and the chapter-houſe a lofty ſpacious room 92 feet by 37, aſcribed to Chillenden who was prior from 1390 to 1411, but moſt probably only altered by him: it was lately the place for ſermons, now for morning prayers. The monaſtic offices have been incorporated into the prebendal houſes. The infirmary hall built about 1342 is now in the ſecond prebendal houſe. The deanry was the prior's apartment, moſtly burnt 1570. The Strangers' hall for the entertainment of pilgrims was 150 feet by 40 with a kind of aile of arches and pillars, and a ſtout pentiſe of wood at the ſide remaining with part of the hall. The almonry or mint-yard was kept by Henry VIII. for the latter uſe. The grammar-ſchool was the almonry chapel: the Green court or old priory gate is of older ſtyle than Lanfranc, to whom it is aſcribed. The eleventh prebendal houſe was called the *Maiſter honours*, an apartment of the prior's or for ſtrangers of rank. Of the two dortors or lodgings for the monks, the larger built round an area 105 by 78 feet with galleries, was taken down 1547; the leſſer with the chapel is made into houſes. The building called *Bell Jeſus* in the garden of the preacher's houſe is a vault raiſed on pillars inſtead of arches in a circle with four more in the middle, and ſerved either as a baptiſtery or lavatory[d]. The archbiſhop's palace was firſt built by Lanfranc; the hall, in which ſovereigns have been feaſted by archbiſhop Langton, who left the ſee above £.14,000 in debt: the laſt has a garden within its walls 83 by 68 feet, their marble pilaſters being piled up to make a terrace; and part of a cloiſter remains at the end. All the reſt is gone, with the cellars, lofty hall, and lodgings. Archbiſhop Parker repaired the palace hall, and entertained queen Eli-

[s] Engraved in Pegge's Sylloge of Inſcriptions.
[t] Engraved by Mr. Goſtling, p. 227.
[u] Engraved by Mr. Godfrey in the Antiquarian Repertory.
[x] This epitaph is cut in ſtone at the foot of a buttreſs on the South ſide of Becket's chapel, where was formerly the monks cemetery. It is aſcribed by Somner to Nicholas de Sandwich, prior here 1244—1258. Dart. 183.

Reſpice : care : mere : rogo : defuncti : miſerere :
Sandwicenſis : vivens : frater : memor : en : ſis :
Qui : nunc : in : limo : e : ſtrictè : jacet : ymo :
Dic : Pater : hinc : et : ave : Deus : hunc : ut : protegat : a : ve :
Omne : ne : baratri : pœnas : ſibi : ſentiat : atri :
Set : cœli : ſolio : requieſcat : in : agmine : pio :
Omnis : orans : ita : letetur : perpete : vita : amen.

[y] Sepulchral Monuments, II. Pl. CXX. CXXI.
[z] Ibid. Pl. XIII—XVII.
[a] Ibid. XLIII. XLIV.
[b] Ibid. Pl. CVI. CVII. CVIII.
[c] Sepulchral Monuments, II. Pl. XLI. XLII. The reſt of the archiepiſcopal and other monuments may be ſeen in Batteley's edition of Somner, and in Dart's Antiquities of Canterbury.
[d] See Mr. Denne's obſervations on it, Archæol. XI. 108—148.

zabeth 1573. He built a noble houſe and gallery communicating with it ſtill ſubſiſting.

Beſides the cathedral there are 15 parochial churches. The antient one of St. Andrew, in which were monuments of the Swifts[e], ſtanding incommodiouſly in the middle of the ſtreet, has been lately rebuilt. Archbiſhop Abbot's fine ſtone conduit was taken down 1754. The town hall is a handſome lofty room. The ſilk manufactory eſtabliſhed here by the Walloons and French who took refuge from Artois and other provinces of the Spaniſh Netherlands on account of their religion in the reign of Elizabeth and Edward VI. and ſince in the perſecution of Louis XIV. flouriſhed greatly, and conſiderable quantities of ſilk were annually ſent to London, but it is now much decayed, and few looms are at this time employed. The yarn and worſted ſpun here is excellent, nor ſhould the brawn made here be omitted.

The ſyſtem of *improving* and *beautifying* will ſoon deſtroy all the antiquities of Canterbury. The curious old gate-way of flints belonging to the Black Friars is taken away by the new pavement; the tower of St. George's church is gone; the gate is threatened; &c. &c. The cathedral is new paved; the memorials of the dead taken away; the beautiful monument of dean Nevyle, and his brother Alexander, removed, thrown about, and broken almoſt to pieces, &c. &c.

St. Auſtin converted the Britans rather to the Pope's ſupremacy than to Chriſtianity, and the Britans ſlain at Bangor may be conſidered as real martyrs to Chriſtian independency. The monks of Glaſtonbury contended with thoſe of Chriſtchurch for the body of Dunſtan; but in the reign of Henry VII. his tomb here was opened, and archbiſhop Wareham, the prior, and three or four monks, who alone were admitted to view it, pronounced that the body was found ſafely lodged in the wooden coffin wrapped in linen and intire, and ſo the right to keep him was adjudged to them[f].

Canterbury gave birth to the following eminent perſonages: the learned Grecian, Thomas Linacer phyſician to Henry VIII. born about 1460, died about 1524. Richard Boyle called the great earl of Cork, 1566, died 1643. William Somner the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669. Mrs. Aphra Behn, born in the reign of Charles I. died 1689.

Thanet. "*Thanet* is yn lengthe fro Nordmuth to Sandwich yn ſtrayt yorney vii miles and more, and in brede from the fiver of Sture, and goith not far from Mynſtre to Mergat, that is to ſay from South to North iiii myles, and ſo is yn circuit by eſtimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth where the entery of the ſea was the ſalt water ſwelleth yet up at a creke a myle and more toward a place called Sarre, which was the commune ferry when Thanet was full iſled. Margate is about a mile a this ſide the pointe of Sandwych haven. Ther hath be a xi paroche chyrches in Thanet, of which iii be decayed, the reſidew remayne. In the iſle is very litle wood. Ther cum at certayn tymes from paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche. Sum paroches of the iſle at certen tymes cummeth to Minſtre, being in the iſle, as to theyr mother and principal chyrche. Margate lyith in S. John's paroche yn Thanet a v myle upward fro Reculver, and there is a village and a peere for ſhyppes, but now ſore decayed. Rameſgate a iiii myles upward in Thanet, wheras is a ſmaul peere for ſhyppis. The ſhore of the iſle of Thenet, and alſo the inward part, is ful of good quarres of chalk[g]."

The iſle of Thanet is a moſt fruitful ſpot, cultivated in every part with corn or garden-ſtuff, very little wood; the farms large and conſiderable. It is famous for good huſbandry, growing great quantities of barley and canary ſeed. Lucerne is planted, and finds ready market for the horſes of the company at Ramſgate and Margate. The iſland is ten miles by ſix, and 28 round. It had 10 pariſhes, and originally as many pariſh churches, which are now reduced to ſeven, though the three pariſhes whoſe churches are dilapidated ſtill maintain their own poor. Dr. Pegge accounted for its exemption from venomous animals by its inſular ſituation[h]. Snakes are ſometimes ſeen in Thanet, though ſeldom of any conſiderable ſize. On the North ſide of the iſland is *Margate*, compoſed of a principal ſtreet, and now augmented with a ſquare, a long room, and other buildings for the conveniency of bathing, for which it is much reſorted to; the machines uſed here being the beſt contrived of any in the kingdom for ſecurity and decency; and a ſea-bathing infirmary has been eſtabliſhed 1792 for the benefit of the poor. It has a pleaſant harbour, with a new ſtone pier, whence large quantities of corn are ſhipped for London. A charter has been granted to hold a weekly market, and the town has been paved and lighted; a theatre, ſquares, and ſtreets erected, circulating libraries eſtabliſhed, and every other conveniencies neceſſary for the eaſe and amuſement of the numerous viſitors who frequent this place. Here is an old fort, and two of its guns were dated 1354 and 1417, the firſt of which muſt be as old as the firſt uſe of cannon in Europe, if not miſcopied for 1554. It is now melted down, and all the guns were removed 1797, except three, which were left for the defence of the town and harbour. Another gun at Ramſgate was fiſhed off the Goodwin Sands, which from the arms of Portugal Mr. King aſcribes to Ferdinand king of Caſtile[i]. The cliff at an opening called *Newgate* is about 80 or 90 feet high. *Naſh Court* is an old manſion-houſe, over whoſe gate is 1581. It was ſuppoſed to have been the property of the priors of Canterbury, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Garnintons, Cleybrookes, &c. the hall remains nearly in the original ſtate, and has two handſome Gothic ſtone doorways, but has within theſe few years been converted into a ſtorehouſe, granary, &c. to the adjoining farmhouſe[j]. *Daundelion*, another manſion houſe, formerly belonging to the Petits, ſhews a ſtately gateway with towers built of brick and flints artificially diſpoſed, and over it the arms of Daundelion, who held it till Edward IV. *Queke*, a ſeat of the Criſpes, was frequented by William III. in his way to Holland. At *Mynſtre* Dompneva, wife of

Margate. Naſh court. Daundelion. Queke. Mynſtre.

[e] Anceſtors of Dean Swift. Their monuments were carefully preſerved, and are placed in the veſtibule of the new church.
[f] Goſtling.
[g] Leland, VII. 137.
[h] Archæol. V. 164.
[i] Archæol. V. 148. 156.
[j] Haſted, IV. 345, 346.

Penda

Penda king of Mercia, founded a nunnery A. D. 670 [k], in memory of her two brothers ſlain by Egbert their couſin; having obtained of the king as much ground as her deer could run over in a courſe acroſs the iſland from Eaſt to Weſt, which was 10,000 acres, the balk on which it run being ſtill called *St. Mildred's lynch* from her daughter the firſt abbeſs, or rather the diviſion of the two capital manors of Minſter and Monkton, before this gift to Dompneva [l]. The nave of the church which belonged to the firſt nunnery is Saxon, and here are monuments for *Edile de Thorne ke fuſt dame de l'Eſpine*, for Mr. Lewis the vicar, and author of the antiquities of Tanet and Faverſham, who died 1746, æt. 72, and for Harry Verelſt, governor of Bengal, 1785, æt. 54. Some ruins of the nunnery are at the Curtlege [Court lodge] houſe. St. Eadberg the ſecond abbeſs founded another large nunnery in Tanet A. D. 740, a mile from the other [m]. Roman coins have been found hereabouts; Mr. Lewis had a ſilver Verus. On the North Kingſgate. ſide of the iſland is *Kingſgate*, which took its name from the landing of Charles II. and his brother James 1683, inſtead of that of *St. Bartholomew*. In St. Peter's pariſh in the iſle of Tanet, between Kingſgate and the North Foreland lighthouſe, are two barrows, called *Hackingdon Banks*, in which were found, May 1741, a little below the ſurface of the ground in ſeveral graves cut three feet long in an oblong oval form in the ſolid chalk, and covered with flat ſtones, many bones and ſkulls of men, women, and children, and the bodies put in neck and heels together. A deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each ſide of it. Two of the ſculls were covered with wood-coals and aſhes. Probably the perſons buried here were ſome of the chiefs ſlain in the battle between the Engliſh and Danes hereabouts, A. D. 853. By the ſmallneſs of the children's bones it is conjectured they were unborn. There were likewiſe three urns of very coarſe black earth and not half burnt: one of them would hold about half a buſhel [n]. The ſmaller barrow, opened 1765, contained only bones, and no urns. The late lord Holland built a houſe in imitation of Cicero's Formian villa at Baiæ, adorned with antique marble columns, buſts, and vaſes, purchaſed in Italy at a great expence, which have long ſince been removed. The offices were in the form of fantaſtic Gothic ruins. There was a pillar erected to the memory of the counteſs of Hillſborough, who died at Naples 1767 [o].

The Danes landed in this iſland frequently from the 7th to the 11th century; and here landed Lewis the dauphin. Here alſo, or, as Thorn, at *Rateſborough* [Richborough] landed Auſtin, A. D. 596, and afterwards Mildreda the abbeſs from France [p]. The Saxons under Hengiſt and Horſa alſo landed, A. D. 447, at Ebbsfleet. *Hepesfleet* or Wippidsfleet, now *Ebbsfleet* [q]. This iſland gives title of earl to the *Tuſtons*, of whom *Nicholas* baron Tufton of Tufton, Suſſex, was ſo created 1628 4 Charles I. and ſucceeded 1632 by his ſon *John*, who by his wife Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Richard earl of Dorſet, had ſix ſons, of whom the four elder *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, and *Thomas*, ſucceeded him in regular ſucceſſion; their fifth brother's ſon *Sackville* was the ſeventh, and his ſon and grandſon, both of the ſame name, the eighth and ninth and preſent earl.

On the *North Foreland*, the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, is a lofty octagon light-houſe, above 100 feet high, a dome on a decagon: on each of the ten ſides towards the ſea, a patent lamp burns all night, with a reflector and large magnifier. Off *Broadſtairs* are the *Goodwin ſands*, a dreadful ſhoal or quickſand, which tradition ſuppoſes the eſtate of earl Godwin ſwallowed by the ſea. Twine ſays its antient name was *Lemon*, which Somner, denying Godwin's ſtory here, ſays means the ſame with the Britiſh *Gwydn*, a ſoft tenacious foil [r]. Others ſay it was formed by the inundation, which, in the reign of William II. or Henry I. drowned great part of Flanders and the Low Countries A floating light has lately been placed on it to warn ſeamen of their danger. It is the general opinion of ſeamen that theſe ſands ſwallow up the largeſt ſhips; but Mr. Boys of Sandwich was perſuaded they were of the ſame nature, hardneſs, and appearance with the ſandy ſhore in Sandwich bay. When the water is off, theſe ſands become ſo exceeding hard and firm that many perſons land and ſtay hours on them for pleaſure in ſummer; but when the tide begins to cover them they become ſoft, and ſoon float to and fro with the waves; on the return of which they ſettle as before. The redneſs they occaſion on the water is plainly diſcovered from Deal and its neighbouring ſhore [s]. North Foreland. Godwin Sands.

*Ramſgate* is a long handſome town, built in form of a croſs, whoſe Eaſt end opens to the pier. In 1791 it appeared that £.300,000 had been expended on this harbour to no purpoſe, for large veſſels could not enter it, and ſmaller ones thought it more adviſeable to run aground near Deal or Sandwich, notwithſtanding a duty of 6*d.* *per* ton on all veſſels of 300 ton burthen, and on large ones in proportion [t]. The pier at Ramſgate is much extended, and ſo much improved as to be of very great uſe to the ſhipping. The baſon is now made to anſwer the purpoſe intended, under Mr. Smeaton's directions, by an artificial backwater by means of ſluices to clear it of mud, which is thus driven to ſea; and, to prevent the agitation occaſioned by the waters tumbling in high gales of wind, an advanced piece of ſtone-work was carried out 400 feet from the Eaſt pier head [u]. The new dry dock was opened in the ſummer of 1791 [v]. It extends near 800 feet before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at top including the parapet: its depth increaſes gradually from 18 to 36 feet; the South front is a polygon, its angles five on a ſide, each 150 feet, with octagons of 60 feet at the ends. The entrance is 200 feet. The harbour contains in its area 46 acres. A handſome chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church of St. Laurence, which is a mile from the town, has been lately erected. Ramſgate.

The commendation given to Stourmouth by Mr. Camden for its excellent trouts inclined Batteley to

[k] Tanner, p. 207. [l] Court Lodge.
[m] Tanner, p. 209. Haſted, ib. [n] Ant. Soc. minutes. IV. 139. Haſted, IV. 364. [o] Haſted, IV. p. 315.
[p] Lewis, Hiſtory of Tanet, p. 82. Haſted, IV. 325. [q] Ibid. [r] Harris, 311. [s] Haſted, IV. 168.
[t] Gent. Mag. LXI. 236. [u] Haſted, IV. 375—376. [v] Gent. Mag. LXI. 768.

ſuppoſe

ſuppoſe *Portus Rutupenſis* to be the *Portus Trutulenſis* of Tacitus.

Stour *r.* The river *Stour* has now forſaken *Stourmouth*, called by Leland [x] "a faire village," a mile or more, yet left its name to it. But now by Stourmouth runs a brook, which iſſuing out of St. Edburg's well and other ſprings at Liming (where the daughter of king Ethelbert firſt of our nation took the veil) Elham. while it ſeeks the ſea, ſees *Elham*, a market town, the manor whereof belonged to Julian Leibourn, from the greatneſs of her poſſeſſions called the *Infanta of Kent*, who had no iſſue by either of her three huſbands [y]. Eleham is ſaid to be the largeſt pariſh in the Eaſt parts of the county, and ſtill accounted a market town: the weekly market obtained for it by prince Edward of his father Henry III. being held in the market-houſe once in five or ſix years, to keep up the right: beſides which there are three markets regularly held for cattle every year, on Palm, Eaſter, and Whit Mondays, and one fair [z].

The brook running by Stourmouth and Eleham, holds its courſe by divers villages, which from it receive the additional name of *Bourn*, as *Biſhop's bourn*, *Hawles bourn*, *Patrick's bourn*, and *Bekes bourn*. "This Bourn," ſays Holland, "is that river Stour as Cæſar calls it (as I have obſerved travelling lately in theſe parts) which Cæſar came unto when he had marched by night almoſt 12 Italian miles from the ſea coaſt, and where he had the firſt encounter in his ſecond expedition into Britain with the Britans, whom he drove into the woods, where they had a place fortified both by nature and men's labour with a number of trees hewn down and plaſhed to recloſe the entries. Yet the Romans forced an entry, drove them out, and thereabouts encamped. The place of a camp as I hear is near *Hardes*, a place of antient gentlemen of that name, deſcended from Eſtangrave, Herenwood, [Heringod] and the Fitz Bernards [a]."

This camp is at *Nackington* in *Iffins wood*, formerly the ſite of the manſion of *Ytching*, cloſe to the bounds of which are veſtiges of an antient camp, the outer trenches containing about eight acres, of which only two are level and connected, the reſt being cut croſsways, and in different directions, into ſeveral ſeparate mounts and ridges. There are, throughout this large wood, numbers of different entrenchments, and one vallum runs on to the *Stone street road*, which leads from Canterbury, from which this is about three miles to the *Portus Lemanis*. At the North corner of this camp are remains of an oblong ſtone building, the length of it South and Weſt. At the Eaſt end is a ſquare riſe againſt the wall, ſeemingly for an altar, and a hollow in the wall on one ſide [b]. The foot or pedeſtal of a Gothic pillar was found among the rubbiſh in it, ſo that if it ever was the *prætorium* of a Roman general, it was ſucceeded by a chapel. Drs. Plott and Packe, and others, entertain the ſame opinion of this camp with Holinſhed. Biſhop Gibſon thought it a ſummer camp to the ſtation at Canterbury; and his account differs from the preſent ſtate of it now the wood is cleared away [c].

Biſhopſbourne. *Biſhopſbourne* is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley through which the leſſer Stour riſes, and through it the *Nailbourne* at times runs. The bourne or head of the *leſſer Stour* directs its courſe hence towards Bridge, and ſo on by *Littlebourne*, *Ickham*, and *Wickham*, till it meets the *greater Stour*, and mixes its waters with it. This valley, from the head of the bourne upwards, is dry, except after great rains or thaws of ſnow, when the ſprings of the Nailbourn occaſionally overflow at Liming and Eleham, and directing their courſe through this pariſh, deſcend into the head of the bourne, and blend their waters with it [d]. *Bourne* place, the ſeat of Stephen Beckingham, eſq. is a noble manſion [e]. The learned Hooker was rector of Biſhopſbourne from 1595 to his death 1600; and has a monument in the church where he was buried [f].

Hardres. *Hardres* was the ſeat of a family of that name from the Conqueſt. Sir Richard was created a baronet 18 Charles I. 1642, which title became extinct 1764. In the garden wall of the manſion-houſe, oppoſite to the church, according to tradition, are ſtill to be ſeen the gates of Bologne, given by Henry VIII. to Thomas, one of the family who attended him at the ſiege of that place. The king lay at this houſe two nights, and left his dagger, ſtill preſerved there [g]; now in the poſſeſſion of the rev. J. C. Beckingham, of Oſwalds in Biſhopſbourne. The eſtate belongs to the ſiſters and heirs of the late baronet's widow.

Hardres Court is in a ruinous ſtate. A ſale about 1783 carried away the few remaining antiquities; the houſe, originally bad, is dropping down. The family is extinct. The laſt baronet left the eſtate to his wife (a Corbet of Biſhopſbourne; her mother an *Aucher)* who left it to her own relations. Two antient maidens of the name at Canterbury, the deſcendants of ſerjeant Hardres, are at length dead.

Dr. Batteley ſuppoſes the river Stour (once navigable to Canterbury, now only to Fordwich) conſiſted of two branches, the *great and the little Stour*, both tide rivers, the leſſer navigable to Beakeſborn, riſing at Bourne place, and running thence to Bridge, and by Littleborne, Ickham, and Wickham, till it meets and mixes with the greater [h]. Theſe uniting about *Sarr* or *Stourmouth*, had two harbours at Richborough and Reculver. Solinus ſpeaks of Tanet as ſeparated from the main *tenui æſtuario*, which Bede ſays was five ſtades over, paſſable only in two places. Theſe Eadbert's charter to Canterbury ſhews were *Sarr* and *Lundenwick*, ſuppoſed *Sandwich*: the firſt little better than a ditch, now croſſed by a bridge in the high road from Canterbury to Margate, the latter by the ſwing-bridge at Sandwich. This river Bede calls *Wantſum*, imply-

[x] VIII. 145.
[y] Haſted, III. 338.
[z] Haſted, III. 342.
[a] Haſted, III. 733.
[b] A *piſcina*.
[c] Haſted, III. 729.
[d] Haſted, III. 746. 332.
[e] Ibid. 746.
[f] Ibid. 748.
[g] Haſted, III. 733. The dagger is in a velvet caſe, and the ornaments with which it is capped are of ſilver gilt. The handle is curiouſly inlaid with agate, and has been finely enamelled. On one ſide is this motto, *Auxilium a ſuperis*; on the oppoſite, *Audaces fortuna juvat*. A drawing of it by Mr. Charles Meſman, of Hertford College, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Charles Lambert, eſq. 1790.
Haſted, III. 747.

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ing its decay. Reculver harbour is that called in the Saxon Chronicle [i] Noɼðmuð, the *Newhaven* of our maps.

Hothfield. Near Aſhford, by a branch of one of theſe rivers, ſtands *Hothfield*, the ſeat of the Tuftons from the time of Henry VIII. of whom John entertained queen Elizabeth in her progreſs 1573; and his ſon Nicholas was created baron Tufton and earl of Thanet by Charles I. His lineal deſcendant Sackville, 9th earl, is the preſent owner. The late earl rebuilt the houſe, and died in Italy 1786 [j]. Jack Cade concealed himſelf in the adjoining woods; and a field ſtill bears his name, now laid open with the reſt of the earl's ground [k].

Merſham. *Hatchin Merſham* is the ſeat of ſir Edward Knatchbull, bart. begun by his nephew 1760, and finiſhed by himſelf. The family are of Limne of the time of Edward III. Sir Norton was created a baronet 17 Charles I. Dr. Linacre, the phyſician, held this rectory and Aldington [l].

Scottſhall. Smeeth. *Scottſhall* in *Smeeth* is a ſpacious manſion, built in the reign of Henry VIII. and belongs now to ſir John Honeywood, bart. who bought it of the Scotts about 1784. The North front retains its antient grandeur [m].

Stowting. Urns and Roman coins have been found in *Stowting* pariſh. The *Stone ſtreet* paſſes through it to Canterbury [n].

Monks Horton. At *Monks Horton* was a Cluniac priory, cell to Lewes, founded by Robert, ſon of Bernard de Ver at the beginning of Henry II's reign, made deniſon by Edward III. and valued at the diſſolution at £.95 *per annum* [o]. Its remains make a dwelling-houſe. At the Eaſt end is a tower, and a fine large circular zig-zag arch [p].

Dr. Gale conjectures that at *Liming* a Roman road from Lenham to Saltwood caſtle interſected another from Canterbury to Studfall caſtle, and that *Lemen*, or, as it is now written, *Leming*, ſignifies a *public way*, as the *Leming lane* at *Leming* from Cataractonium to Iſurium, and *Lemington* on the Foſſeway in Glouceſterſhire: and ſo *Durolevum* changed its name into *Lenham* [q]. Near *Eching ſtreet* in this pariſh is *Lint well*, running South below Newington to the ſea; and on the North ſide of the ſtreet riſes another ſpring in a contrary direction through the valley northward towards North Leminge, where it is joined by two ſprings riſing in Leminge, one of them called St. Eadburgh's well, and never dry. See before, p. 349. Theſe united ſprings go no further in ſummer than Ottinge, a mile from their riſe, or perhaps to Brompton pot, a large pond or cavity above Wigmore, but the winter rains carry them to Biſhopbourne to the river Stour. Whenever their waters burſt forth, and form the ſtream uſually called the *Nailbourne*, then, though in the midſt of ſummer, they become a very conſiderable ſtream. Theſe Nailborns, or temporary land-ſprings, are not unuſual in the parts of this county eaſtward of Sittingborn; but there is only one at Addington near Maidſtone, on the other ſide of it. Their time of breaking forth, or continuance of running, is very uncertain; but whenever they break forth it is held by the common people to be a forerunner of ſcarcity and dearneſs of corn and victuals. Sometimes they break out for one or two ſucceſſive years, and at others with two, three, or more years intervention, and their running continues ſometimes only for a few months, and at others for three or four years [r]. There is a Nailbourne in *Pethan* pariſh, but it ſeldom flows [s].

Eaſtwell. Olantige. Stour paſſes two miles to the South-eaſt of *Eaſtwell*, the ſeat of the family of the Finches earls of Winchelſea [t]; and by *Olantige* or *Olantege*, q. d. an *Ey* or *iſland* [u], the ſeat of the late alderman Sawbridge, who died 1793, whoſe grandfather bought it, and whoſe ſon now poſſeſſes it.

Eaſtwell. Lord Winchelſea, 1721, in ſearching for Durolevum near his ſeat at *Eaſtwell*, found ſeveral Roman antiquities; pieces of iron, a maſs of that metal run into ſquare cryſtals on the outſide, urns, deers horns, &c [x]. This eſtate now belongs to Mr. Finch Hatton, firſt couſin to the earl of Winchelſea, who has rebuilt the houſe on a large ſcale under Bononi, an Italian architect. At Eaſtwell, tradition ſays, Richard Plantagenet, a natural ſon of Richard III. took refuge after the battle of Boſworth, and being diſcovered by ſir Thomas Moyle lord of the manor rebuilding his houſe here in the reign of Henry VIII. obtained his leave to build himſelf a ſmall houſe, which remained till pulled down by Heneage earl of Winchelſea, who died 1689. The entry in the pariſh regiſter of burials is *V. Rychard Plantagenet, December 22d*, 1550: the letter *V* before his name is prefixed to that of noble perſonages in the regiſter. A braſsleſs tomb in the North wall of the chancel is ſaid to have been his [y]. *Linacre ſtreet* and hall in this village may take its name from Dr. Linacre, who is ſaid by ſome to have been born at Canterbury [z].

Great Chart. *Great Chart* was once a market town. Being burnt by the Danes, Aſhford roſe out of its ruins. Godington houſe, the ſeat of Tokes, has an antient Eaſt front, and a noble old hall, and a ſeries of family pictures by C. Janſſen: the drawing-room above ſtairs has round it the exerciſes of the antient militia [a].

Aſhford. "Aſſcheforde church was in a meane to be colle-
"giatyd by the requeſt of one Fogge, a gentleman
"dwelling thereabout that was controwler to Edward
"IV. but Edward died or Fogge had finiſhed this
"enterpris. So that there remainith to Aſcheford
"the only name of a prebendary [b]." "It is a market
"town on the ſide or border of the Weld of Kent
"that is in quantite as much again as Sitingburne,
"and thereyn is a fayre college of prieſtes [c]."

In Aſhford chancel is a monument of Elizabeth counteſs of Athol, daughter of lord Ferrers of Groby,

[i] P. 167.
[j] Haſted, II. 429. III. 252.
[k] Ibid. III. 254.
[l] Haſted, III. 286—290.
[m] Ibid. p. 292.
[n] Haſted, III. 315.
[o] Tanner, p. 215.
[p] Haſted, III. 318. 320.
[q] Anton. Haſted, III. 383.
[r] Haſted, Ib.
[s] Ibid. 739.
[t] Haſted, III. 198.
[u] Gibſon. Haſted, III. 171.
[x] Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.
[y] Peck's Def. Cur. II. B. VII. p. 13. Haſted, III. 202.
[z] Haſted, ibid.
[a] Haſted, III. 248.
[b] Leland, VII. 2. Tanner, p. 228. Sir John Fogge, died 1490.
[c] Leland, VII, 139.

and wife to the famous David Strabolgie [d] earl of Athol, and after his execution married to John Malbaines, and died 1375.

*Aſhford* is a ſmall neat town, pleaſantly ſituated on a gentle hill, the houſes modern and well built, round the church, market-houſe, and free-ſchool, founded by ſir Norton Knatchbull, knight, 1636. It gives title of baron to the earl of Albemarle. Here was born, 1616, Dr. John Wallis, the learned mathematician, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford, and one of the founders of the Royal Society: he died 1703. Alſo Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, who died 1588. The church was rebuilt, with the preſent beautiful and coſtly tower, by ſir John Fogge, the favourite ſervant of Edward IV. comptroller and treaſurer of his houſehold, and privy counſellor, many times ſheriff and lieutenant of the ſhire for this county. Out of gratitude to the king he founded, with his licence, and in his name, in the firſt year of his reign, a *college*, or *choir*, to conſiſt of one maſter of prebendary [the vicar of the pariſh], two chaplains, and two clerks, to celebrate divine ſervice for the ſoul of the king, the archbiſhop of York, the founder, and all the king's ſubjects of Kent ſlain in the ſeveral battles in his ſervice. But being attainted in the reign of Richard III. the foundation of his college fell to the ground. His attainder was reverſed by Henry VII. There were but four maſters, and the laſt, Baynet, being biſhop of Rocheſter, might probably give it with its lands to the Crown. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 474, is a date on a beam running from the North-eaſt corner of the ſteeple, ſuppoſed 1295 [e], but really 1595.

Repton. At *Repton*, in Aſhford, was the antient ſeat of Fogges, a family now extinct [f]. It is become a farm-houſe belonging to John Foote, eſq. of Charlton in Biſhopſbourne.

In the valley between Goodcheape in Hinx-hill pariſh and Wye, was obſerved, on Auguſt 2, 1727, a kind of ſubterraneous fire, in a marſhy field near a little brook, which burnt along its bank without ſpreading much for ſome days: afterwards it appeared on the other ſide, and extended over ſome acres of field, conſuming the earth to a red aſh, quite down to the ſprings, three or four feet deep. On Sept. 24 it had conſumed three acres, burning in many places with a ſmoak and ſmell like a brick-kiln, but never flaming unleſs the earth was ſtirred; and where it was turned up it was hot and wet at the depth of four feet, but hotter and wetter near the ſurface. The heat increaſed ſo faſt that in a few minutes it was on fire. The ſoil of the field was like a Dutch turf-bog, but this ſeaſon more parched and hard than uſual [g]. In the rag-ſtone quarries are found large oſtracites ſtones [h].

Wye. "*Wye* is a pratie market townelet. Kempe, firſt "biſhop of Rocheſter, then of Chicheſter and Lon-"don, then archbiſhop of York and Canterbury, and "cardinal, a poor huſbandman's ſon of Wye, made "its pariſh church a college in the 23d year of his "archbiſhopric of Yorke, where he ſat 25 years [i]." It was valued at £.93 [k]. Sir George Wheeler, bart. prebendary of Durham, poſſeſſed it 1724, and left its ſite and buildings for the habitation of the maſter and miſtreſs of the grammar-ſchool, and the miſtreſs of lady Thornhill's charity-ſchool, all at Wye; with £.14 *per annum* in land to keep the buildings in repair. The archbiſhop founded alſo a grammar-ſchool, which being diſſolved with the college, Henry VIII. provided for its reſtoration in his grant of the lands; but the conditions not being fulfilled, the grant was forfeited, and a new one made by Charles I. and an exhibition to a boy educated in it for Lincoln college, Oxford, ſettled by ſir George Wheler, and augmented by his ſon. The South ſide of the college, with the cloiſter, is the reſidence of the maſter of this ſchool, the rev. Philip Parſons, to whom this edition is much indebted in this county; and the North ſide that of the maſter and miſtreſs of lady Thornhill's, whoſe bequeſt amounts to £.97 *per annum*, and inſtruct 100 poor boys and girls, gratis. Wye is a neat well-built town, the church and college ſituated on the North ſide of a green, and a ſtone bridge of five arches over the Stour. It had formerly a market, but now only two fairs. Almoſt half the pariſh belongs to Mr. Sawbridge, who purchaſed conſiderably of the eſtates of Bond Hopkins, eſq. The living is a curacy of £.50, in the gift of the lord of the manor. Leland miſtakes in calling the archbiſhop's father a *poor huſbandman*, for his elder brother George was a knight, and the family had been long ſettled at Ollantigh. In the hamlet of *Witherſden* is *St. Euſtace's well*, ſo called from Euſtace, abbot of Flai 1200, a man of ſanctity and learning, who preached here, and gave it a healing virtue [l]. The church, built by the archbiſhop, had a lofty ſteeple in the middle, the ſpire whereof being fired by lightning 1572, and burnt down to the ſtone tower, and rebuilt, fell 1685, and beat down the Eaſt part of the church [m], which has been ſince rebuilt 1701, and the old monuments loſt.

In the adjoining pariſh of *Crundal* were found, 1703, ſeveral ſkeletons and urns, engraved in Harris and Haſted's Hiſtories of Kent, p. 89, and III. 184. Crundal.

*Charing* had a palace of the archbiſhop, probably before the Conqueſt, rebuilt by archbiſhop Moreton, in which Henry VII. and VIII. were entertained; and Cranmer gave it up to the latter. It belongs now to the Wheeler family. The gateway and much of the quadrangle remain. The hall is a barn, the offices ſtables, the palace a dwelling-houſe, and the chapel-ſhell entire. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by Mrs. Ludwell 1761, with two exhibitions to Oriel college. Charing.

*Chilham* caſtle is of great antiquity, probably erected by the antient Britons againſt the Romans. Chilham caſtle.

[d] Harris's Kent, p. 30. See a drawing of it Harl. MS. 1106. Copy of Viſitation of Kent, by J. Philpot, 1619. 2021. Haſted, III. 263. Sepulchral Monuments, I. 135. The figure remains, but only enough of the inſcription to point out the perſon.
[e] Haſted, III. 261—264.
[f] The family of Fogge, whoſe poſſeſſions ſpread ſo widely over the Eaſt parts of the county, came from Lancaſhire early in the reign of Edward I. and continued here till the reign of Elizabeth.
[g] Dr. Neſbit, Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 399. p. 307. Haſted, III. 274.
[h] Haſted, III. 274.
[i] Leland, VI. 2.
[k] Tanner, p. 228.
[l] Mat. Par. p. 169. Haſted, III. 172—180.
[m] Haſted, III. 211.

Kilburn

Kilburn makes it the ſeat of king Lucius. Philpot ſays that in digging the foundation of ſir Dudley Digges' fine houſe near the caſtle 1616, Roman culinary veſſels and utenſils, and foundations of a more antient building, were found, and mentions a kind of ſenate-houſe built round with ſtone ſeats, preſerved till his time. Leland [n] from the Chronicle of Chriſt church Canterbury ſays, "the empreſs Maud rebuilt *Roſe* "caſtle, which in ſome evidence is caullid *Joſeph's* "*Caſtle*: look that this be not Chilham caſtle, that "ons the lord Roſs had; now almoſt doune." It was fortified by Wildred king of Kent, and deſtroyed by the Danes 838 or 851. It was head of an honor in the reign of Henry I. Iſabel daughter and heir of Richard de Chilham and widow of David Strabolgie earl of Athol, married Alexander Baliol, who in her right had the caſtle and town of Chilham, and was ſummoned to parliament from 28 to 34 Edward I.[o] On the forfeiture of Badleſmere Edward II. gave it to a grandſon of Strabolgie already mentioned, and on his death Edward III. granted it to Badleſmere's ſon and heir, whoſe ſiſter carried it to the Rooſes. On the attainder of Thomas lord Roos, Edward IV. gave it to ſir John Scot, and Henry VII. to ſir Thomas Cheyney. "Cheyney, the lord warden, hath now Chilham to "him and to his heirs males of the king's gifte [p]." Leland ſays the buildings here were very fine. Sir Thomas pulled them down, and built his houſe at Shurland with the materials. His ſon, created a baron by Elizabeth, having ſquandered away his eſtate, ſold this caſtle and manor to ſir Thomas Kempe, whoſe daughter brought it to ſir Dudley Digges, one of the moſt antient families in Kent; and his great great grandſon ſold it, 1724, to Mr. Colebrook, whoſe ſon Robert ſold it to Robert Heron, town-clerk of Newark-upon-Trent; and he 1794, to Mr. Wildman, a Weſt Indian, M. P. for Hindon. The preſent manſion is a ſtately edifice, rebuilt by ſir Dudley Digges in the reign of James I. ſituated in an handſome park. It is joined by the new-made park of the late Thomas Brodnax May, knight, of Godmerſham, and of Chawton, in Hants, formerly M. P. for this county. The Norman keep is converted into offices, &c.[q]; traces of the deep ditch incloſing eight acres remain on the North-weſt ſide of the ſite. Chilham cannot be the place intended by Cæſar; that ſpot being in a right line upwards of 16 miles ſtatute or above 17 miles and a quarter Roman from Deal, near which it is agreed Cæſar landed [r]. Many well acquainted with this part of Kent are of opinion that the place where Cæſar had the conflict with the Britons, about twelve miles from the ſea on the banks of a river, was below Barham down ſouthward; that the place fortified by art and nature was in the woods behind Kingſton, towards Burſted; the action with Caſſivelaun, on his return from ſecuring his ſhips, above Swardling; and that the hills on which the Britons poſted themſelves the day after, were at Chilham.

After a cloſe inveſtigation of this ſubject, the evidences, circumſtances, remains, ſituation of the country, Mr. Cozens confeſſes himſelf of opinion, that *it was* at the river at *Chilham* that the Britons diſputed the paſſage; and that when they were defeated they retired to *Shillingheld* wood, one mile to the North-weſt of the river, where are remaining ſuch extenſive and complicated works as beſpeak ruder artiſts than the Romans; though the outer entrenchment and vallum are more according to their uſual plan, and which they might afterwards add as a further ſecurity to the original deſigns. From this wood, he ſuppoſes the Britons were at laſt driven; for ſoon after this conflict, Cæſar returned to the ſea-ſhore to repair his fleet; then returned to his former ſtation (probably in *Iffin* wood); Caſſivelaunus having alſo reſumed his, harraſſed his advanced parties for a time, and then made a general attack on the Romans; in which the Britons defeated the advanced guards and two cohorts ſent to its aſſiſtance, ſlaying *Quintus Laberius Durus*, &c. This attack appears to have commenced at the river, between Cæſar's poſt in Iffin wood and Caſſivelaunus's in Shillingheld wood, where is now the large tumulus ſuppoſed to be Laberius's: and as *Chartham* and *Swerdling* downs, which lie about midway between the river and Iffin wood, are covered with innumerable tumuli, whither we may ſuppoſe the Romans were obliged to retreat on their diſcomfiture; and where, having received conſiderable reinforcements, they finally defeated Caſſivelaunus. Nothing but the diſtance mentioned by Cæſar militates againſt this conjecture; and that, upon inveſtigation, and conſidering the evidence of the country, will not, perhaps, be ſo formidable as it appears at firſt ſight. Cæſar ſpeaks of it as at *about* 12 miles; now, as we have concluſive evidence that he was miſtaken in the diſtance which he ſays that he ſailed Eaſtward *(circiter millia paſſuum VIII.* though he is poſitive in his number of miles it appears it was more) may not the ſame degree of latitude be given reſpecting the place of his firſt encounter? eſpecially as in that he does not appear ſo determinate. But if the number of miles muſt be ſtrictly adhered to, are there no arguments to be advanced in favour of Chilham being the place? If Cæſar landed on the left of *Rutupiæ*, as Dr. Battely ſuppoſes, it muſt have been where the land riſes from the marſh, which was then ſea, one mile to the Weſt of Sandwich, which brings the neareſt part of the river at Chilham to within 12 miles and a half of the before mentioned ſpot; ſufficiently near, (conſidering the circumſtances of his being in a ſtrange country, harraſſed with enemies, and in which he made ſo ſhort a ſtay), as it does not exceed more than a mile the diſtance laid down by Cæſar.

*Shillingheld* wood is entrenched and covered with inner ditches, banks, and cavities; foundations of walls three feet thick, broken tiles and bricks. In ditching *Round wood* forty years ago there were found pieces of Roman pottery, and round bits of leather in the ſhape of money, and a little South ſeveral human bones [t]. Shillingheld.

In the church, which is a large handſome ſtructure, is the fine mauſoleum built by the Colebrook

[n] VII. 132.
[o] Dugdale, Bar. II. 525. Holland.
[p] Leland, VII. 141.
[q] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, III. 126—130, 140.
[r] Ibid.
[s] See Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 473.
[t] Haſted, III. 140.

family

family, and an elegant chapel containing a noble monument to the memory of ſir Dudley Digges, maſter of the rolls, buried there 1638.

Chartham. Below Chilham is *Chartham*, where in 1668 in ſinking a well were found at about 17 feet a number of large bones and four teeth petrified, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome marine animal (as it is thought the long vale of 20 miles or more through which the Stour runs was formerly an arm of the ſea, or *Æſtuary*, whence its name of *Sture:* till the ſea having gradually filled it up, broke a way through the Iſthmus between Dover and Calais); or the bones of an elephant brought over with Claudius, who landed at Sandwich, and might march this way to the Thames [u]. Mr. Roger Gale ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1730 drawings of urns, fibulæ, &c. found here in June 1730, by Charles Fagge, eſq. in opening one of the ſmall barrows, of which there are great numbers, called the *Danes banks* on Swerdling downs in Chartham pariſh four miles from Canterbury, and a mile and a half from *Julaber's Grave*, ſeveral others were opened from Eaſt to Weſt, and bones, urns, &c. found in all, and in another a gold bracelet. In the firſt barrow were a fibula of ſilver, the plate of the ſize of a crown piece, faced with gold, and adorned with a ſtar ſet with garnets and ivory hemiſpheres between; two garnet pendants, two glaſs urns, a cryſtal ball, one ſide of a gold claſp with a gold pin hanging to a chain. In the 2d, an urn of black earth. In the 3d, two of red earth. In the 4th, one of black earth; a thin piece of gold chaſed with irregular figures, and a ring to hang it by, perhaps a charm. In the 5th, four amethyſt beads; ſeveral braſs pins with holes in the head; ſeveral other braſs pins having a croſs at the head; ſmall pieces of braſs in form of a barrel, with the ſhank of a hinge to each. In the 6th, bones of men and horſes. In the 7th, ſingle ſkeletons, as in moſt; iron ſpear and arrow heads: ſmall ſilver, large copper, and great iron buckles; blades of knives; two iron umbos of ſhields and broad-headed ſtudds for the ſides; ſeveral glaſs and other beads. The graves were in the ſolid chalk. Theſe downs were the firſt field of battle between the Britons and Cæſar; and the fortreſs South-weſt of the barrows is the place to which the former retired. Theſe barrows belong to the inferior Romans ſlain there. From the numerous antiquities found in theſe tumuli by the late rev. Bryan Fawcett, and ſtill in poſſeſſion of his ſon at Heppington, there can be no doubt of their being Roman remains. Doctor Cromwell Mortimer, who wrote a diſſertation on theſe antiquities, thinks the ſpot anſwers to that where Cæſar firſt encountered the Britans, and that the fortreſs South-weſt of the barrows under Shillingheld wood was that to which they retired. Mr. Douglas [x] ſhews that this was no field of battle, nor any remains of horſes bones; conſequently not Roman but Daniſh, 1091. There are three or four lines of intrenchments croſſing the down from Eaſt to Weſt at different places, probably intended for an advanced guard [y].

Chartham was a manſion-houſe of the prior, and after the Reformation of the deans of Canterbury [z]; now leaſed out [a]. In the chancel of the church, which is a handſome ſtructure, lies interred, without any monument, Dr. John Reading, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain to Charles I. and author of many religious pieces. He was an object of great perſecution, though an able and affiduous divine, and very learned. *Godmerſham* adjoining was another reſidence of the priors, much improved by priors Chillenden and Sellyng: the old hall remains, with the figure of the former carved over the porch. The eſtate belongs to Thomas Knight, eſq. and the learned antiquary Dr. Pegge held the vicarage from 1731 to 1753, when he quitted it for the rectory of Whittington, near Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire [b], where he cloſed a life of 91 years, and was buried in February 1796.

About a mile Weſt from them, and half a mile Eaſt from Chilham caſtle, is the famous tumulus, called *Julaber's Grave*, which Mr. Camden thought a corruption of *Laberius*, and the ſepulchre of the Roman general *Quintus Laberius Durus*; and then theſe barrows may be Roman. Julaber's grave.

In *Egerton* pariſh is a petrifying ſpring [c]. Egerton.

Urns with bones and aſhes in them were dug up in *Little Chart* pariſh [d]. Little Chart.

*Surrenden* in *Pluckley* has been the ſeat of the Deringe family from the reign of Henry VI. Sir Edward, who ſet out a republican, and died a martyr to the royal cauſe 1644, founded here a library of books, charters, and curious MSS. many of which he cauſed to be tranſcribed, together with the regiſters and chartularies of ſeveral of the monaſteries in this county; and a ſeries of deeds and monuments relating to his own family, and thoſe connected with it: but moſt of theſe valuable MSS. have been unavoidably diſperſed not many years ſince into other hands [e]. The manor-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, and the manor, were alienated from the grant by archbiſhop Lanfranc to the Conqueror to John de Pluckley, whoſe heir female married Surrenden, and his heirs female Deering [f]. Surrenden.

At *Hackendon*, in the church of St. Stephen's, archbiſhop Baldwin began a noble college for forty ſecular prieſts, the king and each of his ſuffragan biſhops to have a prebend, each to be worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had ſettled ſome ſecular canons here, the pope, at the inſtance of the monks of Chriſt church, ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground [g]. The biſhop erected a chapel in honour of St. Thomas Becket at the foot of St. Thomas' hill, and transferred the deſign of the college to Lambeth, which he obtained of the biſhop of Rocheſter in exchange for Darent. His ſucceſſor Hubert carried it on ſome time, but on compoſition with the monks laid it aſide [h]. Sir Roger Manwood lived and died there 1592, having founded an almſhouſe. Hackenden.

Mr. Somner [i] and biſhop Stillingfleet [k] place LAPIS TITULI at *Folkſtone* or *Lapis populi* from *ſome reſemblance of the name*, and becauſe *Stonar* is not

[u] Gibſon ex Somner's "Chartham news," and Dr. Wallis in Phil. Tranſ. No. 272, 275, 276. [n] Nenia Brit. p. 102.
[y] Haſted, III. 154. [z] Ibid. 146. [a] Ibid. 147. [b] Ibid. 158—163.
[c] Ibid. 221. [d] Harris, 69. Haſted, III. 226. [e] Haſted, III. 229.
[f] Ibid. 229. 230. [g] Tanner, p. 217. from Gervaſe, 173.
[h] Haſted, III. 598. Ducarel's Hiſtory of Lambeth, p. 10, 11. [i] Forts and ports, p. 94. 97. [k] Orig. Brit. p. 322.

*ſuper*

*ſuper ripam Gallici maris*, as Nennius[l] deſcribes his *Lapis Tituli*, not ſtanding high but in a low place apt to be overflowed, and therefore unfit for a conſpicuous monument to ſtrike terror at a diſtance, both which better ſuit Folkſtone: and, laſtly, becauſe Nennius is not expreſs that Lapis Tituli was in Thanet, as he is concerning the preceding battles. Some writers have placed it above *Stone*, near the North Foreland light-houſe, which, from its ſituation and name may be probable. In ſome records *Stonar* is written *Eſtanore*, which however ſhews it to have been a landing place[m], as the ſame termination does in Cerdiceſore, Cymeneſore, &c.[n] Somner explains it the *Eaſtern ſhore* of the iſland, or Wantſum[n].

Richborough. There is no queſtion among the learned whether all the names enumerated by Mr. Camden belong to Richborough. Somner confounding the town with the port carries both to Sandwich. Biſhop Gibſon has made greater confuſion by ſuppoſing Somner diſtinguiſhes them and ſeparates *Rutupiæ* from the reſt of the names, whereas he is only diſtinguiſhing it from Dover. Stukeley thought *Stonar* was the *portus Rutupenſis*; but Batteley, p. 15, ſhews that neither that nor *Sandwich* exiſted when the *Portus Rutupenſis* did, which covered the ſite of both.

Portus Rutupenſis.

"*Rateſborough*, otherwiſe *Richeborough*, was or "ever the river of Sture did turn his botom or old "canale withyn the iſle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod "the mayn ſe cam to the very foote of the caſtel. "The mayn ſe ys now of that a myle by reaſon of "woſe [oſe] that hath there ſwollen up. The ſite "of the old town or caſtel ys wonderful fair upon "an hille. The walles the wich remayn ther yet be "in cumpaſe almoſt as much as the tower of London. "They have bene very hye, thykke, ſtronge and "well embateled. The mater of them is flynt, "mervelus and long brykes both white and redde "after the Britons faſcion. The ſement was made "of ſe ſand and ſmaul pible. Ther is a great lyke-"lyhod that the goodly hil abowte the caſtel and "eſpecially to Sandwich ward hath bene wel inha-"bited. Corne groweth on the hill yn mervelus "plenty, and yn going to plowgh ther hath out of "mynde [been] fownd and now is mo antiquities of "Romayne mony then yn any place els of England. "Surely reaſon ſpeketh that this ſhould be *Rutupinum*. "For byſide that the name ſumwhat toucheth, the "very nere paſſage from Cales clyves or Cales was "to Rateſburgh, and now is to Sandwych, the "which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich "be not celebrated bycauſe of Goodwine ſandes "and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte "ſhot of fro Ratesburgh towards Sandwich a great "dike caſte yn a rownd cumpas as it had been for "fens of menne of warre. The cumpace of the "ground withyn is not much above an acre, and "that is very holo by caſting up the yerth. They "cawle the place there *Lytleborough*. Withyn the "caſtel is a little paroche church of St. Auguſtine, "and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the "heremite, the which is an induſtrius man. Not "far from the heremitage is a cave wher men have "ſowt and digged for treaſure. I ſaw that by can-"del withyn, and there were conys. Yt was ſo "ſtraite that I had no mind to crepe far yn. In "the North ſide of the caſtell ys a hedde yn the "walle now ſore defaced with wether[o]. They "cawle it Quene Bertha hedde. Nere to that place "hard by the wal was a pot of Romayne mony "fownd[p]."

Richborough is in Aſh pariſh, about one mile North-weſt from Sandwich, or two miles and a half by the winding banks of the marſhes, on a high hill all cultivated. About a furlong to the South, on the left of the road up the hill, is an eminence covered with corn, and hollow in the centre, called the *South mount*, which Stukeley calls a Caſtrenſian amphitheatre, and Leland *Littleborough*, though ſome ſuppoſe the laſt a Daniſh work. This amphitheatre is ſituated 460 yards to the North-weſt of the caſtle. It meaſures 68 yards from North to South, and 11 and a half feet deep; in the oppoſite direction it is 70 yards over and 7 feet deep[q]. Leland as well as Camden ſuppoſes the town ſurrounded the caſtle on the ſlope of the hill. In the ſpring of the year the directions of the ſtreets may be traced by the different colours of the corn. The walls are about ten feet high, in ſome places 25 or 30, and 12 thick. The North wall is 560 feet, Weſt 490, South 540; all of flint faced with ſmall ſquare white ſtones on both ſides, and at every 3 feet 4 inches are courſes of white Roman bricks 6 inches long[r]. The caſtle has been a regular parallelogram, but great part of the Eaſt wall has been undermined by the ſea; enough of it, however, remains to point out the direction and ſituation. The whole ſite occupies 6 acres, 1 rood, 8 poles of ground; the area within the walls meaſured 5 acres, 3 roods, 8 poles[s]; the Eaſt wall next the ſea, and a cliff at the South angle. It deſcends to another ſlope juſt on the river like an outwork; one entrance in the Weſt ſide. In the middle of the North-eaſt ſide a ſquare work jutts out from the wall forming the *porta decumana* next the river, entered obliquely, and a watercourſe running under it, and on this ſide the diſpoſition of the materials of the wall is moſt diſtinguiſhable; ſeven courſes of ſmall hewn ſtone equal to an interval of four Roman or three and a half Engliſh feet; then two of white bricks 16 inches by 11 and a half thick, of the ſame clay as all the bricks now about Sandwich; and ſome of them turned up at the corners; ſix alternate courſes in all. The outer face is formed of or caſed with hewn ſtone, but the inſide filled up with irregular maſſes of ſtone and flint in very ſtrong mortar. At the North-weſt corner time has made a vaſt breach; a leſſer opening, or a gate is in the middle of the Weſt wall, being a ſmoother gap, and ſome hewn ſtones, one with a mortice, lying by it, and a regular pavement in the paſſage. This and the South ſide are finely mantled with ivy: the walls laid with regular ſtrata of earth and mortar to a conſiderable

[l] c. 45. 46. [m] Lewis's Thanet, 132. [n] Gibſon. [n] Ports and forts, 3, 4.
[o] Reduced to an oblong ſquare form. Haſted, III. 689.
[p] Leland, VII. 138. Holland ſuppoſes the buſt Roman. Dr. Stukeley could not find it, yet ſays it was over the North gate, thence vulgarly called *Madan* gate.
[q] Boys' Sandwich, p. 867.
[r] Stukeley, MS. and Itin. I. 119.
[s] Boys' Sandwich, p. 866.

depth. The ground within is covered with corn. Nearer the Eaſt wall are foundations of a building, a ſquare raiſed floor of flints and mortar, 144 feet by 104; in the middle what is called St. *Auſtin's Croſs*, in form of a long croſs, riſing ſomewhat above the ground, and from four to five feet above the platform. It has been faced with ſquare ſtones, ſome of which remain. The ſhaft of the croſs running North and South is 87 feet long and 7 and a half broad: the traverſe is 22 feet wide and 46 long [t], the ſhort arms pointing Eaſt and Weſt. Leland calls it St. Auſtin's church. Somner would make it a chapel, probably of eaſe to Aſh, mentioned in a vicar's will 1509. Batteley and Stukeley a prætorium or pharos. Mr. King thinks it a prætorium, or a parade with a temple. Only ſtones appear on it, and a kind of trench makes it inacceſſible except at one corner, and it is overgrown with buſhes. Mr. Wegge ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a bronze figure of Mercury found here. Many coins are ſtill found here. I bought a fair Carauſius, PAX AVG... of the labourers at Loughton, a group of cottages under the South ſide, and took up among the rubbiſh fragments of red tiles with ſtrait lines raiſed on them. Mr. Boys of Sandwich has beſtowed much time and pains in tracing theſe ruins, and collected many fibulæ richly adorned with red and blue ſtones and gold open work, and pateræ both whole and fragments [u]. Mr. Farrer had agreed to ſell the walls; but the purchaſer made the contract with a proviſo that he could ſeparate the ſtones, which, on trial, was found impoſſible [x]. Wherteſwelde, between Dover and Canterbury [y]. The burial-place of the ſtation is ſuppoſed to be on the broad ſand, two miles South-weſt from the caſtle, where many Roman graves have been found. There is *Rhutupii* in Gaul [z].

Fordwich. *Fordwich*, while the ſea flowed up to it by Reculver, and the Stour was navigable to it, was a conſiderable town, and had a key belonging to the monaſtery of St. Auſtin at Canterbury, with a magnificent gateway lately pulled down. The town is a corporation, and lies very low, cloſe to the marſhes. It gave title of baron to ſir John Finch, lord Finch 1639, which expired with him 1661, and was revived as a viſcount's title in the perſon of earl Cowper 1718, whoſe deſcendants enjoy it [a]. In the Weſt part of the church was an antient ſhrine of one ſolid ſtone, now removed into the precincts of Canterbury cathedral [b].

Whatmere. Some workmen digging gravel at *Whatmere* hall in *Sturry* pariſh, at the depth of five feet, came to a large broad ſtone, and under it a ſtone coffin, 6 feet 4 inches, incloſing a leaden one 4 feet 8 inches, put together in ſix pieces with ſolder: within were the remains of a perſon ſeemingly of ſhort ſtature, decayed except the teeth. An earthen jug was found near it [c].

Sandwich. "*Sandwic*, on the farther ſide of the ryver of "Sture, is meatly welle walled wher the town "ſtondith moſt in jeopardy of enemies; the reſidue "is diched and mudwalled. Ther be four principal "gates, three paroche chirches, of which ſum ſup-"poſe that St. Marie's was ſumtyme a nunnery. "Ther is a place of Whit freres, and an hoſpital "without the town for mariners diſeſed and hurt. "Ther is a place wher the monkes of Chriſt church "did reſort when they were lords of the town. "The caryke that was ſonke in the haven yn pope "Paulus' tyme did much hurt to the haven and "gether a great bank. The ground itſelf from "Sandwich to the haven and inward to the land is "caullid *Sanded bay* [d]."

Sandwich, or the town on the ſand, is an antient town, being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 851, when Ethelſtan king of Kent and Ealcher defeated the Danes here: again 793, and 1006, 9, 11, 13. Canute gave it to Chriſt church, Canterbury, with the royalty of the water on each ſide ſo far as a man being in a ſhip afloat might caſt a Daniſh hatchet on the bank [e]. It owed its increaſe to the decay of Richborough and Stonar, and in the Confeſſor's time took the latter's place among the Cinque ports, being the ſecond in order [3]. Lewis of France burnt it 1217, and the French burnt it again in the reign of Henry VI. 1456. Auguſt 28, 1457, the marſhal de Breze landed 4000 men near Sandwich, and after a long and bloody conflict got poſſeſſion of the place, plundered it, and immediately reimbarked his troops [f]. Queen Elizabeth viſited Sandwich 1572, and was entertained by the corporation ſeveral days [g]. Edward III. for a time placed, 1378, the ſtaple here from Queenborough, and by exchange re-united it to the crown: about which time flouriſhed there a family ſurnamed *de Sandvico* [h]. Of this family, which intermixed with an heir of Crevecœur and Davranches lord of Folkſtone, ſee Boys, p. 108. It has three churches [i], and a town-hall. Canterbury and Sandown gate with round towers; Woodsborough only two piers. The town walls remain, and a wide vallum and ditch on the South and Weſt ſides; and here is a handſome wooden bridge over the Stour leading into the marſhes towards *Stonar*, where are ſalt works. A ſtone bridge, built 1755, joins it with Stonar and Thanet. The river is called Stour from its ſource to Sandwich, and from thence Sandwich haven. Sandwich had a houſe of white friars 1272, and a nunnery founded by Domneva; and has two hoſpitals [k] of St. Thomas and St. John; alſo St. Bartholomew, about a furlong from the town, which is under the government of the corporation, and well endowed for the maintenance of a maſter and ſeveral brethren and ſiſters, and an antient chapel with a cenotaph and recumbent figure of ſir Henry Sandwich, the ſuppoſed founder about 1244, but certainly the liberal benefactor of this hoſpital [l], which maintains 16 poor perſons in neat dwellings on an allowance of £.17 *per annum*.

[t] Boys' Sandwich, p. 867.

[u] See a plan of this ſtation, Pl. XVI. fig. 1. where * ſhews the diſpoſition of the *Porta Decumana*, and the plot of St. Auſtin's Croſs on a larger ſcale. Haſted, III. 686—690.

[x] Mr. Jacob's letter to Mr. Dere, 1772, 8vo. 98.

[y] Leland, VI. 4.

[z] MS n. Gale.

[a] Haſted, III. 604. 606.

[b] Ibid. 607.

[c] Ibid. 615.

[d] Leland, VII. 127.

[e] Holland. I know not whence Holland got this information. The donation of it by Canute in Mon. Ang. I. 21. from Gervaſe of Canterbury, MS. Cotton. only includes the port, with the toll thereof, and wreck of ſea, and other appurtenances.

[3] Gibſon.

[f] Annals of Sandwich.

[g] Ibid.

[h] Boys, p. 1. 6. 7.

[i] St. Clement, St. Peter, and St. Mary; the oldeſt adorned with much Zeland Saxon work.

[k] Tanner, 218. 224. 227.

[l] Boys, p. 2.

*annum* [m]. St. John's hoſpital exiſted 1287, and now maintains ſix poor perſons [n]. The free-ſchool was founded by ſir Roger Manwood, native, chief baron of the Exchequer, and author of the Foreſt Laws, who died 1592; and a charity-ſchool 1711. Its trade was conſiderably improved by the manufactory and trade from the Netherlands [o]. This port, in the reign of Edward IV. had 95 ſhips; but James I. ſetting up the Merchants Adventurers company, its trade fell to decay. It is generally ſuppoſed to be the *Lundenwic* of the Saxon laws and charters, being the port where goods, &c. bound for London were uſually landed [p]. It gives title of earl to *John Montague*, whoſe immediate anceſtor was ſo created 12 Charles II. for having by his intereſt with the fleet under his command prevailed on the ſeamen to deliver it up to that king at his reſtoration, and being loſt at ſea 1672 in the fight of Solebay, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Edward*; he 1688 by his ſon *Edward*, he 1729 by his grandſon *John*, and he 1792 by his ſon and nameſake preſent and 5th earl.

There are a great number of large barrows about Sandwich: one at *Winſborough*; between that and Sandwich is another called *Marvill hill*. The ſecond barrow from the town has been dug away to raiſe a little fort on the road. They all ſtand Eaſt and Weſt [q].

Sandwich is a corporation by preſcription. It ſtood probably at firſt on the ſea-ſhore, on a point of land left by the retiring waters of the Portus Rutupinus, where the Romans had made no ſettlement. In the Confeſſor's time there were 307 inhabited houſes in Sandwich, which in the Conqueror's time were increaſed to 383: in 1565, there were 420 houſeholders: in 1776 within the walls 562 houſes and 2213 inhabitants; and in 1800, according to the return then made to parliament, 519 houſes, and 2452 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III. Sandwich fitted out 22 ſhips and 504 mariners. The town is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats, who are convened by an antient brazen horn. The guildhall was built 1579. Here are two weekly markets and a fair. The port extends from the North Foreland North-eaſt to 11 fathom water, ſix miles from ſhore, and goes South to the North head of the Goodwin Sand, in a line along that ſand oppoſite to Sandown caſtle five miles Eaſt from ſhore, bounded all along by the Goodwin; and South-ſouth-weſt and by Weſt up the river Haven; and South to Baldock's key, now the upper key, at the mouth of the Geſtling [r]. It is a pretty large town, ill-built, ill-paved, the chief ſtreet narrow. The tower of the church full of ſmall round arches. The ſalary of the free-ſchool received by one who in 1786 did no duty. The town hall a low ugly building. No appearance of corn in the market, but much ſold in a room appropriated to that purpoſe.

Cinque ports.

The inſtitution of the *Cinque ports* by incorporation, whether the act of the Confeſſor or the Conqueror (though king John in his charter to them takes notice he had ſeen a charter of the former) was, in imitation of the Roman ſyſtem, to guard the ſhores of this iſland. Haſtings takes precedence; and after it Winchelſea and Rye, as limbs or members of Haſtings, which obtained the ſuperiority they now hold over the other members before 1247, in a charter of which date they are called "*nobiliora membra Quinque Portuum.*" Haſtings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hithe, Rye, and Winchelſea, are all head ports, and corporate with members, except the laſt. They were all ſafe and commodious harbours. The conſtable, lord-warden, *cuſtos*, guardian, or keeper of the liberties of the Cinque ports, is the immediate officer of the king for them, and has the return of his ordinary writs; is chancellor and admiral of the coaſts where the Ports lie; ſummons and holds the court of Shipway, their ſupreme court, at which the lord-warden is uſually preſent, who is alſo conſtable of Dover, and to which lie appeals and writs of error from the municipal courts. The juriſdiction of the admiralty of the five ports extended, 1682, from Shore beacon, Eſſex, to Red Cliff, near Seaford, Suſſex. The records were kept in Dover caſtle, but are now moſtly deſtroyed [s]. The freemen of the five ports are called *barons*; and it appears that in former times they enjoyed ſuperior dignity, and had rank among other nobility, doubtleſs in conſideration of their defending the coaſts neareſt to the continent. They had the privilege of bearing the canopy over the king at his coronation, and attending on him in the hall after it; and the writ of ſummons to parliament is directed to *Sandwich, et ſimiliter omnibus portubus pro ſe* [t].

Not far from Sandwich is *Wingham*, which gives name to a hundred, and title to *George* earl Cowper, whoſe grandfather *William*, for his eloquence and knowledge in the law, was advanced to the high office of Chancellor of Great Britain, the firſt after the Union, and by George I. to the title of viſcount Fordwich and earl Cowper [u]. Archbiſhop Peckham completed the college at Wingham, which his predeceſſor Kilwarby intended for a provoſt and ten ſecular canons [x]. Wingham.

"Wingham four miles and a half from Cantwar-"byri plain Eaſt in the hie way betwixt Canterbury "and Sandwich. Pecham archbiſhop made a college "here for a provoſte and 6 prebends, lyvyng at that "time upon the ſpiritual matters and viſitations of "his province, for the king had retained the tem-"poralities of the biſhoprick for a time [y]." It was projected by archbiſhop Kilwardby, executed by Peckham, valued at £.84. *per annum* [z], granted to ſir Harvey Palmer, knt. and is now the ſeat of Mrs. Palmer.

In the church round the verge of a ſtone, on which are two croſſes ſtanding each on a greece, is the moſt antient inſcription in the county, in French capitals: "Hic requieſcit Mag'r Jo'es de Sareſtone, "rector ecc'e de Wingeham q' obiit xii k'l' Maii, "anno D'ni MCCLXX P'mo."

The College at Wingham was the ſeat of the Palmers, antient Baronets, originally from Suſſex

[m] Boys, 6. 16.
[n] Ibid. 119—124.
[o] Holland.
[p] Harris, 273. ex. Somn.
[q] Stukeley, It. I. 126. 2d edition.
[r] Boys, 783—788.
[s] Gibſon. Haſted, III. 701.
[t] Ibid. 397—400.
[u] Tanner, p. 224. Haſted, III. 699. 700.
[x] Haſted, III. 699.
[y] Leland, VI. 1.

(of

(of which was Roger earl of Caſtlemain) till ſir Thomas left it to his natural ſon Herbert, on whoſe widow's death, 1796, it came by deviſe to Thomas Hey, D. D. ſon of ſir Thomas Palmer's laſt wife by a ſubſequent huſband, who now reſides there.

In 1710 the tenant of the Courtlodge farm at Wingham ploughed up a coffin of large thick ſtones, 4 feet by 2, and 4 inches thick, joined together, and covered with one at top. It was about a foot deep, and at the bottom ſome black aſhes; but nothing near it [a]. Such an one was found at Goſhall in Aſh pariſh [b].

*Dene*, in Wingham pariſh, is an antient ſeat of the Oxendens, from the time of Henry VI. of whom ſir Henry was created a baronet in 1678. Their reſidence is now at *Brome*, in Barham.

Wickham Breaus. In the adjoining pariſh of *Wickham Breaus* was dug up, 1793, by the road ſide, a large Roman urn of red earth, containing two ſmall ones of black earth, much ornamented. On the large one was inſcribed, in ſeveral places, VICTORIN [c].

Ickham. A mile North of Wingham is *Ickham*, which has an antient church, whereon is the following epitaph in Freuch capitals, round the border of a grey marble ſlab, perhaps the moſt antient and legible in the county, except the preceding: "Orate pro "animâ Martini de Hamptonn quondam rectoris "hujus eccleſiæ & prebendarii de Wingham cujus "corpus hic requieſcit & obiit iiij kalendis De-"cembris."

Lee. At *Lee* in Ickham, is the ſeat of Thomas Barrett, eſq. great grandſon of ſir Paul Barrett, knight, ſerjeant at law and reader of court; improved and highly commended by Mr. Walpole [d]; built in the Gothic ſtyle from deſigns of Mr. James Wyatt.

Beakſborn. At *Beakſborn* was born 1667 that eminent naturaliſt Dr. Stephen Hales, who died 1761, and was of the family of ſir Robert Hales, bart. [e] Sir Philip Hales ſold Howletts about 1782 to Iſaac Baugh, an Eaſt Indian, who has rebuilt the houſe on a new ſpot. Here are conſiderable remains of the archbiſhop's palace.

In this pariſh the celebrated Dr. White Kennett ſpent ſome portion of his early life as tutor to the children of Thomas Tolſon, eſq. who had a houſe here.

Barfreſton. Five miles South-weſt of Sandwich is *Barfreſton*, whoſe ſmall antient church has a rich South door adorned with rude reliefs, exceedingly well carved, and engraved with the Eaſt end by Mr. Groſe. Here lived the father of John Boys, the learned dean of Canterbury.

Walderſhare. *Walderſhare* belonged to the Berties, ſince to the Furneſes, now by marriage to the earl of Guildford. The preſent ſpacious manſion-houſe was built by ſome of the former families, in the reign of William III. or Anne, in a park of moderate extent [f].

Goodneſtone. *Goodneſtone* is the ſeat of ſir Brooke Bridges, bart. and his family from 1710, and before of the antient family of Bois [g].

Littlebourne. *Littlebourne*, an old timber houſe, in a brick-wall park, belonged to Finch lord Fordwich in the reign of Charles I. and purchaſed by lord chancellor Cowper, but now pulled down.

Nonington. In *Nonington* pariſh, in the manor of Fredville, near the front of the houſe, is a remarkable large oak, known by the name of *The Fredville Oak*. It meaſures 27 feet round and is about 30 feet high; and, though it muſt have exiſted for many centuries, looks healthy and thriving, and makes a moſt majeſtic and venerable appearance [h].

In *Patrickſborne* was *Bifrons*, a houſe built by one of the family of Bargrave, who died 1663, and ſo called from its double front. The builder, in commendation of his wife, placed in the fore front this motto: *Diruta ædificat uxor bona, ædificata diruit mala*. It was ſold by his grandſon in 1662, and became the property of the Taylor family 1694. It was a handſome ſpacious houſe, the front of which had a grand and venerable appearance; but was entirely pulled down a few years ago, and the preſent houſe built on the ſite by the rev. Edward Taylor, which remains unfiniſhed at this time [i], poſſeſſed by his eldeſt ſon.

*Higham* belonged to a farm of that name in the reign of Edward III. The houſe built by Ignatius Geohagan about 1768, is the ſeat of James Hallet, eſq. who bought it about 1781. The church of Patrickſborne is ſmall and antient. A South arch in the ſteeple is curiouſly adorned with Saxon carved figures as at Barfreſton. A ſimilar one on the North ſide of the chancel has over it a figure of the Virgin and child, much decayed by time. The Eaſt window is circular like that at Barfreſton [j].

Deal. "The church of Dale, corruptly called *Dele*, "was a prebende longginge of auntient time to St. "Martine's college in Dover [k].

"Deale, half a mile from the ſhore of the ſe, a "fiſher village on a flat ſhore, and very open to "the ſe, where is a foſſe or a great bank artificial "between the town and the ſea, beginning about "Deal, and running a great way up towards St. "Margaret's clyffe, ynſomuch that ſum ſuppoſe "that this is the place where Cæſar landed *in aperto* "*litore*. Surely the foſſe was made to keep out "enemies there, or to defend the rage of the ſea, or "I think, rather the caſtynge up beech or pible. "Sir Edward Ringeſle hath a tower or pyle beyond "the mouth of the haven on the ſhore [l]."

Walmer. "*Walmer* is about a mile from Dele ſhore, and "look as from the further ſide of the mouth of "Dovre the ſhore is low to Walmer, ſo is the ſhore "al cliffy and high from Walmer to the very point "of Dover caſtle, and there the ſhore falleth flat, "and a litle beyond the town of Dovar the ſhore "clyvith to Folkſtone. One Thomas Laurence in "biſhop Morton's days made a pere or gitty at St. "Margaret's [m]."

Walmer caſtle is now the occaſional reſidence of the right hon. William Pitt, lord warden, keeper, and admiral of the Cinque ports.

Norburne. "At *Northburne* [Norburne] was the palace of "Edbald Ethelbert's ſon, and a few yeres ſyns in "breking the wall of the hall were found two chil-"dren's bones that had beendug up as yn buriall yn

[a] Haſted, III. 700.
[b] Harris, 335.
[c] Gent. Mag. LXIV. 501. pl. V.
[d] Anecdotes of Painting.
[e] Haſted, III. 716.
[f] Haſted, III. 696. IV. 190.
[g] Haſted, III. 705.
[h] Haſted, III. 710.
[i] Ibid. 721.
[j] Ibid. 723.
[k] Leland, VI. 4.
[l] Ibid.
[m] Ibid.

"time

"tyme of Paganite of the Saxons: among one of "the children's bones was found a ſtiff pin of laten [m]."

At Northbourne lived the learned ſir Edwin Sandys, ſecond ſon of the archbiſhop of York, and author of the "Europæ Speculum," who died 1620. The family lately ſold the eſtate, and the houſe which he built and kept his ſheriffalty for the county in the reign of James I. is pulled down [n].

Aſh. At *Aſh* near Sandwich were found 1737 in a ſandy field, which ſeemed the burying place of Richborough, being on a riſing ground above the intervening marſhes on the right hand of the road from Canterbury to Sandwich cloſe by the road, ſeveral bodies placed ſeparately in wooden caſes about four feet deep; a ſword was found generally put on the right ſide, and a ſpear on the left of each, a necklace of three or four coarſe glaſs beads and then an amber bead about the neck, and ſo on the fibula on the ſhoulder, and the umbo of a ſhield directly over the face. The ſhield was of wood, round, and about 18 inches diameter, to which the iron umbo was faſtened by iron pins. Several Roman medals of the upper and lower empire were found in the graves. The rev. Mr. Fauſſet [o] of Heppington near Canterbury procured from this ſpot a ſmall pair of ſcales, a touchſtone weight of 5dt. 23 gr. and a neſt of weights piled on one another in a wooden caſe decayed was found with an armed ſkeleton Sept. 20, 1762 [p].

Exact weight Troy of the above weights.

| oz. | dwt. | gr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18 | 19 | No mark. |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | No mark. |
| | 12 | 23 | Medal of Trajan marked ⁘ |
| | 12 | 22 | Ditto M. Aurelius, no mark. |
| | 9 | 8 | Ditto Lucilla, marked ⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙ |
| | 1 | 19 | Commodus of two metals. |
| | 7 | 12 | Ditto, marked ⁘ |
| | 6 | — | Marked with three notches on the edge. |
| | 5 | 4 | Square, marked on one ſide ••, on the other M B. |
| | 5 | 5 | Conſtantius Chlorus, no mark. |
| | 3 | 10 | No mark. |
| | 2 | 13 | Marked ⁘. |
| | 1 | 23 | No mark. Two cornucopiæ on one ſide, the other unknown. |
| | 1 | 21 | A ſtamp ſcarce viſible. |
| | | 17 | Urbs Roma. |
| | 1 | 6 | Fl. J. Conſtantius. |
| | | 19 | Square, marked on one ſide ⁘ On the other H. |
| | | 5 | No mark. |

In the ſame place were found ſpear heads, a cap of the ſtaff of the ſpear, bits of an iron bridle, a large earthen bottle, a thin glaſs urn, a large drinking glaſs, a braſs tongue of a buckle, a thin braſs plate with a ſtud in the centre, a glaſs cup or patera, a braſs plate, ſeveral beads of baked earth, glaſs and amber, Pl. XVI. fig. 13, 14, and pendants of amethyſts ſtrung and looſe, of various colour and forms, fig. 15, 16, 17, 18, braſs rings, and copper pendants, fig. 19, 20, 21, an ivory ſtylus, fig. 22, a curious fibula ſilver gilt, ſet with garnets, fig. 23, and various others, fig 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

At Aſh were alſo found, 1772, a wooden pail hooped with braſs, taken up entire, but ſoon dropt to pieces, a braſs pan 15 inches diameter and 6 deep like a modern confectionary pan, a patera 6 inches diameter, an iron ax head, and two coins of Fauſtina. The larger had ſix holes punched on the temples as if it had ſerved for a weight; and a ſmall pair of ſcales with part of the beam was found with the other things, alſo a round umbo of an iron ſhield with nails tipt with ſilver, and a plain thin flat plate of ſilver at the point, a ſpear head, and ſeveral Roman coins.

On the Roman road from Canterbury to Portus Lemanis, three miles from the former, and one from *Nackington* camp, is a hollow way leading into the Nackington. camp, at both ends of which the road divides, and branching into two parts unites again. This is the camp beforementioned p. 350, which Holinſhed, Plott, Packe, and others, imagine to have been the place where Cæſar found the Britons ſo ſtrongly intrenched, and that its ſituation afterwards induced the Romans to make uſe of it [q]. It probably is the ſame mentioned by Leland at Barham, of which hereafter, p. 362. In an incloſure about two fields from Mr. Fauſſet's houſe is a barrow, which being opened was found to conſiſt of a cloſe compact pavement of a circular form like the barrow, compoſed of ſmall flints curiouſly cut and jointed, and increaſing in ſize from the verge to the crown of the pavement, the largeſt being three inches by one and a half, and ſo compact as to be undermined; when there appeared a layer of clay, another of common earth, and then another pavement like the former lying about two feet below it. Under this lay a ſtratum of clay, another of mold, and then chalk about two feet deep. No ſigns of a body appeared, nor any thing but a flint about three inches and a half ſquare, and a quarter thick, nicely chizeled, and having marks of fire on one ſide.

In 1770 near the 49th mile-ſtone from London to Canterbury, near the midway from Beacon hill to Boughton hill in the tract of the Roman road, was found an urn with a cover containing a ſmaller with a lacrymatory in it, and four or five more urns near it, the largeſt capable of containing above a peck, but all broken except the firſt; alſo a large braſs of Fauſtina jun. Rev. MATRI MAGNAE.

Upon Jud's hill were found various antiquities; and on that ſpot remains the ditch of a ſmall Roman ſtation, near which was found a large braſs medal of Aurelius Antoninus.

On the ſide of the road from the Brent in Faverſham to Oſpring nunnery, in digging down a bank of

[m] Haſted, IV. 146.

[o] The only daughter of Henry Godfrey, eſq. brought Heppington to Bryan Fauſſet, eſq. of Rocheſter, who rebuilt the houſe, and died 1750, leaving the eſtate to his grandſon Henry Godfrey, preſent poſſeſſor, ſon of Bryan, A. M. of Univerſity college, Oxford, fellow of All Souls, rector of Horton, curate of Nackington, where he died 1766 (Haſted, III. 728. p); and his ſon preſerves his collection of antiquities.

[p] His account of Antiquities in his hands was ſent by Mr. Sawbridge, in a Letter to Dr. Ducarel, July 11, 1764.

[q] Haſted, III. 728. 729.

gravel, they found near 30 urns, bottles, and pateræ; the former contained earth, aſhes, and burnt bones, and one a lacrymatory. In the ſame ſpot were many unburnt bones, an intire ſcull, and a large braſs ring or armilla. Some of the urns were covered wirh a brick having a ledge, another with a tile like a modern pantile. They ſtood in regular order, ſix in a row in a line from North to South[r].

Cæſar's deſcents on Britain.

Cæſar's firſt deſcent in Britain is fixed by Dr. Halley[s] to Aug. 26 in the evening, and his return before the æquinox, or about Sept. 20. His ſecond deſcent after the vernal æquinox, and his ſtay from May to Auguſt or September. His firſt landing was to the North of Dover, in a place "where the ſea "was ſo confined between narrow mountains, that a "dart, as he ſays, "might be thrown from above "on the ſhore[t]." The plain open ſhore[u] about eight miles from the place of his firſt anchoring muſt have been in the *Downs*, or the mouth of the river that goes up to Richborough, and the headland, which he doubled (ακρην προεχουσαν περιπλευσαι Dio XXXIX. c. 14.) the South *foreland*[v].

Between Walmer and Deal, and between Deal and Sandown caſtles, are lines drawn, and at proper intervals round baſtions, with a ditch and parapet. The inhabitants pretend they were thrown up by Cromwell againſt the caſtles. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes them fortifications made by Henry VIII. the ſea having long ſince carried off Cæſar's works, and indeed the eſplanade of the three caſtles built by Henry VIII. and half of two of the circular forts[w]. Dr. Plott told Batteley he had often ſeen Cæſar's works on the point of land near Richborough. Dr. Stukeley adds, there is one of theſe works cloſe by the North ſide of Deal, and two between Deal and Walmer caſtles. He ſuppoſes Cæſar landed in his firſt expedition between Deal and Walmer, and in his ſecond on the ſpot where Deal now ſtands. Dr. Batteley ſhews[x], that Cæſar miſcalculated his diſtance, that Dio ſays expreſsly he landed among *marſhes*, not on a ſandy beach; that Halley miſtook his τεναγη, which Plutarch calls τοπος ελωδης και μεσος υδαλος & *juxta* ερυμαλα τελμαλωδη, and Cæſar ſays his troops could not keep their footing, *firmiter inſiſtere*. He ſuppoſes the point of land doubled by Cæſar was ſome headland to the left on entering Richborough harbour, and now forſaken by the ſea[y]. He thinks *Rutupiæ* was the firſt port *in* Britain *from* the continent, as *Bologne* was the firſt port *for* Britain *on* the continent. Of the ſame opinion is Mr. Lyon[z].

Sandown caſtle.

Sandown caſtle was built by Henry VIII. together with Deal and Walmer caſtles; the latter is the reſidence of lord Holderneſs. Between Sandwich and Deal two large batteries, mounted with very heavy cannon, taken in the Sans Pareil, a French ſhip of war, have lately been erected; and the caſtles of Sandown and Walmer ſtrengthened by additional fortifications.

Dover.

"Dovar is xii miles from Cantorbury and viii miles "from Sandwich. There hath bene a haven yn "tyme paſt, and in token thereof the ground that "lyeth up betwixt the hilles is yet in digging found "woſye. There hath be found alſo peces of cabelles "and anchores, and Itinerarium Antonini calleth it "a haven. The town on the front toward the ſe hath "been right ſtrongly walled and embateled, and al-"moſt al the reſidew: but now that is partly fallen "down and partly broken down. Cow gate, Croſſe "gate, Bochery gate, ſtoode with toures toward the "ſea. Ther is beſide Betingate and Weſtegare. "The reſidew of the towne, as far as I can perceyve, "was never walled. Howbeyt M. Tuine told me "a late that yt hath be walled about but not dyked. "The towne is devided into vi paroches, whereof "iii be under one roſe at St. Martines yn the hart "of the town. The other iii ſtand abrode, of the "which the one in cawled St. James of *Rudby*, or "more likely *Rodeby*, *a ſtatione navium*. But this "word is not ſufficient to prove that Dovar ſhould "be that place the which the Romans cawled *Portus* "*Rutupi* or *Rutupinum*. The mayne ſtronge and "famoſe caſtle of Dovar ſtondeth on the toppe of a "hille almoſt a quarter of a myle of from the town "on the left ſide; and within the caſtell is a chapel, "yn the ſides whereof appere ſome greate Briton "brickes. In the town was a great priory of blake "monkes late ſuppreſſed. There is alſo an hoſpitalle "cawlled the Meaſon Dew. On the toppe of the "hye clive between the town and the peere remain-"ith yet abowt a flyte ſhot up ynto the land from "the very brymme of the ſe clyffe a ruine of a towr, "the which hath bene as a pharos a mark to ſhyppes "on the ſe, and thereby was a place of templarys[a]."

Dover ſtands in a beautiful valley between chalk hills, the only valley which has a ſtream of freſh water hereabouts. Its antient harbour was the preſent ſpacious beach at the mouth of this great valley, weſt of which is the pier, on which Holland ſays Henry VIII. laid out £.63,000, forming a ſpacious harbour commanded by a modern fort[b]. Leland ſays the town had been fortified to the ſea only[c]. Near this pier are the inns. The caſtle takes up 30 acres, an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable[d]. After aſcending the firſt hill, which is natural and immenſe, you come to the outer gate, before which is the drawbridge over a large ditch. In the apartments of this gate are kept two old keys, an old ſword ſaid to be Cæſar's, but probably a ſword of ſtate or office, and a horn ſaid to be Oliver Cromwell's; all engraved Pl. XVI. fig. 1, 2, 3. and another heavy braſs horn with an inſcription[e]: but none of the arrows mentioned by Mr. Camden. About the gate are a number of very modern barracks. Hence you aſcend another hill and bridge over the ſecond foſſe leading to the inner court, in whoſe centre is a ſquare tower, the walls near 20 feet thick with a ſmaller at each corner, firſt built by Henry II. rebuilt afterwards of hewn ſtone, entered up ſteps on the South ſide, and uſed as barracks. The ſtairs wound round two ſides of the caſtle under ſeveral magnificent arches, and the landings are adorned with

[r] Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feverſham.
[s] Horſley, 11. 13.
[t] B. G. IV. 21.
[u] *apertum, planum, molle littus.*
[v] Batteley, Ant. Rut. 69.
[w] Itin. I. 119.
[x] Batteley, ib. p. 65.
[y] P. 69.
[z] Archæol. X. 8.
[a] Leland, VII. 128.
[b] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[c] VI. 128.
[d] Stukeley, Itin. I. 121.
Engraved in Gent. Mag. July, 1781.

Saxon

Saxon arches in the wall. The court is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall and towers, within one of which is a well 360 feet deep, and a large reſervoir. You paſs through ſeveral ruined gates and works to the Weſt point of the hill, where, on an eminence within a circular work [f], ſtand two of the oldeſt buildings in England, the ſhell of the firſt Chriſtian church, and the Roman pharos; both built of Roman bricks intermixed with flints and rude ſtones, the arches intirely brick, of which and hewn ſtones the corners are formed. The church is in form of a croſs, with a ſquare thick tower in the centre: the North porch in the Saxon ſtyle; and here were buried ſir Robert Aſhton, conſtable of the caſtle and warden of the Cinque ports in the reign of Richard II. and his deputy Richard Malmains, and Henry Howard earl of Northampton, conſtable 1614, who was removed 1696 by leave of archbiſhop Teniſon to his hoſpital at Greenwich, and a memorial of his removal till lately remained [g]. In this tower was a large peal of bells, the largeſt of which was given by ſir Robert Aſhton, and had the following inſcription:

"Dominus Robertus Aſhton, miles, me fecit fieri "anno quarto Ricardi Secundi [h]."

Theſe bells are ſaid to have been taken by ſir George Rooke to Portſmouth. The Roman pharos joins to the Weſt end. It is octagon without, ſquare within, the ſides of both equal, being 15 Roman feet, reducing the wall to the thickneſs of 10 feet. It narrows about the middle with a ſloping ſett-off. In four of its ſides are narrow windows with round arches of Roman brick ſix feet high: the door on the Eaſt ſide is ſix feet wide, with an arch of Roman brick and ſtone alternately 14 feet high. The materials are diſpoſed as at Richborough, reaching to the tops of the windows, two courſes of brick, and ſeveral of ſtone, alternately; every window thus reaching to a ſtage or ſtory. There are five of theſe ſtages left, though ſome are ſtopped, ſome covered, and ſome have modern church windows inſerted. The height is now forty feet, and Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it was twenty feet higher, filled up with a ſtaircaſe, and had eight windows in each ſide. The bricks are ſome of a bright red, with the blue flinty grit in the middle, others of a cream colour or white: all of the ſame dimenſions except ſome of the latter near the ground on the South ſide near three feet long, of the ſame thickneſs, marked with ſtriæ or flutings ſtrait or chequered, ſtrongly glazed, and having more flint in their compoſition. The body of the work is compoſed of a kind of artificial ſtone or ſtalactical compoſition. On its North face are the arms of ſir Thomas Erpingham, conſtable in the reign of Henry IV. who thoroughly repaired the caſtle [i]: the top is ruinous.

The caſtle has two ſalley ports with barbicans and 13 towers [k]. Edward IV. laid out £.10,000 on it, and Elizabeth great ſums. The keep has been much damaged by French priſoners. Much of the South-weſt wall falling down 1771 was repaired at the expence of the round or Mill tower. The Mote bulwark was built by Henry VIII. 1539, on the beach cloſe under the cliff and beneath the South end of the caſtle Weſt wall. Great works of fortification were carried on at Dover during the late war. Several additional ſally ports have been lately made, forming ſubterraneous communications in every part of the caſtle; and immenſe ſums expended in making additional works and modernizing the old fortifications.

The cliff on the South ſide is 320 feet perpendicular, and here lies queen Elizabeth's pocket-piſtol [l] twenty-four feet long, caſt by James Tolhys of Utrecht 1544, and richly adorned with emblematical figures. In April 1580 an earthquake was felt here, which threw down part of the cliff, with part of the caſtle ſtanding on it next the ſea.

The other Pharos mentioned by Leland and Mr. Camden is now reduced to a very ſmall ruin called the *Bredenſtone*, on which the lord Warden is ſworn as formerly at Shipway [z]. Moſt of the buſineſs of the Cinque ports is done at Dover; all the courts are kept there, and from thence is the moſt frequent paſſage from England to France [z]. Every thing reſpecting trade and navigation is here conducted in a manner ſo different from what it is in our other ports, that, joined to the good accommodations and civility of the inhabitants, it is impoſſible but every foreigner muſt conceive a good idea of the kingdom from the acceſs to it, as well as every traveller of our own nation be pleaſed and ſatisfied with his treatment and amuſement here.

Mr. Blackburn ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries in 1782 a bell uſed in Dover town-hall, with the Salutation, and this inſcription: "*Petrus Gilenius me fecit*;" date uncertain, whether 891 or 1091; moſt likely neither.

St. Martin's collegiate church, removed from the caſtle by Wihtred, was for the enormities of the canons given by Henry I. to archbiſhop Corboil, who began a new church 1131 for Auſtin canons, who were diſplaced by his ſucceſſor Theobald for Benedictines. It was valued at £.170 [m]. Only part of the ſquare tower remains. Dr. Stukeley ſays its Eaſt end ſeems to have terminated in three ſemicircular works. The yard is appropriated to the burial of perſons not natives of Dover, and here among the reſt "lie the remains of the celebrated "Charles Churchill, 1764." There are large remains of the priory, now a farmhouſe, the gate with a lofty pointed arch of inelegant work [n]. The ſuperiority of this church over all the other churches here was ſuch that no other could have maſs ſaid till theſe had done [o], which may be owing to its being the firſt church, and its monks having built three others. Oppoſite to this is the Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded by Hubert de Burgh 1227 for relief of pilgrims. Its remains are a ſtorehouſe, the fine tracery of whoſe windows drawn by Buck 1735 is gone, and the windows bricked up. It was valued at £.159 [p]. The houſe of knights templars mentioned by Camden, Leland, Lambarde, and Rapin [q] ſeems to have been at *Swinfield* near Dover, in which king John reſigned his crown to the Pope's Legate. It was valued

[f] Groſe. [g] See his epitaph at Greenwich in Gibſon and Groſe. Ward, Greſham Prof. p. 315, 316. [h] Weever.
[i] Stukeley, Itin. I. 121. Groſe's account under his view of it. [k] Groſe.
[l] See an account of this gun in Gent. Mag. 1767, p. 499. [z2] Gibſon. [m] Tanner, p. 208.
[n] Groſe's account under his views of it. [o] Groſe. [p] Tanner, p 220. [q] III. 208.

at

at £.87[r]. In Dover was alſo an hoſpital for lepers founded 1141[s]. Only two of the five churches in this town remain, St. Mary and James. Under the Weſt end of St. Mary's church, which is a very antient ſtructure, principally of Saxon architecture, are conſiderable remains of a Roman hypocauſt with its ſeveral apartments[t].

Dover gave title of earl 3 Charles I. to *Henry* viſcount *Rochford*, who dying 1666, and his ſon John the next year, that title became extinct, till James II. 1685, created baron Dover *Henry Jermin* nephew to Henry earl of St. Alban's. Queen Anne 1708 conferred the title of duke of Dover, marquis of Beverley, and baron Rippon on Charles Dowglas duke of Queenſbury, who died Oct. 21, 1778, aged 80.

Dover gave birth 1660 to Dr. White Kennett, biſhop of Peterborough, who died 1728, and 1690 to the late Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, who died 1764.

St. Radegund's.

"St. *Radegundis* ſtandeth on a hill three little "miles by Weſt and ſomewhat by South from Dover. "Ther be white canons, and the choir is large and "fair. The monaſtery ys at this time metely main-"tained, but ther have been more ample buildings "there yn times paſt[u]." The cell of *Blakewoſe* adjoining was united to it. "Certain of the Crealles [Criolls] were honorably buried at St. Radigund[w]." It was a Præmonſtratenſian abbey founded 1191 by Richard I. or Jeffery earl of Perth; valued at £.98[x]. It was a ſeat of the Edolphs in the laſt century, who altered it into a manſion houſe. The gates and outer walls are patched up into a farm-houſe[y]. It is in *Bradſole* pariſh.

Weſtcliffe.

At *Weſtcliffe* near Dover lived the family of Gibbon, whence ſprung the hiſtorian. His great grandfather Matthew was born there. At *Solton* in this pariſh lived the family and father of ſir John Finet, a celebrated wit and poet in the reign of of Charles I.

Alkham.

Evering.

Near St. Radegund's is *Alkham*, where at a place of their own name lived the family of *Evering*, till about 1680, ſprung from the Averenches Barons of Folkeſtone[z].

Weſt Langdon.

At *Weſt Langdon*, three miles North from Dover, William de Auberville founded, 1192, an abbey for white canons from Leyſton in Suffolk, valued at £.47 *per annum*[a].

Barham downs.

The village of *Barham*, in which pariſh lies part of Barham down, has the manor of *Brome*, behind which and *Breach* down are a number of tumuli[b].

"In the paroch of Bareham doune, a little from "the wood ſide, and about a ſix mile from Dover, "appereth a diked campe of men of warre. Sum ſay "that it was Cæſar's camp. Sum thinks that it was "a camp of the Danes. It hath three ditches[c]." Aubrey places two or three camps at Barham[d], confounding them with the ſeveral lines and works before mentioned.

*Barham downs* is a moſt pleaſant and beautiful paſture ground of conſiderable extent, upwards of four miles long, though not half a mile on a medium in width. It is in general high, eſpecially towards the Eaſt, where it riſes to a pretty high hill. It ſlopes to the South, towards which, along the whole of it, there is a moſt pleaſing proſpect of the adjoining country, interſperſed with gentlemen's ſeats, with which it abounds on both ſides. On theſe downs are the county races, and the king's plate is annually run for here in July or Auguſt. On that part of the down within the *pariſh of Kingſton* are many remains of Cæſar's works in his progreſs through the country, particularly one of his ſmall advanced camps, ſquare, with the corners a little rounded, and a ſingle agger and vallum on three ſides; the upper or North ſide being left open. It lies on the ſlope of the hill facing Kingſton church to the South-weſt, and from it Weſt continue ſeveral lines of entrenchments, as again round and about Denne hill eaſtward, contiguous to all which are great numbers of barrows ſcattered over the downs, ſome of them of conſiderable ſize, but all have been opened and plundered of their contents. The late rev. Mr. Fauſſet, of Heppington, opened 70, and was of opinion they were the graves of the inhabitants of the villages, and of the ſoldiers, reſpectively diſtinguiſhable by their contents. A denarius of Tiberius was found in the entrenchments near them. Twine[e] ſays there was an immenſe large barrow opened on theſe downs in the reign of Henry VIII. by Mr. William Diggs, who dug out of it a very large urn full of aſhes, and bones of the largeſt ſize, with braſs and iron helmets, and large ſhields; but nothing to aſcertain its age or owner. By the road ſide near theſe downs ſeveral ſkeletons have been found, one having round its neck a ſtring of beads of various ſhapes and ſizes, from a pigeon's egg to a pea, and by its ſide a ſword, dagger, and ſpear. The others lay in good order, without any thing to diſtinguiſh them[f]. On theſe downs king John encamped with an army of 60,000 men to oppoſe Philip of France, who was about to invade this kingdom: but Pandulph, the pope's legate, then at the houſe of the Knights Templars at Swinfield, near the downs and Dover, ſent two of thoſe knights to perſuade the king to come to him there, and to admit him to his preſence, which being obtained, the king went with his principal nobles and biſhops to Swinfield, where, in their preſence, he reſigned his crown to the legate, as the pope's repreſentative, to the diſgrace both of himſelf and the nation. Here alſo in the reign of Henry III. Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, being declared general of their army by the diſcontented barons, arrayed a numerous army to oppoſe the landing of queen Eleanor, whom the king had left behind in France[g].

All the learned agree that Barham downs was Cæſar's main camp, to which, from his landing in the downs by Mongeham, Sutton, Egthorne, Barſton, and Snowdon, there is a continued courſe of

[r] M. Par. 237, &c. Tanner, p. 217.
[s] Tanner, p. 213.
[t] Mr. Lyon in Archæol. V. 325. Gens. Mag. LXXV. 801.
[u] Leland, VII. 128.
[w] Leland, VI. 7.
[x] Tanner, p. 218.
[y] Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, III. 362—3.
[z] Haſted, III. 356. 358.
[a] Tanner, p. 219.
[b] Haſted, III. 757.
[c] Leland, VI. 4.
[d] Mon. Brit.
[e] De Reb. Albion, p. 75.
[f] Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. iv.
[g] Haſted, III. 753.

military

military works, ſometimes only *aggeres* or banks, ſometimes banks and foſſes or trenches, ſometimes banks, trenches, and tumuli: at one place ſingle lines, at another double or more complicated works, all of them ſituated on the tops of the downs or hills, as well for eſpial as defence, and diſpoſed in regular ſucceſſion, one after another, leading to this main camp, which ſeems to have been at Denhill, at the extremity of Barham downs. But thoſe at Three Barrow down, a little eaſtward of it, begin to be ſingular, as they are very large, and the trenches deep, and particularly adapted and continued up to a great extent and variety of entrenchments, that poſſeſs all the hill between Denhill terrace on the edge of the downs, and the ſite of Netherſele houſe under Snow down. This was a place very proper for the ſtation of his main corps, as by its ſituation it commanded all the open conquered country behind him to the ſea, where he had left his fleet; and the woody country before him, where the Britons harboured, and from thence frequently alarmed and annoyed his forragers. In like manner on the other or Weſt ſide of their principal remains, all the works which are very particular extend themſelves from Denhill all over Barham and its neighbouring Adſham downs, and at the end of the former drop down into the bottom under Bourne place, and terminate at the Bourn: but they ſoon appear again on Juniper down in the way to Iffin wood [h].

Biſhopfbourn. At *Biſhopſbourne*, near Barham downs, was buried that ornament of the Engliſh church, Richard Hooker, author of the "Eccleſiaſtical Polity," who died 1600.

Swingfield. There is much remaining of the antient preceptory at *Swingfield*, now uſed as a farm-houſe, particularly the Eaſt end, which is both lofty and handſome, having three narrow-framed windows, and three circular above them, probably part of the chapel. Richard de Swinfeld biſhop of Hereford, who died 1316, was a native of this place [i].

Watling ſtreet. *Watling ſtreet* runs from Canterbury to Dover, through *Bridge*, and about three quarters of a mile to the Weſt of it appears entire and high, and ſo continues almoſt to the Eaſt end of it [k]. It is now in part diverted from its original courſe, being carried higher up on the downs.

To Dover from Canterbury the Watling ſtreet is ſtill the common way. It is left intire over the lower ſide of Barham downs, with a huge circular ridge of the ſoil of the country, chalk and flint, pointing ſtrait to the cathedral tower. As ſoon as it enters the downs it traverſes a groupe of Celtic barrows; then leaves a ſmall camp of Cæſar's. Further on it paſſes by a great ſingle barrow, and then by a great one between two little ones, all three encloſed with a double ſquare entrenchment. At Lydden it ſlides into the noble valley of Dover, and down the northern declivity to Biggen gate, where it terminates by the ſide of the old port [l].

Folkſtone. "*Folcheſtan* by al geſſe ſtondeth very directly upon "Boleyn. The town ſhore be al likelyhood is mer-"velouſly ſore waſted with the violens of the ſe, yn-"ſomoche that they ſay that one paroche chyrch of "our Lady, and another of St. Paule, is clene de-"ſtroyed and etin by the ſe. Hard upon the ſhore "yn a place cawled the caſtel yard, the which on "the one ſide is dyked, and therin be great ruines "of a ſolenne old nunnery, yn the walles whereof "yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; "and on the right hand of the quier a grave trunce "of ſquared ſtone; the caſtle yard hath bene a "place of great burial; the paroch chirche ys "thereby made of ſum newer worke of an abbey. "Ther is S. Eanſwide buried, and a late thereby was "the viſage of a priory. In this towne there is a "mayer; and this lord Clynton's grandfather had "there of a poore man a boote almoſt ful of anti-"quities of pure gold and ſilver. A cony drawing his "yerth betwyxt Folkeſtan and Hythe did caſt up an-"tique money. The lord Clinton is lord of the "town [m]." Lord Folkſtone's family ever ſince 1697. Here was born 1758 the celebrated phyſician Harvey, who died 1657; and John Phillpot, Somerſet herald, the Kentiſh antiquary, author of "Villare Can-"tianum," who died 1645. Sandgate caſtle, between Folkſtone and Hithe, was built with theſe before mentioned by Henry VIII. and on a caſtle hill thereby are ſeen reliques of Folkſtone caſtle, out of whoſe materials it is ſaid to have been built. A hamlet and inns for bathing have ariſen round it [n]. A ſingle houſe or two has lately increaſed into a conſiderable village of lodging-houſes, frequented in the ſummer by ſea-bathers. Small veſſels are built here.

Folkſtone is irregularly built along the cliff, on the extremity of the quarry hill, partly on the ſide of the hill, but a great deal of it at the foot of the cliff, cloſe to the ſea. The two pieces of wall overhanging it, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley as of Roman work, may be remains of Eadbald's caſtle. His daughter Eanſwid founded a nunnery here, which being deſtroyed by the ſea or the Danes, Nigel de Mundeville lord here after the Conqueſt gave the church to the abbot of Lonley in Normandy, from whence ſome Benedictine monks came and ſettled firſt in the caſtle, and then near the church. It was valued at £.41 [o]. All that remains of the priory is part of the foundation, and an arch three feet high turned with Roman bricks over a door way [p]. Under the South aile of the pariſh church is a charnel-houſe, full of bones, pretended to have belonged to the ſoldiers ſlain in battle, A. D. 456 [q]. Kilburn ſays this town had five churches; but Mr. Haſted thinks the five mentioned in Domeſday, with three others in a following article, were the eight in the hundred of Folkſtone. The Roman tower was probably on caſtle hill, which is a ſmall oval of about two acres, double ditched on the Eaſt and triple on the North and Weſt, where are ruins of walls, and Roman bricks have been found. Eadbald built a caſtle here, rebuilt by William de Abrincis about 1068, and made the chief ſeat of this barony, deſtroyed by the ſea, and only the bail and a piece of the Eaſt wall left. Stillingfleet and Tanner take Folkſtone for the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius. It was burnt by earl Godwin, and by the French and Scots 1378, after the death of Edward

[h] Dr. Parke's Explanation of his Chart of Eaſt Kent, p. 52. Haſted, III. 753.
[i] Haſted, III. 352.
[k] Ibid. 725.
[l] Stukeley, Itin. I. 120. 2d edit. Haſted, III. 753.
[m] Leland, VII. 141.
[n] Holland. Near the houſe once the King's arms near Folkſtone, Aubrey places an old camp.
[o] Haſted, III. 381.
[p] Tanner, 206.
[q] Haſted, III. 386.

III. It was a member of the town and port of Dover, and one of the Cinque ports before the reign of Henry I. and was incorporated by Edward III. and is ſtill a market town and has two fairs[r]. The induſtry of the inhabitants, a thriving fiſhery, and a lucrative trade with France, have made it an opulent and well-peopled town. It gives title of viſcount to *Jacob Pleydel Bouverie*, whoſe grandfather *Jacob* was ſo created 1747. He was created earl of Radnor 1765, ſucceeded 1770 by his ſon *Jacob*. The church ſtands at the Weſt end of the town on the edge of the cliff, in conſtant danger from the depredations of the ſea. On a chalk cliff at the Weſt end of the town is a fort or battery of ſix cannon. It has been obſerved of ſome hills in this neighbourhood that they have viſibly ſunk and grown lower within memory [s].

Hithe.

" *Hithe* hath bene a very great town in length, and " conteyned iiii paroches that be now clene deſtroied; " and yt may well be ſuppoſed that after the haven " of Lymme and the great old town ther fayled that " Hythe ſtrayte thereby encreaſed and was in price. " In the time of king Edward II. there was burned " by caſuelte 18 ſcore houſes and mo, and ſtrayt " folowed great peſtilens, and thes ii thinges miniſhed " the town. Ther remayne yet the ruines of the " churches and churchyards. It evidently appereth " that wher the paroch chyrch is now was ſumtyme a " fayr abbay. Under the quier a very faire vaute, " alſo a faire old door of ſtone by which the religious " folkes came in at midnight, and not far off was " an hoſpital of a gentleman infected with lepre. " The caſtel of *Saltwood* is not paſt half a mile of, " and at this day Hithe is but a chapel pertaining to " Saltwood paroch. The haven ys a pretty rode, and " lieth metely ſtrayt for paſſage out of Boleyn [t]." The abbey and hoſpital for lepers are mentioned only by Leland, but Tanner [u] has the other hoſpital of Bartholomew here. The town is not very large, but tolerably well built, conſiſting of one narrow ſtreet, cloſe at the foot of the rocky hill. On the ſteep ſide of this hill is the church, which has a ſquare tower. On the tower are ſeveral groteſque heads, like thoſe on Banbury church, and St. Peter's at Northampton. Two belts round the tower are cut in quatrefoils and round ornaments alternately. Many parts of the church have an appearance of antiquity, it having been repaired and the tower rebuilt 1748. The chancel ſeems part of a much older building; on the North ſide of it are ſome round arches, with zig-zag ornaments in the wall, almoſt buried by the earth being raiſed. On the South ſide are ſome other half-buried arches. Under the chancel is a vault with a kind of lancet window filled with bones, ſaid to be of Danes, Saxons, and Normans, invaders, defeated and ſlain here. It is remarkable that the effect of a ſword or battle-axe is ſtill viſible on many of the ſkulls. Dr. Harris ſuppoſes them collected from the other church here, or of the French who landed here 1295, and were all cut off, or of the Saxons ſlain in Vortimer's laſt battle with them near Folkſtone, where there is a like pile in a vault. Both theſe vaults may have been only common charnel houſes. Mr. Parſons, however, on the moſt diligent enquiry, could not obtain ſatisfactory evidence that ſuch a vault ever exiſted at Folkſtone. Tradition ſays there were ſeven churches in the town. Some arches and remnants of old walls are viſible. Between the town and the ſea are ſome incloſures. A good deal of ground is uſed by gardeners, famous for cucumbers in particular: they ſupply the market at Dover.

" From Hithe to Holde Hithe, alias Weſt Hithe, " about two miles, maſter Twyne ſaith that this " was the town that was burned along on the ſhore, " where the ruines of the chyrch yet remaine [v]."

Hythe is ſuppoſed to owe its origin to the decay of the antient ports of Limne and Weſt Hythe ſucceſſively, and the choaking up their harbours by the withdrawing of the ſea; which fate has now befallen Hythe itſelf; and its pariſhes and their four churches are now reduced to one. The haven was much contracted in Leland's time, and in queen Elizabeth's reign the return ſhews that the town was much reduced, and even the ſmall channel loſt; nor could it ſince be opened. The ſituation of the town is pleaſant and healthy; the principal ſtreet well built, with a court and market-houſe; two good inns, and St. John's hoſpital for lepers, now for ſix poor, removed 1685 hither for 10 poor people, five men and five women; and higher up St. Bartholomew's, founded at Saltwood by Hamo de Hythe, biſhop of Rocheſter, native of this place; and on the coaſt a ſmall fort of ſix guns, for the protection of the fiſhery. The ſite of Leland's four churches is pointed out in a plan of the hoſpital lands 1685. No traces of the *abbey* are to be found except in Leland [x].

Saltwood caſtle.

Gale aſcribes *Saltwood* caſtle to the Romans, who built it perhaps when Hythe firſt became a port. Several Roman antiquities have been found at *Newington* an adjoining village. He obſerved a road leading to it from *Durolevum* and *Durovenum* to Stutfall, interſecting another at Leming. Near the Stone ſtreet, on a hill behind Beakborough, are remains of a Roman camp, and many tumuli. Plott obſerved a Roman way leading to it, and beyond it towards Stoneſtreet way, and that an anchor was ploughed up near it, as if the ſea had formerly approached it. It was repaired by Henry de Eſſex, baron Raleigh, warden of the cinque ports in the reign of Henry II. who being ſlain in a duel, that king, and afterwards Richard II. ſeized and kept it; but John reſtored it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whoſe ſee it had been given 1036 by Halden, a Saxon nobleman. Courtney built much here, and probably made the park. Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to John earl of Warwick, and afterwards to Edward lord Clinton. It was afterwards ſold to different purchaſers, and is now the property of ſir Brook Bridges, bart. [y] The caſtle has an embattled wall with towers, and a deep ditch. Another deep ditch ſurrounds the keep. Over the gate, now a farmhouſe, are Courtney's arms: the chapel is ſtrongly

[r] Harris, 124—126. Haſted, III. 379, 380, 381.
[s] Gibſon. Mr. Sackette in Phil. Tranſ. No. 349. Haſted, III. 378.
[t] Leland, Itin. VII. 141.
[u] P. 225.
[v] Leland, VI. 11.
[x] Haſted, III. 411—420.
[y] Harris. Groſe's account under his view of it. Haſted, III. 404.

vaulted

vaulted below, and there are remains of the great hall and other buildings.

Oſtenhanger. *Oſtenhanger*, now commonly called *Weſtenhanger*, belonged antiently to the Aubervilles, Criolls, and the huſband of a daughter of the laſt carried it to ſir Edward Poynings, who built the houſe, and whoſe great grandſon was ſir Edward Poynings, knight of the garter, lieutenant of Ireland, and author of the famous law called after him, who dying 12 Henry VIII. without lawful iſſue[z], it eſcheated to the crown; but that king gave it to his natural ſon Thomas Poynings, who exchanged it with the king, who ſeems to have intended it for his reſidence. It was by Edward VI. granted to Dudley duke of Northumberland, and then to the lord Clinton, and by Elizabeth to ſir Thomas Sackville, and to Thomas Smith, eſq. He repaired its damage by fire, and his great grandſon Philip viſcount Strangford of Ireland reſided here in Philpot's time. Juſtinian Champneys, a ſucceeding purchaſer, built a neat houſe out of its remains, which were very magnificent, and his heir poſſeſſes it. It was moated round, the walls embattled, and having nine towers, one of which, with the gallery adjoining, was called Roſamond's, and the long gallery her priſon, or rather queen Elizabeth's, whom Strype mentions, in progreſs 1573, "at her own houſe at Weſtenhanger[a]." The inner court was 130 feet ſquare, and on the right hand a ſpacious chapel, 33 feet by 17, aſcended to by 20 ſteps, built by ſir Edward Poynings 12 Henry VIII. now a ſtable, which, except the walls, two towers, and half the gateway, are its only remains. The hall was 50 feet by 32, with a cloiſter. The houſe contained 126 rooms, and being ſold to a maſon for £.1000, three quarters of it were pulled down for the materials 1701[b]. The reſt is now let for a farm by a deſcendant of Juſtinian Champneys[c]. "Coſtinhaungre was Creall's lordſhip, of ſum now "corruptley caulled Weſtenanger. Poyninges a "late held it; the king hath it now[d]." Sir John Crioll, in the reign of Edward III. had licence to embattle it. The church is down, and the font removed to Stanford[e].

Monks Horton. At *Monks Horton*, three miles North-weſt from Hithe, was a houſe of Cluniac monks, cell to Lewes abbey, founded by Robert de Vere in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.95 *per annum*[f].

At Monks Horton lived the family of Rooke, of whom Laurence was a learned aſtronomer, and ſir William was father of ſir George, the celebrated admiral. Here is Mount Morris, the ſeat of the venerable lord Rokeby, who died 30 November, 1800, at the age of 88, after a painful and lingering illneſs, which did not however affect his ſpirits or his underſtanding. It came by marriage to his family from that of Morris, of whom Thomas built the houſe, and died 1717[g].

Poſtling. Of *Poſtling* was rector Baſil Kennett, father of White Kennett, biſhop of Peterborough, vicar of the pariſh, tutor to the duke of Glouceſter, and author of the Roman Antiquities, &c. who died 1714. In this church, which is a ſmall mean ſtructure, is a ſtone, with an inſcription ſetting forth that it was conſecrated to the Virgin Mary 19 kal. Sept. St. Euſebius' day[h]; perhaps the only inſtance in the county.

Lemanæ. The old ſtation of LEMANÆ, the LEMAVIO of the Peutinger Table, is thought to have been about a mile above Studfall caſtle. The cut of the ſtones, cement, and Roman bricks, argue this to have been the very place, or built with its materials. Dr. Tabor and Mr. Somner are for placing *Lemanis* at New Romney, but this ſuits not the diſtance, which muſt then be altered ten miles, though he adds, the Saxon name of the Rother was *Limene*[i]. If we place Lime at the diſtance from Canterbury that Dover is, *viz.* 15 miles, and the lower ſide of Stutfall caſtle where the port muſt have been near a mile below Lime as it really is, and allow the Roman miles to be ſomewhat leſs than the Engliſh, we ſhall bring it to the true diſtance, 16 miles, without carrying it to Romney, which probably then lay under water, at leaſt at ſpring tides, or certainly the marſh between it and Stutfall. And accordingly the Roman way ends here, and was not carried through the marſh eight miles further to Romney[4]. The warden of the cinque ports is now ſworn in at Dover[5], though formerly at *Shepway croſs* in Limne pariſh[j]. *Stutfall*, or *Stoutwhale* caſtle, on a declivity in the marſh under the cliff incloſes 10 or 12 acres within its walls, which were like Richborough ſomewhat ſquare, the corners rounded, and no ditch. They were built of thin whitiſh bricks, 15 or 16 inches long, and rag ſtone in alternate courſes, 12 feet thick, with circular buttreſſes of the ſame thickneſs. Little is now left of what Stukeley deſcribed 1722. This was the ſtation of the Turnanienſes, and to it runs *Stone ſtreet*, ſtrait and conſpicuous for ſome miles from Canterbury, as in Leland's time[k].

Stutfall caſtle.

The Saxon Chronicle[l] makes the Danes land 892 at Limenemuðan in the Eaſt of Kent at the Eaſtern edge of the great wood *Andred* at *Apuldre*. Biſhop Gibſon from Somner's MS papers pronounces this river Limene to be the preſent Rother, for the following reaſons: the oldeſt records place the *Limene* in Kent, and Camden allows the Rother has had a new channel opened for it ſince Edward III's time, and the Merſcware or inhabitants of Romney marſh are in Domeſday ſtyled *Limware*, and the whole tract *Limware beſt* and *Limware leth*. Romney haven is

[z] His only legitimate child [John, who died before him] he had by a daughter of ſir John Scott, of Scott's hall in his neighbourhood, where the family of Scotts have lived in worſhipful eſtimation a long time as deſcended from Paſhely and Serjeaux by Pimpe. Holland.

[a] Ann. II. 314. [b] Stukeley, Itin. I. 132. 2d edit.

[c] Harris. Groſe's account under his view of it. The inſcription in the chapel on a ſtone now a ſtep in the houſe of Mr. Smith of Stanford was as follows:

*..... Juil v & xx a l'incarnation notre Chriſt et le xii ann du tres*
*hault & tres ... ſant & tres excellent prince noſtre ....*
*& roy Hery VIII. & a l'honeur du ... dieu & de la glorieuſe*
*vierge Marie fut faict & achevee ceſte chapelle par meſſire Edovard*
*Poynings chevalier de la noble orde du gartier & contreroyler de la*
*maſon du roy; cuy dieu dint ſa grace & bonne vie & longue & paradis*
*a la fin. Amen.*

Stukeley, Itin. I. 132. 2d edit.

[d] Leland, Itin. VI. 7. [e] Haſted, III. 323-7. [f] Tanner, p. 215. Haſted, ib. p. 318. [g] Haſted, ib. 317.
[h] Pegge's Sylloge of Inſcriptions, Pl. III. p. 23. [i] Horſley, 426. Gibſon. [4] Gibſon.
[5] Gibſon. See before. [j] Haſted, III. 443. [k] Haſted, III. 442. [l] P. 91. 93. 97.

as capacious as *Limene* is deſcribed to have been, by which name the Rother was called after paſſing Apuldre: but being afterwards diverted, and the ſea withdrawing, the harbour was changed into Romney marſh [m].

Rumney. "*Rumeney* is one of the v portes, and hath bene "a metely good haven, yn ſo much that withyn re- "membrance of men ſhyppes have cum hard up to "the towne, and caſt ancres yn one of the chyrch "yardes. The ſe is now a ii myles from the towne "ſo ſore thereby now decayed that where there wer "iii great paroches and chirches ſumtyme is now "ſcant one wel mayteined [n]." It is ſtill a conſiderable market, corporation and borough town. Here was a cell of monks from Pountnay abbey [o]. The tower of the church is a fine remain of Saxon architecture. Ner athe entrance of the town is a double barrow and three ſingle ones, which ſome take for beacon hills. Dr. Harris derives the name of Romney from the Saxon Rumian or Ryman to open, *cedere*, *evacuare*; Lambard, from Rumen ea, the large watery marſh [p].

*New Romney* at the Conqueſt had 156 burgeſſes, is ſaid to have been divided into 12 wards, and to have had five churches, a priory and an hoſpital: but when the river had opened itſelf a way into the ſea at Rye, the ſea began to withdraw to the diſtance of two miles in the reign of Henry VIII. and there is now but one pariſh church. The town ſtands above the neighbouring country, on a ſort of gravel and ſand, has about 100 houſes and 500 inhabitants, conſiſts of two croſs ſtreets, with the church and hall or brotherhood-houſe, where the mayor, jurats, and commons of the cinque ports, and two antient towns, uſually keep their courts, and though lately rebuilt, not large enough for the ſeveral members to ſit with them in their court, called a *Gueſtling*, which is therefore uſually held in the church. On the Eaſt ſide of the town is a common of 400 acres, called *Romney warren*, belonging to New Romney, and let for £.120 *per annum*. The reſt of the land round the town is a flat of fertile marſhes. Adam de Cheryng, about the end of Henry II. founded an hoſpital for lepers, now private property, and part of it ſtanding at the Eaſt end of the town. The four other churches were united in the reign of Henry VIII. to the preſent church of St. Nicholas, which is handſome and antient, with circular arches and Saxon ornaments within the nave and on the Weſt tower. The convent of Pontoniac in France had a cell or priory here in the reign of Richard II. [q]

New Romney is a good town. At the North-weſt corner of the tower a round tower is annexed, carried up above it, terminating in a cupola; the like, but ſmaller at the South-weſt corner. Near the church is a handſome room, where the mayor and jurats tranſact buſineſs, and out of it you paſs to an aſſembly room.

In the South aile of the church, on a braſs, is an inſcription for William de Holynbroke, who died Mccclxxv.: the figure gone.

Southland's hoſpital was founded by one of the name in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with more than 100 acres of land, for four poor-folk of this town, and a governor, who ſhould be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and pay each £.5 a year, and teach two poor children of this town reading and writing.

*Old Romney*, now two miles inland from the ſea, bears very few marks of its antient ſtate, though formerly a good port at the mouth of Limene or Rother. Old Romney.

Between old and new Romney is the dilapidated church of *Hope*, in which ſervice is performed once a year. One houſe only in the pariſh. Hope.

*Romney marſh* was called by the Saxons *Merſcwarum*; and in a grant of archbiſhop Plegmund, 895, it is called *Weſingmerſc*, by the river *Rumeneia*, by which name only this whole diſtrict, as well as the principal town in it, ſeems from that time to have been known. The river may have been called near its ſpring *Rother*; further down, and at the branch which ſeparated at Appledore to Stutfall, *Limene*, and near Romney *Rumeneia*, yet all comprehended under the general name of *Linien*, antiently a large navigable river. This tract is now a ſpacious level of marſh grazing ground, between the hills and the ſea, and probably recovered from the ſea, which, in ſome parts endeavours to recover its antient property, and is kept out at a great expence by walls and planting. It is 10 miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and four from North to South, containidg four diſtricts; Romey marſh 23,925 acres, the other three under different commiſſioners of ſewers, 22,666; the whole within this county contains two corporate towns, and 16 pariſhes more: the lands very different in fertility, few oxen, but many ſheep, on an average three to an acre [r].

"Rumeney marſch ys from Lymmehill upwards a "x myles in lenght, and where yt ys moſt abowt v "myles yn bredeth, and that as I ſuppoſe now is "abowt the towne of Rumeney. The marſch en- "creſith dayly yn breede. It is a mervelus rank "grownd for fedyng of catel, by the reaſon that the "greſſe groweth ſo plenteſully upon the woſe ſum- "tyme caſt up ther by the ſe. The very towne of "Rumeney and a ii myles abowt yt was alway by "lykelyhod dry land, and ons, as yt is ſuppoſed, the "ſe cam abowte yt or at the leſt abowt the greateſt "part of it [s]." This tract being unhealthy and aguiſh, and as Lambarde deſcribes it *locus hyeme malus, æſtate moleſtus, nunquam bonus*, is very thinly peopled. Here and there one ſees a good brick houſe, inhabited by the *lookers* as they are called, who have the charge of the many herds of cattle and ſheep fattening here. The lands let for 20*s.* an acre, beſides which tenants pay a rate for 5*s.* in the pound for keeping up the banks that ſeparate the eſtates, keep out the ſea, and ſerve as roads. They are kept in excellent repair, and the fields ditched all round. Some few produce corn and beans, ſome hay, but the principal part is fed.

Henry, younger ſon of Robert Sidney, ſecond earl of Leiceſter, was created earl of Romney 1694, which title expired with him 1704. Sir Robert Marſham, grandſon of the learned ſir John Mar-

[m] Index locor. ad fin. Saxon Chronicle.
[n] Leland, Itin. VII. 142.
[o] Tanner, p. 223.
[p] Rumen, ſpacious. Lye.
[q] Stevens, Mon. I. 41. Haſted, III. 521-530.
[r] Haſted, III. 531-3.
[s] Leland, VII. 141, 142.

ſham,

ſham, was, 1716, created lord Romney, baron of Romney, died 1724, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake, who dying 1793 at the advanced age of 82, was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Charles, preſent earl.

Kenardington. At *Kenardington*, on the edge of Romney marſh, below the hill on which the church ſtands, to the South-eaſt, are remains of fortifications, with a breaſt-work and ſmall circular mount, and in the marſh below another of a larger ſize, with a narrow ridge or cauſeway, ſeemingly joining them together [t].

Bilſington. At *Bilſington* near Rumney was a priory of Black canons, founded 1253 [u], valued at £.81 *per annum* [v]. The remains are pleaſantly ſituated.

Lymme. "*Lymme hill*, or *Lyme*, was ſumtyme a famoſe "haven and good for ſhyppes that might come to "the foot of the hille. The place ys cawled *Ship-* "*wey* and *Old haven*. Farther, at this day the lord "of the v ports kepeth his principal court a lytil by "eſt from Lymmehill. Ther remainith at this day "the ruines of a ſtronge fortreſſe of the Britons "hanging on the hill and comyng down to the very "fote; the cumpaſſe ſemeth to be 10 acres, and be "lykelyhod that had ſum wall beſide that ſtrecchid "up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the "paroch chirche and the archidiacon's houſe of "Cantorbury. The old walls are made of Britons "brikes, very large and great flint ſet together "almoſt indiſſolubely with morter made of ſmaule "pybble. The walles be very thikke, and yn the "Weſt end of the caſtel appereth the baſe of an old "towre. About this caſtel yn tyme of mind were "fownd antiquities of mony of the Romaynes. Ther "as the chirch is now was ſumtyme without fayle "an abbay; the lodgings be now converted into "the archidiacon's howſe, the which is made like a "caſtelet embatelyd. Ther went from Lymme to "Cantorbyri a ſtreate fayr paved, whereof at thys "day it is cawled *Stonyſtreet*. Yt is the ſtrayteſt "that ever I ſaw, and toward Cantorbury ward the "pavement continually appereth a iiii or v miles. "Ther cummith at thys day thorough Lymme caſtel "a litle rylle, and other prety waters reſort to the "places abowt Lymmehill: but where the ryver "Limene ſhould be I cannot tell, except it ſhould be "that that cummeth above Appledor iii miles of, and "that yts cowrs ys now chaunged, and renneth a nerer "way ynto the ſe by the encreſing of Rumeney Billirica. "marſch that was ſumtyme al ſe. *Billirica* is about "a mile from Lymme hill, and at this day is a "membre of Lymme paroche. Howbeyt ther ys a "chapel for the howſes ther that now remain, and "this is commonly cawlled *our lady of Court-up-* "*ſtreate*, wher the nunne of Cantorbiry wrought al "her fals miracles. Hard by this chapel apere the "old ruines of a caſtalet, wherbi yt may be thouthe "that the place and the towne ther was cawled *Bel-* "*lirica*, as who ſhould ſay yn Latyne *Bellocaſtrum*, "that the new name of *Court-up-ſtreet* began by "reaſon of the place, or court, that the lord of the "foyle kept there [w]. The caſtle itſelf of Lymme "hill is of ſome called *Bellea* now [x]. The com- "mune voyce is ther that the towne hath been large, "and they ſhoe now theyr *ſigna pretoriana*, that is "to ſay, a horne garniſhed with braſſe and a mace. "But the lykelyhood is that they longid to Lymme, "ſumtyme a notable town and haven [y]." The fine lofty old caſtellated manſion of the archdeacon's, or the court-lodge, built as Lambarde and others conjecture out of the ruins of Stutfalle, and by Leland ſuppoſed an abbey, with an extenſive view, is now a farm houſe [z]. In order to keep up the hermitage of Court-at-ſtreet, and to ſerve other purpoſes, Elizabeth Barton was perſuaded by the rector of Aldington to pretend fits and conferences with our Lady of its chapel, by which archbiſhop Warham himſelf was ſo deluded as to admit her into a nunnery at Canterbury; but, her predictions affecting the king himſelf, ſhe was executed at Tyburn with her abettors [a]. At *Liming* Liming. Ethelburgh, daughter of king Ethelbert, after the death of her huſband Edwin king of Kent 633, founded a nunnery, afterwards a monaſtery, till ſuffering by the Danes it came to the archbiſhop or church of Canterbury [b]. Moſt part of *Bromehill*, or Bromehill. *Bromhill*, with the church, is in Suſſex. It was drowned by the ſea in the reign of Edward I. and above 2004 acres were overflowed here 1627 [c]. In autumn 1726, after a very wet ſeaſon, the brow on the South ſide of the hill on which Limne ſtands, toward the marſh, ſunk between 40 and 50 feet, and raiſed the lower parts of it nearly as much [d].

*Limne* was was very probably the *Portus Lemanis* Limne. while the tide flowed up the antient river *Limene*, which ran once below it at the foot of the hill, till choaked up for want of a ſufficient force of waters to repel the ſand, whereby both the harbour and the courſe of the river was choaked up, and the port for ſome hundreds of years made ſound land and paſturage.

*Aldington* had for its rector the celebrated *Eraſmus*, Aldington. 1511, who reſigned the ſame year for a penſion of £.20 *per annum*, paid by his ſucceſſor Dr. Thornton, who was ſucceeded 1514 by Robert Maſters, hanged at Tyburn for encouraging the *Holy Maid of Kent* [f].

"*Lydde* is countid as a part of Rumeney, and is a Lydde. "market town, of a prety quantite, and contained "in one paroche, but that is very large. In the "mydde way or therabout between Rumney town "and Lyd the marſch land beginnith to neſſe and "arme yn to the ſe, and contynueth a praty way "beyond Lyd and runnyng into a point yt ſtandeth "as an arme, a foreland, or a neſſe. Ther is a "place beyond Lydde wher as a great number of "holme trees groeth upon a bank of baches throwen "up by the ſe [g]."

Lydd is now almoſt three miles from the ſea, which appears formerly to have come up near to it; for there is a place in Dengemarſh not more than two miles from it called *Old Haven*: the town is ſmall, flat, and low, inhabited chiefly by ſmugglers and fiſhermen; the church has a lofty tower.

[t] Haſted, III. 117.
[u] 1258. Matth. Paris.
[v] Tanner, 223. Haſted, III. 470.
[w] Haſted, III. 438.
[x] Leland, VI. 11.
[y] Ibid. VII. 141, 142.
[z] Groſe's account under his view of Lyme caſtle. Haſted, III. 445.
[a] Haſted, III. 440.
[b] Tanner, p. 206.
[c] Harris.
[d] Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 405. p. 551. Haſted, III. 443.
[e] Haſted, III. 459.
[f] Leland, VII. 142.

The *Neſs* mentioned by Leland is *Dengeneſs*, where is a ſpring of freſh water, covered by every tide. At the *Holmſtone* grows a low wood of ſea hollies or helms, two miles long and a quarter wide, thriving exceedingly among the pebbles. The ſea ſhore, about a mile Eaſt from the town is called *Stone end*, where no doubt was placed the ſtone at the extremity of the land mentioned as the eaſtern bounds of the eſtate given in 774 by king Offa to archbiſhop Jainbert[h]. Near this place was once a great heap of ſtones called the tomb of St. Criſpin and Criſpinianus, ſaid to have been ſhipwrecked and buried here, probably ſome Romans of that family[i].

Mr. Gale[k] once inclined to place ANDERIDA, the *Andereſio* of Ravennas according to Ward[l], at *Chicheſter*, but found Henry of Huntingdon's deſcription of its ruined ſtate againſt him. Dr. Tabor, having given a good account of ſome Roman towns and camps in Suſſex, rejects Mr. Camden's opinion about Anderida being at Newenden, and pitches on a place near Eaſt Bourn, where a bath, bricks, and pavements, have been diſcovered, and large foundations of conſiderable extent, which he thinks ſufficiently prove a Roman ſettlement here; to which Mr. Ward agrees[m]. Somner placed it at *Haſtings* or *Pevenſey*, founding his opinion on what Gildas ſays, that the forts built by the Romans were *in littore Oceani ad Meridiem*. But biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes this ought to be underſtood in a larger ſenſe, extending the term *ſea* to every ſtream to which the veſſels of that time could come, in which ſenſe Newenden might be accounted a ſea-port town, and equally expoſed to pirates with Pevenſea and Haſtings. Mr. Camden ſeems to miſtake Haſtings' building a caſtle at Apeldore. The Saxon Chronicle[n] ſays a Daniſh army landed at *Limene muth*, and drawing their ſhips acroſs that river to the wood four miles from the exterior part of the mouth (ꝼꝛom ƿam muðan utepeopðun) took a half-finiſhed fortreſs in the marſh, defended by a few peaſants. Soon after came Haſten with a fleet to the Thames mouth, and built himſelf a fort at Middletun (Milton) and ꝛe oþeꝛ heꝛe at Apulðꝛe, the other army at Apuldre, i. e. either built a fort or took up their quarters at Apuldre: and the next year we find both armies united at Bemfleet[o]. Admitting this correction of Mr. Camden, biſhop Gibſon had better authority for placing Andredſceaſter at Haſtings or Þaꝛtingeꝛ ceaꝛteꝛ, as if Haſtings was the builder of it[p]. At *Loſenham* in Newenden pariſh ſir Thomas Aucher, knight, founded an houſe of Carmelites[q], 1241. The family of Aucher were both very antient and numerous; but expired in the male line in this century, with thoſe of Biſhopſbourne. The heireſſes married Corbet and Blomer. *Newenden*, formerly larger, is a mean village, with a poor church, and a brick bridge to no great purpoſe, for a ferry is in moſt uſe ſince the river Rother not containing itſelf in its channel has overlaid and is like to endanger and ſurround the level of rich lands thereby. Whereupon the inhabitants of Rhye complain that their haven is not ſcoured by the ſtream of Rother as heretofore, and the owners here ſuffer great loſs, which their neighbours in *Oxeney* fear if it were remedied would fall on them. Oxeney. This is a river iſle, ſix miles from Eaſt to Weſt, three from North to South, and ten miles about, encompaſſed with the river Rother dividing his ſtreams, and now brackiſh, having his name of mire, which our anceſtors called Ox, or of oxen which it feedeth plentifully with rank graſs[r]. It contains three pariſhes and churches of *Wittenham*, *Stone*, and *Ebeney*, and is now entered by bridges as before by ferries. The Roman altar, engraved Pl. XVI. fig. 11. was formerly in Stone church, removed for a horſe block by the vicar, and reſcued by Mr. Goſtling, who placed it in the garden fence of his vicarage-houſe there. It has an ox in relief on each ſide, and the focus retains the blackneſs of fire[s]: A large altar found at Riſingham in Northumberland[t], inſcribed by a tribune of the firſt cohort of the Vangiones, has on one ſide an ox, and on the other the flammeolum or prieſt's veil.

*Scots-Hall*, in *Smeeth*, the ſeat of the antient family of *Scot* (ſee the ballad in one of the volumes of the World) was ſold 1784 by the laſt of the family to ſir John Honywood of Evington, in the neighbouring pariſh of *Elmſted*. It is a very large manſion, pleaſantly ſituated. The North front, built in the reign of Henry VIII. is very grand, and has a fine effect; the Eaſt front is modern, of brick, and ſaſhed[u].

The Darels, of Calehill, in Little Chart, (a branch of thoſe formerly of Seſay in Yorkſhire, and Littlecot in Wilts) ſtill remain at their old ſeat[v].

At Wootton, near Barham Downs, lived Leonard and Thomas Digges, grandfather and father of ſir Dudley, both eminent mathematicians. But in the preſent century, in this little neighbourhood, the very antient families of Digges, Aucher, and Hardres, have all expired[w].

The St. Legers, Culpeppers, and Guilfords, are gone or removed; the Hales's of Beakſborne are removed and expiring; the Hales's of Woodchurch (ſir Edward) hang on a ſingle life; and Eaſt Indians and contractors are over-running the land.

"*Appledor* of ſum is countid as a membre of Apledor. "Rumeney, is a market town, and hath a goodly "chirch yn Kent and our lady of Ebery in Oxen- "nye towards a x mile by cumpace, and cumpaſſed "about with ſalt water except were it is divided "by the freſh water from the continent, part in "Kent, part in Suſſex[x]."

Apledore was antiently a maritime town, to which the ſea flowed up, and large fleets came: but the river Rothere or Limene has changed its courſes from Newenden to Maytham, between the main land and the iſle of Oxney, to Apledore, where inſtead of turning its courſe to the South, as it does now towards Rye haven, it kept in cloſe by Apledore ſtill eaſtward along by where the Rheewall now is, where the remains of the old trench, in which this

Newenden.

[h] Somner's Roman Ports, p. 50.
[i] Haſted, III. 513, 514.
[k] Commentary on the Chicheſter inſcription. Philoſophical Tranſactions, p. 479. Horſley, 336.
[l] Horſley, p. 492.
[m] Ibid. 488. See before in Suſſex, p. 296.
[n] P. 91.
[o] Ibid. p. 93.
[p] Ind. loc. ad. Saxon Chronicle.
[q] Tanner, p. 223. Haſted, III. 79.
[r] Holland.
[s] Haſted, III. 539.
[t] See vol. III. p. 247, Pl. XX. fig. 14. Horſley, Northumberland, LXXXI.
[u] Haſted, III. 693.
[v] Ibid. 225.
[w] The antient family of Denne, of Denhill, who intermarried with the Darells, expired about the cloſe of the laſt century; but there are numerous younger branches in the rank of yeomanry. The principal branches of the numerous family of *Boys* expired about this time.
[x] Leland, VII. 142.

river

river flowed between Apledore and Old Romney, being about four miles, is plainly traced, being of large extent and breadth, though long ſince become dry and converted into paſture ground. This change of courſe ſeems to have happened 15 Edward I. 1286, by the breaking in of the ſea, as again 8 Edward III. 1334, when the caſe became deſperate, and the king granted to the archbiſhop, the prior, and convent of Chriſt church, Canterbury, the old trench or channel being their property. The convent petitioned the biſhop of Rocheſter, 1327, for the appropriation of Weſterham, as ſome compenſation for their loſs of the value of 200 marks of land yearly, now turned to ſalt marſhes. Prior Hathbrand, 1349, repaired the walls, and incloſed 363 acres of marſh land, at the expence of £.350.; and Goldſtone, before 1468, laid out above £.1200 in conſequence of an inundation of the ſea. The Danes came up the old river A. D. 893 with 250 ſhips to Apledore, to which, at that time, the Weald, or great foreſt of *Andred*, extended itſelf. Apledore wood is mentioned in records: and in a large tract of land called the *Dowles*, in the South-eaſt part of this pariſh, 400 acres almoſt an entire ſwamp, at the depth of from three to ſix feet, have been found oaks, beech, and willow trunks, felled by an ax. The preſent village of Apledore is meanly built, inhabited by graziers and ſmugglers, and very unhealthy [x].

Cranbrook. "*Cranbrook* yn the myddes of the weld of Kent [y]." It has been long famous for good and broad cloths [z]. Here was the centre of the cloathing trade, now much decayed in Kent [5], and almoſt diſuſed in this pariſh, there being only two houſes, and ſome remains of the woolſtapling buſineſs. The inhabitants are reckoned 3000, chiefly diſſenters and methodiſts. In the pariſh are three chalybeat ſprings, heavier than thoſe of Tunbridge, but containing leſs ſpirit [a]. In a room adjoining the church is a dipping place, provided for Baptiſts, by Mr. Johnſon, vicar 1707–1725, but uſed only twice in 70 years [b].

Tenterden. "*Tenterden* ys a market town [c]." The ſteeple is pretended to have occaſioned the Godwin ſands from the neglect of an abbot of Canterbury to keep up the ſea walls, applying the money appropriated to that purpoſe to build this ſteeple. Harris has refuted this tradition, by proving neither the ſand nor the ſteeple to be of ſo antient date as aſſerted [d].

Benenden. *Benenden* ſteeple ſtood at ſome diſtance North from the church, the tower part of ſtone and the upper of wood, with a lofty ſpire on the top [e]; but it was rebuilt 1715 at the Weſt end. It was remarkable for its curious workmanſhip on the inſide.

Brockland. The ſteeple of *Brockland* ſtands on the North ſide at ſome ſmall diſtance from the church [f].

Cumbwell. At *Cumbwell* near Goudhurſt was an Auſtin priory founded by Robert de Thornham in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.80. 17*s*. 5*d*. [g]; now the property of the Campions.

Bedgebury, Goudhurſt. *Bedgebury*, in *Goudhurſt*, was an habitation of the antient family of Colepeper, belongs now to the family of Cartier, whoſe fortune was acquired in India; and near adjoining, in *Benenden* pariſh, is *Henſted*, a manſion of the Guildfords, an old family, of whom ſir Richard, in the reign of Richard II. built here, but moſt eminent ſince ſir John Guildford was comptroller of the houſehold to Edward IV.: for his ſon and heir ſir Richard Guildford was by Henry VII. made knight of the garter. Of his ſons ſir Edward was marſhal of Calais, lord warden of the Cinque ports, and maſter of the ordnance, father to Jane ducheſs of Northumberland, wife to ſir John Dudley duke of Northumberland, mother to the earls of Warwick and Leiceſter; ſir Henry was choſen knight of the garter by Henry VIII. and had his arms enobled with a canton of Granada by Ferdinand king of Spain for his worthy ſervice in that kingdom when it was recovered from the Moors; and Edward lived in great eſteem at home. From the ſaid ſir John are iſſued by females immediately the Darells of Cale hill, the Gages, Browns of Betchworth, Walſinghams, Cromers, Iſaacs, and Iſeleies, families of prime and principal note in theſe parts [h]. The eſtate was ſold to admiral ſir John Norris, and ſince belongs to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. [i], from the Eaſt Indies.

Henſted.

Siſſinghurſt. *Siſſinghurſt*, in the Weald of Kent, antiently called *Saxenhurſt*, was in the time of Henry III. poſſeſſed by a family who took their name from thence, and about the time of Edward III. was carried by an heir female into that of Berham, of which Richard Berham was ſheriff of Kent, in the 44th year of the ſaid king, and in this family it remained till the end of Henry the VIIth's reign, when it was ſold to Thomas Baker, whoſe ſon ſir John Baker was chancellor of the Exchequer, and privy-counſellor to king Henry VIII. ambaſſador to Denmark 1524, and married to a daughter and heir of Dingley. He died 1558, having to the antient ſeat, built after the old Kentiſh manner, of timber-work and plaſter, which ſurrounded a ſmall court, added that noble quadrangle of brick, richly ornamented with ſtone, which till within theſe few years remained perfect, and in which there were many ſpacious rooms; particularly a gallery of great length, with a curious chapel adjoining, enriched with painted glaſs. This ſir John had two ſons, Richard his ſucceſſor, who entertained queen Elizabeth 1573, and died 1594 [k], and John, who had iſſue John, whoſe ſon ſir Richard Baker, born 1568, was knighted at Theobalds in 1603 by king James; and was author of the Chronicle of the Kings of England, and poſſeſſed a good eſtate; but, by becoming ſurety for his wife's relations, who was the daughter of ſir George Manwaring of Shropſhire, was ſo much diſtreſſed in his circumſtances that he was obliged to throw himſelf into the Fleet Priſon, where he compoſed ſeveral learned treatiſes, chiefly of divinity, and died anno 1644. Richard, the eldeſt ſon of ſir John Baker aforeſaid, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and ſworn of her privy council. Henry his grandſon was created a baronet in 1611, and his deſcendants continued to reſide at Siſingherſt, till

[x] Haſted, III. 121, 122.
[y] Ibid. 139.
[z] Harris. Haſted, III. 52.
[5] Gibſon.
[a] Haſted, III. 52, 53.
[b] Ibid. 54.
[c] Leland, VII. 142.
[d] P. 311.
[e] Haſted, III. 84.
[f] Ibid. 489.
[g] Tanner, p. 216. Haſted, III. 39.
[h] Holland.
[i] Haſted, III. 82, 83.
[k] Haſted, III. 94.

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the reign of queen Anne, when the family ended in heirs female; and this ſeat which had formerly a large park round it, was at length ſold to the late Galfrid Man, eſq. whoſe ſon ſir Horace is now poſſeſſed of it. This family of Baker, in the long courſe of years they were poſſeſſed of Siſingherſt, had allied themſelves to moſt of the beſt and nobleſt families in Kent.

Thus much of Kent; which to conclude ſummarily hath this part laſt ſpoken of for drapery, the iſle of Tanet and the Eaſt parts for the granary, the Weald for the wood, Romney marſh for the meadow plot, the North downs towards the Thames for the cony-garthe, Tenham and thereabouts for an orchard, and head corn for the brood and poultry, and fat, big, and commended capons[l].

*Earls of* Kent.

The firſt earl of Kent mentioned in our hiſtory was *Ealhere*, who aſſiſted king Ethelſtan to gain a complete victory over the Danes at Sandwich 852, and two years after loſt his life bravely fighting them in Shepey[m]. Alfred gave this title to *Ceolmund*[n] 897, and it was held under Canute by *Godwyn*, who after that king's death ſurpriſed Alfred the lawful heir to the crown, and betrayed him to Harold, who put out his eyes. From his death he afterwards cleared himſelf to his brother Edward the Confeſſor, who married Godwin's daughter. He behaved with great inſolence and turbulency in that mild reign, and died ſuddenly imprecating the divine vengeance on himſelf 1053[o]. His eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife was Harold, ſometime king of England, ſlain at Haſtings. Ailred Rieval[p] gives this character of Godwin, that he was the moſt powerful of the Engliſh nobles, poſſeſſed of great wealth and extraordinary cunning; a traitor to his king and country, deep verſed in the arts of treachery and diſſimulation, and capable of ſeducing the people to any ſide he pleaſed. *Henry Grey*, the laſt earl of Kent mentioned by Mr. Camden, died 1625, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, who by his wife Suſan, daughter of ſir Richard Cotton of Hampſhire, had iſſue *Henry*, who dying without iſſue 1639, the honour being entailed on the heir male deſcended to *Anthony* Grey, rector of Burbach in the county of Leiceſter, ſon of George, ſon of Anthony Grey of Brancepeth, third ſon of George ſecond earl of Kent. Anthony by Magdalen his wife, daughter of William Purefoy, eſq. of Caldecot in the county of Warwick, had five ſons and ſeven daughters; *Henry* the eldeſt ſon ſucceeded to the honour, and had iſſue Henry, who died young, and *Anthony* earl of Kent, to whom ſucceeded *Henry* his ſon, who was honoured with divers high offices in the court, advanced to the title of viſcount Goodrich, earl of Harold and marquis of Kent, and afterwards to that of duke of Kent[q]. He died 1740, leaving a daughter Amabel married to John earl of Breadalbin, by whom ſhe had a daughter *Jemima*, who was in right of her grandfather marchioneſs Grey, and married to Philip late and ſecond earl of Hardwicke, who died 1790, when the title became extinct.

[l] Holland.
[m] Aſſer. Sim. Dun. et Hunt. ap. Dugd. I. 12.
[n] Matthew of Weſtminſter, ib.
[o] Ib. et aut. ibi cit.
[p] 377.
[q] Dugdale, I. 719.

Rare

## Rare Plants found in Kent.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or horned Fern; on the North ſide of *Bocton* church.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Adonis flower, Pheaſant's eye, Red Morocco or Red Maithes; at *Chatham* near *Northfleet*, and between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in *Charlton* wood, and common in woods and hedges about *Feverſham*.

Agaricus *lactifluus*. Milky Agaric; } in *Charlton*
——— *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; } wood.

Agroſtis *polymorpha* β. A variety of Creeping Bent-graſs; in *Greenwich* park.

Aira *aquatica* β. A variety of Water Hair-graſs; about *Northfleet*.

—— *criſtata*. Creſted Hair-graſs; on *Blackheath*.

Ajuga *reptans* (flore albo). Bugle (with a white flower); in *Charlton* wood.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Ladies Mantle; at *King's* wood near *Feverſham*, and elſewhere.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain; in a field-pond at *Eaſt Church* in the iſland of *Shepey*.

Allium *carinatum*. Mountain Garlic; near *Ramſgate* in the iſle of *Thanet*, and between *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſon; on *Stroud green*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus*, Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail graſs; in the ſalt-marſh by *Erith* church.

——— *geniculatus* β bulboſus. Bulboſe Fox-tail graſs; in the firſt field next the road before the entrance of *Northfleet*.

——— *ventricoſus*. Red Bent-graſs; in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in the marſhes about *Graveney*, *Ore*, and *Luddenham*, and at *Clapgate* and *Goodneſtone*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. A variety of Male Pimpernel; in *Rumney* marſh.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; near *Horn Place*, near *Rocheſter*, and on rubbiſh near *Preſton* church-yard.

Anemone *ranunculoides*. Yellow Anemone; near *Wrotham*.

Anethum *Fœniculum*. Fennel or Finckle; about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe* abundantly, by the road ſide on entering *Feverſham*, and in hedges and under the chalk walls in *Thanet* iſle.

Anthemis *arvenſis*. Corn Camomile; in fields between *Eltham* and *Shooter's-hill*.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros; on the banks of *Woolwich* heath, in moiſt ſhady places.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch or Ladies finger; on *Gad's-hill*, and abundantly about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe*.

Antirrhinum *majus*. The greater Snapdragon; on chalk cliffs near *Dover*, on old walls about *Feverſham*, and between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*.

Antirrhinum *repens*, Monſpeſſulanum. Sweet-ſmelling Toad-flax; in the fields near *Gad's-hill*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbine; between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*, and in the woods at *Bexley*.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Chick-weed; at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chick-weed; in a cloſe on the left hand a mile from *Deptford* towards *Southfleet*.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain-leaved Chickweed; in *Charlton* wood.

Ariſtilochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birth-wort; near *Maidſtone*, and elſewhere.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood; in the ſalt-marſhes about *Feverſham*, and at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *maritima* β. γ. δ. Three varieties of the laſt; at *Sheerneſs*.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-graſs; at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *epigejos*. Wood-reed; in a lane between the Grove at *Camberwell* and *Dulwich*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; by the *Thames* ſhore at *Graveſend*.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof; in *Charlton* wood and *Oſpringe* woods.

——— *cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort; on *Badgen* downs, in chalk-pits at *Northfleet* and *Oſpringe*, on chalk cliffs at *Greenhithe*, and at *Dartford*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maidenhair; at *Greenwich*, on *Stroud* church, and on the hollow ſandy banks in *Hernhill*, and in *Charlton* wood.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleen-wort or Milt-waſt; on the North ſide of *Cliff* church below *Graveſend*, and on *Stroud* and *Lenham* churches.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall Rue or Tent-wort; at *Queenborough*, on *Rocheſter* bridge, on the houſes at *Cobham*, and on the buttreſſes of *Feverſham* church near the South door.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; in *Cox's-lane* at *Lewiſham*, on *Stone* church, and on the walls of *Feverſham* church and abbey.

After *Tripolium*. Sea Star-wort; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, in the iſle of *Shepey*, and in the ſalt marſhes about *Feverſham*.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; about *Charlton* plentifully, and under hedges in *Peaſedown* near *Whitehill Oſpringe*.

Atriplex *haſtata* β. A variety of Wild Orach; at *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey* iſland.

——— *laciniata*. Jagged Sea Orach; near *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey* iſland, and at *Queenborough* and *Margate*.

Atriplex *pedunculata*. Stalked Sea Orach; in the iſle of *Thanet* near the ferry in great plenty.

——— *portulacoides*. Sea Purſlane; at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *ſerrata*. Indented Sea Orach; near *Sheerneſs*, and in the marſhes about *Graveſend*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; at *Chatham*, between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*, and in *Preſton* church-yard.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat-graſs; near *Northfleet*.

Ballota *nigra* β alba. A variety of Stinking Horehound; at *Tunbridge*.

Beta *maritima*. Sea Beet; on the ſea wall near *Graveney* third ſluice, on the ſea wall at *Ham* and at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Betula *Alnus*. Common Alder; by the ſide of the *Ravenſbourn* at *Lewiſham*.

Braſſica *Oleracea* ſylveſtris. Sea Cabbage; on the chalky cliffs at *Dover*.

Bromus *erectus*. Upright Brome-graſs; at *Dartford*, *Graveſend*, and *Rocheſter*.

——— *erectus* β arvenſis. Corn Brome-graſs; at *Graveſend*.

——— *giganteus*. Tall Brome-graſs; in *Charlton* wood, and elſewhere.

Bryum *calcareum*. Chalk Bryum; on the ſides of the chalk-pit neareſt the Weſt end of *Dartford*.

——— *caneſcens*. Greyiſh Bryum; on *Blackheath*, and elſewhere.

——— *carneum*. Shining Bryum; between *Blackheath* and *Eltham*.

——— *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum; at *Woolwich*.

——— *hornum*. Rough Bryum; in *Charlton* wood.

——— *hypnoides*. Woolly Bryum; on *Dartford* heath and *Blackheath*.

——— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum; on *Shooter's hill* and at *Woolwich*.

——— *ſericeum*. Silky Bryum; near *Woolwich*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium*. Thyme-leaved Bryum; between *Crayford* and *Plumbſtreet*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium* δ proliferum. A variety of the laſt; near *Eltham*.

——— *triquetrum* α & γ. Triangular Bryum, and a variety of it; on *Shooter's hill*.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; near *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey*, and *Cliff's end* in *Thanet*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax; at *Lewiſham*, in corn-fields near *Brogdale* in *Oſpringe*, and between *Greenhithe* and *Stone* in a field by the road ſide.

——— *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's ear; near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*, and in the iſle of *Thanet* near the ferry.

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box-tree; at *Boxley*, and a few large trees near houſes in *Sheldwich*.

Byſſus *aurea*. Golden Byſſus; in a chalk-pit near *Gad's-hill*.

——— *velutina*. Velvet Byſſus; in *Charlton* wood.

Caltha *paluſtris* (flore pleno). Marſh Marigold (with a double flower); between the ſluice and the powder-mill near *Feverſham*.

Campanula *Trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; on *Gad's hill*, in woods and hedges about *Feverſham*, and elſewhere, and found with a white flower in *Hernhill*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Ivy-leaved Bell-flower; on the bogs at Cæſar's camp near *Bromley*, and elſewhere.

——— *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs or Codded Corn-Violet; at *Northfleet*.

——— *rapunculus*. Rampions; in the lane that leads from *Dartford heath* to *Bexley*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes or Ladies Smock; at *Lewiſham*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Thiſtle; at *Chalk*, on *Blackheath* and *Beacon-hill*.

——— *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle; in *Charlton* church-yard.

——— *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle; in the meadows about *Ore* mill pond.

Carex *acuta* γ. A variety of Brown Carex; in a pond at *Eltham*.

——— *depauperata*. Charlton Carex; in *Charlton* wood.

——— *diviſa*. Marſh Carex; near *Hithe*.

——— *panicea*. Pink Carex; on the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine-leaved Baſtard Parſley; among corn about *Northfleet*, *Graveſend*, &c.

Centaurea *ſolſtitialis*. St. Barnaby's Thiſtle; near *Northfleet*.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel; in a paſture before the town of *Chiſelhurſt*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; on a bog near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow Horned Poppy; in *Shepey* iſland, on the beach at *Sea-ſalter*, and on the ſhore at *Feverſham*.

Chenopodium *glaucum*. Oak-leaved Gooſe-foot; about *Deptford*.

——— *hybridum*. Maple-leaved Blite; near *Northfleet*.

——— *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glaſswort; at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; at *Graveſend*.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in *Charlton* wood.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus or Little Sunflower; at *Chalk*, *Greenhithe*, *Northfleet*, and on dry chalky banks about *Feverſham*.

Clavaria *ophioglooſſoides*. Black Clavaria; in ditches at *Woolwich*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber or Travellers Joy; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, and between *Lewiſham* and *Newcroſs*.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Great Wild Baſil; at *Chatham*, and in hedges about *Feverſham*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh Scurvy-graſs; on the banks of the *Thames* below *Greenwich*.

——— *Armoracea*. Horſe Radiſh; on the banks of *Ore* ſtream near *Feverſham*.

Conferva *canalicularis*. Mill Conferva; at *Leeds* abbey.

——— *cancellata*. Latticed Conferva; on the ſhore at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *capillaris*. Thread Conferva; in the marſh ditches in *Shepey* iſland.

Conferva

Conferva *dichotoma*. Briſtle Conferva; in marſh ditches near the *Thames* at *Charlton*, and in ditches between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *gelatinoſa*. Frog-ſpawn Conferva; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *glomerata*. Cluſter Conferva; in the ciſtern or conduit-houſe at *Leeds* abbey.

——— *littoralis*. Matted Conferva; behind the town of *Sheerneſs*.

——— *pennata*. Feathered Conferva; between *Dover* and *Margate*.

——— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; behind the town of *Sheerneſs*.

——— *ſericea*. Silk Conferva; in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully.

——— *ſcoparia*. Broom Conferva; between *Dover* and *Margate*.

——— *vagabunda*. Spreading Conferva; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily Convally or May Lily; between *Shooter's hill* and *Woolwich*, in a wood on the left of *Chiſelhurſt* heath before the entrance of the town, and in *Blean* woods.

——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; at *Crayford*, in a wood two miles from *Canterbury* by *Fiſh-pool-hill*, on *Roe-hill*, and in *Cheſſon* wood on *Cheſſon hill* between *Newington* and *Sittingbourn*.

Convolvulus *Soldanella*. Sea Bind-weed or Scottiſh Scurvy-graſs; on the ſand-downs near *Sandwich*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; at *Dartford*, *Greenhithe*, on *Beacon hill*, and in *Charlton* wood.

Cotyledon *umbilicus veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; on *Maidſtone* and *Tenterden* churches, and in a ſtone pit at *Boughton Monchelſea*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Cole-wort; at *St. Margaret's* at *Cliff*.

Crepis *biennis*. Rough Succory Hawk-weed; in the road between *Sittingbourn* and *Rocheſter*, and elſewhere.

——— *fœtida*. Stinking Hawk-weed; near *Greenhithe*, and in *Northfleet* chalk-pits.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Samphire; on the cliffs between *St. Margaret's* and *Dover*.

Cucubulus *viſcoſus*. Dover Campion; on *Dover* cliffs.

Cynogloſſum *ſylvaticum*. Green-leaved Hound's-tongue; in ſeveral places.

Dactylis *ſtricta*. Smooth Cock's-foot Graſs; near the mouth of *Feverſham* creek.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; on *Beacon hill*, in dry paſtures in *Oſpringe*, in *Charlton* wood, in the fields juſt above *Dartford*, on *Gad's hill*, and plentifully in the paſtures about *Deptford*.

——— *Caryophyllus*. Clove Pink, July-flower or Carnation; on *Rocheſter*, *Deal*, and *Sandown* caſtles plentifully.

——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on the banks of *Beacon hill*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel or Shepherd's Rod; between *Lewiſham* and *Newcroſs*, and in *Beckenham* church-yard.

Echinophora *ſpinoſa*. Prickly Samphire or Sea Parſnep; on the beach in the way from *Feverſham* to *Sea-ſalter*.

Elatine *alſinaſtrum*. Water-wort; on the boggy ground on the common by the road from *Eltham* to *Chiſelhurſt*.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe-bay Willow-herb; on *Blackheath*, and by the ſand pits on *Maize-hill*, *Greenwich*.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum* β. A variety of Wood Horſe-tail; in the wood near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue-flowered Flea-bane; on *Blackheath*, *Gad's hill*, and in ſand-pits at *Charlton*.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; at *Sheerneſs*, in the iſle of *Shepey*, and on the ſhore between *Graveney* and *Sea-ſalter*.

Euphorbia *exigua*. Dwarf Spurge; in the corn fields at *Stone*, near *Dartford*, and about *Shooter's hill*.

——— *hyberna*. Knotty-rooted Spurge; between *Feverſham* and *Sittingbourn*.

——— *paralias*. Sea Spurge; at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *platyphyllos*. Broad-leaved Spurge; near *Northfleet*, and in corn fields near *Thorn Creek*.

——— *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; in bogs at *Charlton*.

Eupatorium *Cannabinum* β. A variety of Hemp Agrimony or Dutch Agrimony; on the banks of rivers and rivulets.

Fagus *Caſtanea*. Cheſnut; frequent in this county, in *Charlton* wood, in ſome woods near *Sittingbourn*, and plentifully in *Baldwin* woods between *Dartford* and *Bexley*.

——— *ſylvatica*. Beech tree; frequent in this county.

Feſtuca *myurus*. Wall Feſcue-graſs; in *Greenwich* park.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth ſea Heath; near *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*, and plentifully in the iſle of *Thanet*.

Fucus *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *ceranoides*. Buck's-horn Fucus; on the ſhore between *Sheerneſs* and *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *concatenatus*. Bearded Fucus; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *criſpus*. Curled Fucus;
——— *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus;
——— *faſtigiatus*. Forked Fucus;
——— *filum*. Thread Fucus;
——— *incurvus*. Black Fucus or Sea Pine;
} on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones at *Deal*.

——— *loreus*. Narrow-leaved Fucus or Sea Thongs; at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *natans*. Flote Fucus or Gulf-weed; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *pinnatifidus*. Jagged Fucus; at *Deal*.

——— *plumoſus*. Feathered Fucus; at *Dover*.

——— *ſaccharinus* α & β. Sweet Fucus or Sea Belts, and a variety of it; on the ſhore at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *ſerratus*. Serrated Fucus or Sea Wrack; in the iſle of *Shepey* and at *Margate* in the iſle of *Thanet*.

Fucus

Fucus *ſpiralis* β. A variety of Twiſted Fucus; on the ſhore frequent.

—— *verrucoſus*. Warty Fucus; behind *Sheerneſs*.

—— *veſiculoſus* γ divaricatus. Shrubby Fucus; at *Sheerneſs*.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; at *Greenwich*, in the road leading from *Charlton* to *Woolwich*, and in *Charlton* wood.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snow-drop; in paſtures at *Davington*.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. A variety of Nettle-hemp or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle; in a wood-hedge at *Hackington*.

Galium *Anglicum*. Small Ladies Bedſtraw or Gooſe-graſs; between *Dartford* and *Northfleet*, and upon a wall in *Farningham*.

——— *uliginoſum*. Marſh Gooſe-graſs, on the lower Bog at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fell-wort; in an old chalk-pit in the way from *Dartford* heath to *Stanhill* and in *Oſpringe* chalk-pits.

——— *Centaurium* (flore albo). Leſſer Centaury (with a white flower); in dry and barren paſtures; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *Pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; near *Tunbridge Wells*, *Longfield* by *Graveſend*, *Greenhithe*, and *Cobham*, and in a chalky pit not far from *Dartford* by a paper-mill.

Geranium *columbinum*. Long-ſtalked Doves-foot Cranes-bill; in meadows near *Stone*, in *Heath-lane* near *Dartford*, at *Charlton*, and in the lays about *Swanley* near *Dartford*.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; at *Charlton*.

Hedypnois *biennis* β. A variety of Tall Hedypnois; about *Northfleet* and elſewhere.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. Saint Foin or Cock's-head; at *Chatham*, about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe* plentifully, and on the chalky hills about *Feverſham*.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great Baſtard Black Hellebore, Bear's foot or Setter-wort; between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*, and by the road ſide up the chalk hill about a mile North-weſt of *Charing*.

——— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; on the cliff beyond *Weſtfield* in *Pluckley*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; on chalky hills in this county: between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*, and on a chalky ground in *Oſpringe*.

Hippophaë *Rhamnoides*. Sallow Thorn or Sea Buck-thorn; in the iſle of *Shepey*, near *Sandown* caſtle, and about *Sandwich*, *Deal*, and *Folkſtone*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mares-tail; in *Feverſham* powder-mill waters.

Hyacinthus *non ſcriptus* (flore albo). Engliſh Hyacinth or Hare-bells (with a white flower); in *Scadbury* park.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; at *Lewiſham* and near *Maidſtone*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park-leaves; in the *Wild*.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh Saint Peter's-wort; in the bogs by *Cæſar's* camp near *Bromley*.

Hypericum *hirſutum*. Tutſan or Hairy Saint John's-wort; in *Charlton* wood, in the lanes in *Boughton*, and at *Bexley*.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing Saint John's-wort; by the road from *Blackheath* to *Charlton*, and on ſands in *Ore*.

——— *montanum*. Imperforate Saint John's-wort; in *Charlton* wood.

Hypnum *abietinum*. Fir Hypnum; about *Northfleet* plentifully.

——— *aduncum*. Hooked Hypnum; on the bogs at *Weſt Wickham*.

——— *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; by the *Thames* ſhore at *Graveſend*.

——— *criſta-caſtrenſis*. Creſted Hypnum; between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*.

——— *cuſpidatum*. Pointed Hypnum; on bogs at *Charlton*.

——— *denticulatum*. Feathered Hypnum; on *Shooter's hill*, and in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

——— *filicinum*. Bog Hypnum; at *Chiſelhurſt*, and between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*.

——— *myoſuroides*. Mouſe-tail Hypnum; near *Eltham*.

——— *ſericeum* γ luteſcens. Yellow Hypnum; on chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*.

——— *ſmithii*. Curled Hypnum; on trunks of trees near *Barham downs*.

——— *undulatum*. Waved Hypnum; on *Shooter's hill*.

——— *viticuloſum*. Mountain Hypnum; on the chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Dover*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious; in a field near *Bexley lane*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Samphire; in the marſhes in the iſle of *Shepey*.

—— *Helenium*. Elecampane; on the moiſt ground near the Half-way-houſe to *Canterbury*.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges; in *Charlton* wood, and by *Sandgate* caſtle near *Folkſtone*.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; in corn fields, and at the ſides of fields: by *Woolwich* church.

Juncus *bufonius* β. A variety of Toad-ruſh; in ſandy meadows and paſtures, eſpecially where rain-water ſtagnates.

——— *piloſus*. Common hairy Wood-ruſh or Graſs; in woods at *Dover*.

Jungermannia *albicans*. White Jungermannia; in wet woods and meadows: near *Eltham*.

——————— *epiphylla*. Broad-leaved Jungermannia; in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

——————— *furcata*. Globe Jungermannia; at *Tunbridge*.

——————— *multifida*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in a moiſt ſhady place under Alders at *Charlton*.

——————— *multiflora*. Many-flowered Jungermannia; in a little wood on *Shooter's hill*.

——————— *pinguis*. Jagged Jungermannia; in a bog on the Eaſt ſide of *Charlton* wood.

——————— *puſilla*. Shining Jungermannia; in moiſt places at *Woolwich*.

——————— *reptans*. Creeping Jungermannia; in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. The leaſt wild Lettice; in the marſhes at *Erith* and *Sheerneſs*.

Lathrea *ſquamoſa*. Tooth-wort; in the woods about *Maidſtone*.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; between *Rocheſter* and *Northfleet*, between *Canterbury* and *Sittingbourn*, and on *Gad's hill*.

——— *latifolius*. Broad-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in a hollow-lane near *Feverſham*, alſo in a field-hedge at *Copton*.

——— *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; on *Beacon hill*, and near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepper-wort; near the *King's Head Quay* in *Feverſham* town, and in ditches in the iſle of *Thanet*.

Leucojum *æſtivum*. Summer Snow-flake; by the ſide of the *Thames* below *Greenwich*.

Lichen *uncialis*. Short Liverwort; on *Woolwich* heath.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Graymill, or Gromill; in *Charlton wood*, in *Heath-Lane* near *Dartford*, and on the chalk cliffs between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*.

——— *purpuro-cæruleum*. Creeping Gromwell; in a chalky ſoil not far from *Greenhithe*.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow-leaved Wild Flax; near *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*, near *Deal*, on *Beacon hill*, and elſewhere.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; about *Wickham* near *Bromley*.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; in bogs at *Charlton*.

——— *tuber*. Solid Puff-ball; on the Downs.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; in *Charlton wood*, and in *Judd's wood* at *Oſpringe*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Money-wort; in bogs at *Charlton* and *Chiſelhurſt*, and in moiſt meadows near *Feverſham* abbey.

Lythrum *hyſſopifolia*. Graſs-poly or ſmall Hedge Hyſſop; in ditches near *Feverſham* abbey pond.

Malva *puſilla (M. parvi-flora. Fl. Angl.)* Small-flowered Mallow; near *Hythe*.

Marchantia *hemiſpherica*. Marſh Marchantia; in a ſmall water courſe near *Dulwich-wells*.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on *Chiſelhurſt* common.

Medicago *polymorpha* ε hybrida. A variety of Heart Medick, Trefoil or Clover; near *Charlton*.

Melica *nutans*. Melic-graſs; in *Charlton* wood.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Common Calamint; in *Heath-lane* near *Dartford*, and by the ſides of roads and under hedges about *Feverſham*.

——— *Nepeta*. Field Calamint; about *Charlton*, *Dartford*, and in many other places.

Menyanthes *trifoliata*. Marſh trefoil; in ſeveral places.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint; at *Lewiſham*, and by the river ſide at *Dartford*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint; near *Halley*.

——— *villoſa*. Hairy Mint; about *Maidſtone*.

Milium *effuſum*. Millet-graſs; in *Charlton* wood.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; by *Brookland* in *Romney* marſh, plentifully.

Mnium *fiſſum*. Forked Mnium; on *Shooter's hill*.

——— *pellucidum*. Tranſparent Mnium; on *Woolwich heath*.

——— *trichomanes*. Fern Mnium; at *Eltham*, and in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Bird's-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe-roots; in a wood near *Maidſtone*.

Myoſotis *ſcorpioides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs; in *Charlton wood*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle; near *Tunbridge-wells*, and on *Wellſborough Lees* near *Aſhford*.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. At *Shorne*, between *Graveſend* and *Rocheſter*.

——— *pſeudonarciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; at *Dartford*, *Woolwich*, in *Charlton wood*, and in woods near *Erith*.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Matt-graſs; on *Dartford heath*.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel; in the bogs by *Cæſar's camp* near *Bromley*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Drop-wort; half a mile South-eaſt of *Dartford* town near the mills, and in the watery-lane between *Sittingbourn* and *Milton*.

Ononis *inermis* β repens. Creeping Reſtharrow; at *Charlton*, at *Graveſend* by the *Thames* ſhore, and on the ſand Downs at *Deal*.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in the paſtures between *Oſpringe* and *Ore*, and in meadows at *Luddenham*.

Ophrys *Anthropophora*. Green Man Orchis; near *Northfleet* and *Greenhithe*, in *Bocton* church yard, alſo between *Dartford* and *Greenſtreet Green* on the chalky banks on both ſides the road, on chalky banks about *Feverſham*, and on *Graveſend* chalk cliffs.

——— *apifera*. Bee Orchis; on *Trunhill* Downs *Dartford*.

——— *aranifera*. Spider Ophrys; in *Bocton* church-yard.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; at *Northfleet* and among the buſhes in *Oſpringe* Parſonage meadows.

——— *paludoſa*. The Leaſt Orchis; in divers places of *Romney* marſh.

——— *Nidus avis*. Bird's neſt; in ſome thickets at *Bocton Munchelſey*, near *Maidſtone*, and in *Charlton wood*, and about *Roe hill*.

——— *ovata*. Common Twayblade; } in *Charlton*
Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; } wood.

——— *militaris* β purpurea. Purple Man Orchis; in woods and buſhy places near *Northfleet*.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis; at *Dartford*.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom-rape; near *Rocheſter* and *Feverſham*, and in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort; in *Scadbury* Park, on *Chiſelhurſt* common, and in an upland broom-field on the South-eaſt of *Brookbridge* in *Graveney*.

——— *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; in the miry meadows near *North Cray*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris; in *Longwood* near *Chiſelhurſt*, in *Hindbury* wood three miles from *Maidſtone*, and in ſeveral other places.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hog's-Fennel, Sulphur-wort, Hareſtrong; on the ſea-wall leading to *Thorn*, and near *Feverſham*.

Peziza *cyathoides*. Smooth Peziza; in *Charlton* wood.

——— *punctata*. Spotted Peziza; on *Blackheath*.

Phalaris *canarienſis*. Manured Canary-graſs; at *Sandwich*.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; at *Stone*, and in a wood near *Swanſcomb*.

Pimpinella *magna*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; between *Maidſtone* and *Farningham*, and between *Canterbury* and *Sittingbourn*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers; on *Beacon hill*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in *Petſbog*, *Chiſelhurſt*, and in *Feverſham Mere*.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peaſe; at *Guilford*, among the ſtones on the weſt ſide of *Dungeneſs* near *Lyd*, and on the ſea coaſt among the flints and pebbles near *New Romney*.

Plantago *coronopus* β. A variety of Buck's-horn Plantain or Star of the earth; in a field between *Dartford* and *Greenhithe*.

——— *major* γ. Beſom Plantain; at *Margate* in the iſle of *Thanet*, and at *Reculver*.

——— *maritima* β loeflingii. Sea Plantain; at *Sheerneſs*.

Poa *compreſſa*. Creeping Meadow-graſs; on walls about *Eltham*.

— *diſtans*. Looſe-flowered Meadow-graſs; about *Northfleet*.

Polypodium *Filix Fœmina*. Female Polypody; in *Charlton* wood, and on the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Polytrichum *ſtriatum* δ. A variety of Tree Polytrichum, at *Weſterham*.

Potamogeton *gramineum*. Graſs-leaved Pond-weed; near *Deptford*, and in the ſhallow waters about the Powder Mills at *Feverſham*.

——— *marinum*. Sea Pond-weed; in the dykes near *Sheerneſs*.

——— *puſillum*. Small Graſs-leaved Pond-weed; in the marſhes between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinque-foil; in *Charlton* wood, and on *Blackheath* by the road to *Charlton*.

Poterium *ſanguiſorba*. Burnet; at *Northfleet* and in *Greenhithe* chalk-pits.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's-eye; near *Eltham*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes; on the walls about *Feverſham*.

Pulmonaria *officinalis*. Bugloſs-Cowſlip; between *Chevening* and *Nokeholt*, and between *Ludham* and *Down*.

——— *puſillum*. Small Graſs-leaved Pond-weed; in the marſhes between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spear-wort; between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*, and on the *Old Haven* near *Sandwich*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot; near *Dartford* plentifully.

Reſeda *lutea* β. A variety of Baſe Rocket; near *Graveſend* plentifully.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. Blackberry-bearing Alder; in the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*, and elſewhere.

——— *catharticus*. Buck Thorn; in the hedges near *Shottenton hill*.

Riccia *glauca*. Marſh Riccia; on *Woolwich heath*.

——— *minima*. Small Riccia; on *Blackheath*.

Ribes *Groſſularia*. Gooſe-berry; in a lane between *Bexley* and *Dartford*, &c.

—— *nigrum*. Black Currants; in a wood between *Chiſelhurſt* and *Bromley*.

—— *rubrum*. Currants; in ſome thick hedges in *Oſpringe*.

Roſa *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet Roſe; between *Milton* and *Chalk*.

Rubus *idaeus*. Raſpberry-buſh, Framboiſe or Hind-berry; in *Stocking wood* near *Lees Court*.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble. In the Iſle of *Thanet*, and other places.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock; by the ſides of foot-ways about *Feverſham* town.

——— *ſanguineus*. Blood-wort; near *Maidſtone*, and in *Davington* Brooks.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea-graſs; in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly or Butcher's Broom; on *Woolwich heath*, and in *Oſpringe* woods.

Sagina *erecta*. The Leaſt Stitch-wort; on *Blackheath*.

Salicornia *Europea* herbacea. Marſh Samphire, Jointed Glaſs-wort or Salt-wort; in the marſhes between *Feverſham* and *Thorn*.

——— *Europea* β fruticoſa. A variety of the laſt; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Salix *repens* γ. Sand Willow; by *Sandown* caſtle near *Deal*.

Salſola *Kali*. Prickly Glaſs-wort; at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *nigra* γ. Parſley Elder; at *Greenwich*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water-Pimpernel; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, and in the Salt-marſhes two miles below *Graveſend*.

Sanicula *Europea*. Sanicle; in *Charlton* wood.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap-wort; on *Blackheath* near *Morden* College, found with a double flower in the road from *Rocheſter* to *Sittingborn*.

Satyrium *hircinum*. Lizard Flower or Goat's-ſtones; about *Dartford*.

——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; in *Oſpringe* chalk pits.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage or Sengreen; upon *Beacon hill*.

Scabioſa *columbaria*. The Leſſer Field Scabious; on the chalky grounds about *Northfleet* and *Greenhithe*.

——— *ſucciſa* (floribus albis et ſubrufis). Devil's-bit (with white and bluſh-coloured flowers); about *Appledore*.

Scilla *autumnalis*. The Leſſer Autumnal Star Hyacinth; on *Blackheath* in the high-way to *Eltham*.

Schœnus *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus; about *Chiſelhurſt*.

Scirpus *maritimus*. Round-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; in the ditch by *Feverſham* abbey pond, and at *Sheerneſs*.

Scirpus

Scirpus *ſetaceus*. The leaſt Ruſh; on the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Sedum *acre* β ſexangulare. Inſipid Stone-crop; in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and near *Northfleet*.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-long; in *Charlton* wood.

Serapias *latifolia* α & β. Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore, and a variety of it; in the woods near *Oſpringe*.

——— *longifolia* grandiflora. White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in *Judds* wood, *Oſpringe*.

Silene *amœnia*. Fl. Angl. Sea Campion; in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *conoidea*. Greater Corn Catchfly or Campion; near *Sandown* caſtle plentifully, and on the ſand-hills near *Deal*.

——— *quinquevulnera*. Variegated Catchfly; in ſandy corn fields near *Wrotham*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Hone-wort; in a field near *Northfleet* plentifully.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep; at *Northfleet*, and between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; near *Deptford*, at *Cliff*, and in a hedge at the entrance of *Graveney* marſh.

Sonchus *paluſtris*. Marſh Sow-Thiſtle; on the banks of the *Thames* not far from *Greenwich*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Quicken-tree or Mountain Aſh; in *Charlton* wood.

Spirea *Filipendula*. Drop-wort; on *Beacon-hill*.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; on the bogs at *Weſt Wickham*.

Staphylea *pinnata*. Bladder Nut-tree; about *Aſhford*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; in the marſhes between *Graveſend* and *Cliff*, and in all the Salt marſhes about *Feverſham*.

——— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender; at *Sheerneſs*, and on cliffs near *Margate* in the iſle of *Thanet*.

——— *Limonium* γ. A variety of the laſt; at *Ramſgate*.

Siſymbryum *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket; in *Ham* ponds near *Sandwich*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; near *Rocheſter* caſtle.

Teucrium *Chamæpitys*. Ground Pine; about *Rocheſter* and *Dartford*, and upon *Chatham Down* near the *Beacon*.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil; at *Chatham*.

——— *ſerpyllum* ε. Lemon Thyme; between *Southfleet* and *Longfield* Down, and between *Rocheſter* and *Sittingbourn* in the highway.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; in the marſhes near *Long-reach* below *Woolwich*, and in a marſh near *Sheerneſs*.

Tremella *granulata*. Granulated Tremella; about *Charlton*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; near *Tunbridge*.

Trifolium *filiforme*. Small Trefoil; on *Blackheath*.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; near *Greenhithe*, on *Blackheath*, and on *Crome's hill* under *Greenwich* Park-wall.

Trifolium *ſcabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil; on the chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*, near *Chatham*, in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and between *Greenhithe* and *Northfleet*.

——— *maritimum*. Teaſel-headed Trefoil; in *Dartford* ſalt-marſh.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; at *Deptford* by the road to *Eltham*, and on *Blackheath*.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat-graſs; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *junceum*. Sea wheat-graſs; at *Sheerneſs*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard; near *Lewiſham*, and in a lane between *Charlton* and *Woolwich*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on old walls at *Colkins* in *Boughton*.

Ulva *compreſſa*. Flat Laver; on the wall of the *Thames* at *Woolwich*.

——— *diaphana*. Sea-ragged Staff; near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and near *Margate* in the iſle of *Thanet*.

——— *fuſca* latiſſima. Curled Laver; near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and at *Dover*.

——— *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *Lactuca*. Green Laver or Oyſter-green; at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *Linza*. Ribbon Laver; in ditches near *Sheerneſs*.

——— *piſiformis*. Pea Laver; in ditches between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *umbilicalis*. Navel Laver; near *Sheerneſs* ſpa-ringly.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; at *Lidde* near *Romney*, and in the ſtreets of *Romney*.

Valeriana *dioica*. Small wild Marſh Valerian; in *Charlton* wood.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; by the road ſide near the fourteenth mile-ſtone *Dartford*, and near *Charlton*.

——— *Lychnitis*. Hoary Mullein or White-flowered Mullein; in chalk and ſandy meadows and paſtures in this county frequent.

——— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved black Mullein; in *Charlton* wood, on the ſides of chalk fields in *Oſpringe*, by the road ſide in many places between *Shooter's hill* and *Dartford*, and on the ſide of *Saint Martin's hill* near *Canterbury*.

Verbaſcum *Thapſoides*. Baſtard Mullein; in ſandy and chalky meadows and paſtures.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; at the lower part of *Charlton* wood plentifully.

Viburnum *Lantana*. The Pliant mealy-tree or Way-faring-tree; in the Hanging woods *Charlton*, and in ſeveral places between *Northfleet* and *Dartford*.

Vinca *minor*. Periwincle; in hedges in *Preſton* and *Oſpringe*, and in *Hay's* wood near *South-ſtreet Boctton*.

Viola *hirta*. Hairy Violet; at *Northfleet*, by the church at *North Cray*, and by the way from *Foot's Cray* to *Chiſelhurſt*.

——— *tricolor*. Panſies, Heart-eaſe or Three faces under a hood; on *Blackheath*.

Zoſtera *marina*. Graſs Wrack; at *Sheerneſs*.

# A MAP of GLOCESTERSHIRE

*from the best*

AUTHORITIES

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Engraved by J.Cary.

HEREFORD SHIRE
WORCESTER SHIRE
WARWICK SHIRE
OXFORD SHIRE
Stratford upon Avon
Binton
Welford
Weston
Clifford
Dorrington
Preston
Marlton
Sicca
Quenton
Pebworth
Bradforton
EVESHAM
Church Honybourn
Ilmington
Mickleton
Stoke
Afton Subedge
Weston Subedge
CAMPDEN
Ebrington
Stretton on the Fosse
Ditchford
Hinton
Wittersey
Childs Wickham
Sedgebarrow
Somerville Afton
Broadway
Wormington
Buckland
Dumbleton
Stanton
Toddington
Stanway
Didbrook
Snowhill
Cuddesden
Toddenham
Lemington
Woolford
Battesford
Blockley
Bourton on the Hill
MORETON in the Marsh
Seffincote
Longborough
Condicot
Upper Guiting
Lower Guiting
Nanton
Hawling
Sevenhampton
Whittington
Notgrove
Cold Aston
Sapperton
Hasleton
Shipton Cale
Dowdeswell
Charlton Kings
Leckhampton
Shurdington
Badgeworth
Churchdown
Hucclecote
Brockworth
Hempstead
Barnwood
Minchinhampton
Avening
Horsley
Nailsworth
Woodchester
Stroud
Painswick
Sheepscombe
Cranham
Standish
Frocester
Eastington
Alkington
Whitminster
Moreton Valence
Elmore
Longney
Quedgeley
Hardwicke
Haresfield
Standish
Stonehouse
Oldbury
Randwick
Whitcombe
Pitchcombe
Harescombe
Brookthorpe
Upton St Leonards
Tuffley
Matson
Robinswood
Wotton
Kingsholm
Gloucester
Barton
Tredington
Northway
Alstone
Alderton
Dixton
Woolston
Orchard
Stoke Chap
Elmstone Hardwicke
Cleeve
Bolthip
Swindon
Southam
Prestbury
Cheltenham
Norton
Sandhurst
Down Hatherley
Twigworth
Ashleworth
Leigh
Boddington
Deerhurst
Apperley
Forthington
Long Park Lane
Twining Head
Bredon
Overbury
Kemerton
Beckford
Walton Cardiff
Tewkesbury
Walton
Aston
Tirley
Chaseley
Oxenhall
Newent
Pleaden
Corse
Hartbury
Rudford
Taynton
Tibberton
Maisemore
Highnam
Lassington
Huntley
Longhope
Dean Magna
Welch Bicknor
Goodrich
Walford
Ross
Weston
Lee
Kempley
Dimock
Bromsberrow
Dotterns
Red Marley
Pauntley
Upladen
Furnace
Coal Works
Kent's Gr.
Highlands
Hartbury
Rudford
Tibberton
Taynton
Grove
Huntley
Longhope
Blaidon
Abenhall
Ruerdean
Churcham
Minsterworth
Elmore
Longney
Quedgeley
Hardwicke
Haresfield
Standish
Stonehouse
Oldbury
Randwick
Whitcombe
Pitchcombe
Harescombe
Brookthorpe
Upton St Leonards
Tuffley
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Robinswood
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Furnace
Coal Works
Kent's Gr.
Highlands
Hartbury
Rudford
Taynton
Tibberton
Maisemore
Highnam
Lassington

MONMOUTH SHIRE

SEVERN RIVER

SOMERSET SHIRE

WILTS HIRE

MONMOUTH
COLEFORD
NEWNHAM
LIT. DEAN
FOREST
BLAKENEY
BERKELEY
CHEPSTOW
THORNBURY
WICKWAR
BRISTOL
PAINSWICK
STROUD
LEONARD STANLEY
MINCING HAMPTON
DURSLEY
WOOTON under Edge
TETBURY
SODBURY
Old Sodbury
Little Sodbury
Badminton
MARSHFIELD
BATH
CIRENCESTER
FAIRFORD
LECHLADE
NORTHLEACH
Cricklade
Kemble
Lingley
Shipton Moigne
Sapworth
Ikenild Way
Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.

1. Botloe
2. Deerhurst
3. Tewkesbury
4. Tibblestone
5. Cleeve
6. Kiftsgate
7. St. Briavels
8. Westbury
9. Dutchy
10. King's Barton & Dudston
11. Cheltenham
12. Rapsgate
13. Bradley
14. Slaughter
15. Whittstone
16. Bisley
17. Crowthorne
18. Britwells Barrow
19. Blidstow
20. Berkeley
21. Longtree
22. Thornbury
23. Langley & Wines
24. Pucklechurch
25. Grumbaldash
26. Henbury
27. Barton Regis
28. Dudston Query Elsmore near Glocester.

E. Noble delin.et sucarit.

11° Longitude West 5 5 from London

# DOBUNI.

HAVING gone over all the counties from the Britiſh Ocean on one hand, to the Severn ſea and the Thames on the other, I proceed to take a view of the reſt in the intended order; and croſſing the river, and returning to the ſource of the Thames and the mouth of the Severn, ſhall viſit the DOBUNI who formerly occupied the preſent GLOCESTER and OXFORD ſhires. I imagine their name derived from the Britiſh *Duffen*, becauſe they inhabited for the moſt part places that lay low and ſunk under hills, whence the name came to be given to the whole nation; and from a like ſituation doubtleſs Bathicia in Troas, Catabathmos in Africa, Deepdale in Britain, took their names. I am the more inclined to believe this as I find Dio calls theſe people by a word of the ſame import, BODUNNI [a], if the latter are not tranſpoſed. For *Bodo* or *Bodun* [b] according to Pliny [c] ſignifies *deep* in the antient Gauliſh language (which we have ſhewn to be the ſame with the Britiſh) whence the city *Bodincomagus*, at which according to him the Po is deepeſt, the *Bodiontii* who inhabited a deep valley now called *Val de Fontenay* on the Leman lake; not to mention *Bodotria* the deepeſt frith in Britain. Of theſe Boduni I find nothing in antient hiſtory except that A. Plautius, who was ſent by Claudius proprætor into Britain, received upon terms the greateſt part of them who had before been ſubject to the Catuellani, who occupied the neighbouring county, and placed garriſons among them about A. D. 45 as Dio relates.

But when the Saxons were maſters of Britain the Dobuni were loſt, and part of this people with their neighbours went by a new German name of WICCII. Whence this latter name is derived I dare not without the reader's leave preſume to conjecture; but if *Wic* in Saxon ſignifies a *river's creek*, and the *Vignones* [d], a people of Germany, were ſo called from living on the creeks of the ſea and rivers, as B. Rhenanus aſſerts, there will be no abſurdity in deducing from thence our Wiccii, who lived round the mouth of the Severn, which is very full of creeks.

[a] lx. p. 677. Horſley, p. 23. 33, 34.
[b] *Bodum, Bothoc.* On the coins *Boduc*, MS n. Gale. Ptolemy calls them *Dobuni*, and makes Corinium their city. See Horſl. 258. 334. 369. Baxter in v. *Boduni & Dobuni.*
[c] N. H. III. 16.
[d] Wic-woners. MS n. G.

## GLOCESTERSHIRE.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, called by the Saxons Gleaucerter-ſcyre [a], the principal reſidence of the Dobuni, is bounded on the Weſt by Monmouth and Hereford ſhires, on the North by Worceſterſhire, on the Eaſt by Oxford and Warwick ſhires, on the South by Wilts and Somerſetſhire. It is a pleaſant fruitful county, extending from North-eaſt to South-weſt. The Eaſt part riſing in hills is called *Cotteſwold*. The middle part is a moſt fruitful plain, watered by the noble river Severn, which gives as it were life to its ſoil. The Weſt part beyond the Severn is covered with woods. But I need not ſpend much time on this head: William of Malmeſbury will ſave me this trouble, who is laviſh of his praiſes and deſcription of this county. Take, therefore, his words from his lives of biſhops [b].

*Cotteſwold.*

"The county is called from its principal city the "vale of Gloceſter, productive throughout of corn "and fruits, either by the ſole bounty of nature or "the induſtry of art, ſo that it invites the moſt in-"dolent perſons to labour when the product will "return an hundredfold. You may ſee the high "roads bedecked with fruit trees not planted by "art but natives of the ſoil. The ground ſponta-"neouſly produces fruit in taſte and colour far ex-"ceeding others, many of which will keep the year "round, ſo as to ſerve their owners till others come "in again. No county in England has more or "richer vineyards, or which yield greater plenty "of grapes or of a more agreeable flavour. The "wine has not a diſagreeable ſharpneſs to the "taſte, as it is little inferior to that of France in "ſweetneſs. Here are innumerable towns, hand-"ſome churches, numberleſs villages. Theſe all "receive additional glory from the river Severn, "the broadeſt, moſt rapid, and beſt ſtocked with fiſh "of any in the country. The daily rage of its "waters, which I know not whether to call a whirl-"pool or an eddy ſweeping up the ſands in heaps "from the very bottom of its bed, comes in with "great violence as far as the bridge. It ſometimes "overflows its banks, and after fetching a great com-"paſs returns victorious over the land. Wo to the "ſhip it breaks againſt. The ſkilful mariners, when "they ſee this *Hygre*, as they call it in Engliſh, "coming, tack their veſſels about, and by cutting "through it elude its violence."

What he ſays of the hundredfold increaſe of the land is a miſtake. Not that I am of the opinion of thoſe peeviſh lazy huſbandmen whom Columella [c] complains of, that the ſoil is worn out and rendered barren by its exceſſive antient plenty. But on this

[a] or Gleapceaſtrenſcype. G.
[b] De Pontif. IV. 161.
[c] Præf.

account, not to mention others, we need not wonder that ſo many places in this county were called vineyards from their vines, ſince wine was one of the productions of this county; and certainly it ſeems more owing to the indolence of the inhabitants than to the alteration of the climate that it now yields none. But why in other parts of this county (as I find in our ſtatute book [d]) by private cuſtom which by time acquired the force of a law, the eſtates of convicts fall to the king only for a year and a day, and at the expiration of that term contrary to the practice of the reſt of the kingdom return to the next of kin, let politicians enquire; it being foreign to my deſign. I ſhall now ſurvey the three parts beforementioned in their order.

The Weſt part beyond the Severn, antiently occupied by the Silures on the Waga or Wye the boundary of Wales and England, is all covered with thick woods. We now call it *Deane* foreſt, ſome Latin writers *Sylva Danica*, from the Danes, others with Giraldus Cambrenſis [e] *Danubiæ Sylva*. If it was not denominated from the adjoining little town of *Deane*, I ſhould ſuſpect it was called *Deane* by abbreviation from *Arden*, which word both Gauls and Britans uſed antiently for a *wood*, the two largeſt woods one in Gallia Belgica, the other among us in Warwickſhire, being called by the ſame name of *Arden*. This was by much the thickeſt foreſt, and in former ages by the irregular tracks and horrid ſhades ſo dark and dreary as to render its inhabitants more fierce and audacious in robberies. In the reign of Henry II. robberies were ſo frequent along the Severn that acts of parliament were paſſed on purpoſe to check them [f]. But ſince the diſcovery of the rich iron mines here theſe thick woods have been gradually thinned. In this foreſt on the river were the very antient towns of *Tudenham* and *Wollaſton*, which Walter and Robert, brothers of Gilbert de *Clare*, about A. D. 1160, wreſted from the Welſh; and near them is *Lidney*, where the famous ſir William *Winter*, vice admiral of England, built a handſome houſe. But the moſt antient place is ABONE or AVONE, mentioned by Antoninus, which has not entirely loſt that antient name, and is ſtill called *Aventon*; a ſmall village indeed, but ſtanding on the Severn, exactly nine miles, as he obſerves, from *Venta Silurum* or *Caer Went*. And as *Avon* in Britiſh ſignifies a *river*, it will not be abſurd to derive its name from that river. In the ſame ſenſe (to mention no more) we have *Waterton*, *Bourn*, and *Riverton*, as the Romans had *Aquinum* and *Fluentum*. And I the rather think its name occaſioned by the river as at that place they uſed to croſs the river, whence the oppoſite town is by Antoninus called *Trajectus*, though the numbers are certainly corrupted. For he puts nine miles between *Trajectus* and *Abone*, when the river is ſcarce two miles over. It ſeems to have declined or rather ſunk to a village when they began to croſs lower, or when Athelſtan drove the Welſh out of it. He firſt confined them on the other ſide the Waga, or Wye, as Malmeſbury [g] teſtifies, and as before his time the Severn ſeparated the Engliſh and Welſh, he made the Wye the boundary; whence our countryman Necham,

*Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.*

On this ſide Vaga Engliſh views,
On that the vagrant Welſh purſues.

Not far from the Wye among inacceſſible thickets ſtands *Breulais* caſtle more than half ruined, remarkable for the death of Mahel, youngeſt ſon of Milo earl of Hereford. There the vengeance of heaven overtook his ambitious deſigns, horrid cruelty, and inſatiable avarice; for ſuch are the characters given him in authors. According to Giraldus [h], being entertained in this caſtle by Walter de Clifford, and the building taking fire, a ſtone fell from the top of a tower, and daſhed his brains out.

I have nothing elſe to take notice of in this woody tract, except that Herbert who married the ſiſter of this Mahel earl of Hereford, was ſtyled in right of his wife lord of *Deane*; from whom is deſcended that famous family of the Herberts, of which are the lords of *Blanlevenny*, and in later ages the *Herberts* earls of Huntingdon and Pembroke, and others. Hence alſo (if we may believe Dr. Powel in his hiſtory of Wales) ſprung Anthony *Fitz-Herbert*, to whoſe great abilities in the law the court of Common Pleas where he ſometime preſided, and the elaborate treatiſes he publiſhed on our common law, bear witneſs. But ſome have derived him from the knightly family of the Fitz-Herberts of Derbyſhire, and to the beſt of my judgment more truly [i].

The river Severn, called by the Britans *Haffren*, having flowed a long way in a narrow channel, on entering this county receives the river Avon and another ſmall ſtream from the Eaſt, between which ſtands *Tewkeſbury*, Saxon Theocſ-buꝑy, by others *Theoc's Court*, from *Theoc*, who there led the life of an hermit. It is a large handſome town, having three bridges over the three rivers, famous for its woollen manufacture, and for its muſtard, which has a very biting quality; but more famous once for its antient monaſtery, founded by two brothers Odo and Dodo A. D. 715, where they had before a houſe, as they recorded in the following inſcription [k]:

*Hanc Aulam regiam Dodo dux conſecrari fecit in eccleſiam.*

Duke Dodo cauſed this royal palace to be converted into a church.

This being fallen to decay by length of time and the violence of the enemy, was rebuilt by Robert Fitz-Haimon a Norman, with a good intention, that as far as in him lay he might repair the damage which the church of Bayeux in Normandy had ſuſtained, which in order to his reſcue had been burnt by king Henry I. who afterwards repented of the action and rebuilt it. "It is not eaſy to tell," ſays Malmeſbury [l], "how much Robert Fitz-Haimon "beautified this monaſtery, where the ſplendor of "the buildings raviſhes the eyes of all comers, as "the charity of the monks allures their minds." In it he and his ſucceſſors earls of Gloceſter were buried. They had the neighbouring caſtle of *Holmes*, now almoſt gone. This town was rendered no leſs

*Deane* foreſt.
*Deane.*
*Tudenham.* *Wollaſton.*
*Lidney.*
ABONE.
*Aventon* [or *Alvington.*]
*Breulais* caſtle.
*Severn r.*
*Tewkesbury.*
Muſtard.
*Holmes.*

[d] See 17 Edw. III. 16. This cuſtom is now loſt by diſuſe. G.
[e] Camb. deſcr. c. 5. p. 885. Itin. Camb. c. 5. p. 836.
[f] De geſt. reg. II. 28. [g] 8 Hen. VI.
[h] Itin. Camb. I. c. 1. p. 826. Brendlais. [i] See in Derbyſhire.
[k] The regiſter of Tewkſbury abbey, Mon. Ang. I. 154. ſays this inſcription was in their houſe at *Derehurſt*.
[l] De Pont. IV. p. 161. b.

famous

famous by the battle ſo fatal to the houſe of Lancaſter A. D. 1471, in which many of that party were ſlain, more taken and beheaded, and their cauſe ſo ruined, and their hopes ſo blaſted by the death of Edward only ſon of king Henry VI. who had his brains daſhed out here in a moſt infamous manner, that they dared bring no more armies into the field againſt Edward IV. Hence Leland [m] ſings of this town:

*Ampla foro, & partis ſpoliis præclara* Theoci
*Curia, Sabrinæ qua ſe committit Avona,*
*Fulget; nobilium ſacriſque recondit in antris*
*Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.*

Theocus' court with ſpacious market place,
Proud of the ſpoils of the Lancaſtrian race;
Where Severn with the Avon waters joins;
The ſacred reſting-place of nobles ſhines;
Here lodg'd the mould'ring bones and aſhes are
Of men renown'd for glorious feats in war.

*Deorhurſt.* Below this is *Deorherſt*, mentioned by Bede [n], in a lower ſituation on the Severn, by whoſe overflowings it ſuffers greatly. It had antiently a ſmall monaſtery deſtroyed by the Danes, but revived under Edward the Confeſſor, who, as we read in his will, aſſigned "the religious houſe at Deorherſt and its revenue "to St. Dennis near Paris." But ſoon after Malmeſbury [o] ſays it became "the empty image of anti-"quity." Oppoſite to this lies in the Severn the *Alney.* Saxon Oleneaȝ and *Alney*, now the *Eight*, q. d. the *iſland*, famous for this circumſtance, that when the Engliſh and Danes were exhauſted by repeated battles, in order to ſhorten the war the fate of both nations was committed to Edmund king of England and Canute king of the Danes; who encountered each other in ſingle combat in this iſland for the ſovereignty. After a dubious and equal fight, they agreed on a peace, and divided the kingdom between them: but the Dane ſoon after ſeized the whole upon the death of Edmund not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

The Severn winds away from Doerherſt, and preſently dividing forms an iſland of the moſt verdant meadows, and paſſes by the principal city of the *Clevum.* county, called by Antoninus Clevum and Glevum, by the Britons *Caer Glovi*, by the Saxons Gleaucerter [p], by us *Gloceſter*, in modern Latin *Glovernia*, *Gloucester.* by others *Claudioceſtria*, from the emperor Claudius, who they pretend gave it this name when he married his daughter Geniſſa here to Arviragus the Britiſh king, of whom Juvenal [q]:

*Regem aliquem capies, vel de temone Britanno*
*Excidet Arviragus.*

Some captive king thee his new lord ſhall own,
Or from his Britiſh chariot headlong thrown
The proud Arviragus came tumbling down.

Duke.

As if he had had by his three wives any more daughters than Claudia, Antonia, and Octavia, or Arviragus had been at that time ſo conſiderable, when his name was ſcarce firſt heard of in the time of Domitian. But leaving thoſe who found antient hiſtory on ſuch flimſy fancies; I ſhould rather incline to the opinion of Ninnius [r], who writes that it was named from *Glevus* great grandfather to king Vortigern, had it not long before been called *Glevum* by Antoninus, which both its name and diſtance from *Corinium* prove. But as the *Gleauceſter* of the Saxons proceeded from *Glevum*, ſo by analogy *Glevum* from the Britiſh *Caer Glowi*, which I ſuſpect came from the word *Glow*, ſignifying in Britiſh *fair* and *ſplendid*, ſo that *Caer Glow* is equivalent to the fair city, in which ſenſe the Greeks had their *Callipolis*, *Callidromus*, *Calliſtratia*, and the Engliſh their *Brightſtow* [s], and in this very county *Fairforde*. It was built by the Romans in order to awe the Silures, and a colony was ſettled there called Colonia Glevum: for I have ſeen a fragment of an old ſtone in the walls of Bath near the North gate thus inſcribed:

DEC' COLONIÆ GLEV
VIXIT ANN. LXXXVI.

The city extends along and commands the Severn, and where it is not waſhed by that river is defended by a very ſtrong wall; and by its many churches and other buildings makes a very handſome appearance. In the South part ſtood a caſtle of hewn ſtone, now for the moſt part decayed. It was built in the time of William the Conqueror, and as we find in his Survey of England [t] 16 houſes were pulled down to make room for it. Robert de Monte writes that Henry II. ſued Roger ſon of Milo conſtable of Glouceſter, and his brother Walter forfeited all his right to this city and caſtle. Ceaulin firſt king of the Weſt Saxons wreſted it from the Britans by force of arms about 570. It afterwards came into the hands of the Mercians, under whom it flouriſhed in great honour, and Ofric king of Northumberland built here by leave of Ethelred the Mercian a houſe for nuns, over whom Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, queens of Mercia, ſucceſſively preſided. Edelfleda, that famous lady of the Mercians, adorned this city with that church in which ſhe is buried. Not long after, when the Danes had ravaged the whole country, theſe holy virgins were turned out, and the Danes in 878, according to the old hiſtorian Ethelwerd [u], "fixed their tents, in the town of Glew-"ceſter, after various turns." At which time the older churches being deſtroyed, Aldred archbiſhop of York and biſhop of Worceſter built the monks another, now the cathedral, having a dean and ſix prebendaries. But this in the later ages received an additional ornament [w]. For the abbots J. Hanley and T. Farley added the lady chapel, N. Morvent built the beautiful Weſt front from the ground, abbot G. Horton the North tranſept, abbot Frowceſter the very neat cloiſter, and abbot Sebroke added the lofty tower. The South ſide was repaired with the offerings of the people at the tomb of king Edward II. buried here under a monument of alabaſter, and not far from him the unfortunate Robert Curthoſe, duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William I. in the middle of the choir in a wooden tomb. Over the choir in the roof of this church the wall is built in a ſemicircle with angles in ſuch an artful manner that if a perſon ſpeaks ever ſo low at one end, and another

[m] Q. where. [n] Q. where. [o] Q. [p] Gleapanceaptep. [q] IV. 127. [r] c. 53.
[s] This name is rather derived from its bridge, q. d. Bridgeſton. G.
[t] Decurio. See it engraved Pl. VIII. fig. 3. [u] P. 162. [w] IV. 3. 480. b. [w] Thomas.

puts

puts his ear againſt the other though at a great diſtance he will eaſily hear every ſyllable. In the reign of William I. and before, the inhabitants ſeem to have applied themſelves chiefly to melting of iron. It appears by Domeſday book that our kings demanded ſcarce any other tribute but a few (26) *Icres* [x] of iron and ſome (100) iron bars to make nails for the king's fleet [y], and a few pints [z] of honey. After the coming in of the Normans it ſuffered various calamities, being plundered by Edward ſon of Henry III. while England was ſmoaking with the flames of the barons war, and it was afterwards almoſt deſtroyed by an accidental fire. But by favour of a long peace it recovered itſelf, and is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, and by the addition of two hundreds has been made a county called *the county of the city of Glouceſter.* Henry VIII. in the laſt age made it the ſee of a biſhop, which dignity it was antiently honoured with according to Geofrey of Monmouth, whom I do not contradict, as I find among the Britiſh biſhops *Epiſcopus Cluvienſis*, whoſe name derived from *Clevum* or *Glow*, confirms in ſome meaſure my conjecture that this is the *Glevum* of Antoninus.

The Severn having now left Glouceſter, and united its divided ſtreams, ſwelled by the tides, riſes like a ſea, towards which it makes with a winding courſe. *Cambridge.* It viſits nothing remarkable in its way except where it receives the river Cam, *Cambridge*, a country village, "whoſe bridge the Danes having paſſed in exact "order [a]," as Ethelwerd writes, "loaded with ſpoil, "were encountered in a bloody battle by the Weſt "Saxons and Mercians in Wooddnesfield, where "were ſlain three of their petty princes, Healfden, "Cinvill, and Inguar."

On the ſame ſide of the river, not much lower, *Barkley.* ſtands *Barkeley*, Saxon Beopkenlau, remarkable for its very ſtrong caſtle, noted for its mayor or chief magiſtrate, and for its lords, barons of Barkley of antient rank; of whom in the reign of Henry VII. *William* baron Barkley was created viſcount Barkley, marquis of Barkley, earl of Nottingham, and marſhal of England, but leaving no iſſue, theſe titles died with him. The artifice practiſed by Godwin earl of Kent, a man excellently qualified for miſchief, to get poſſeſſion of this place, may be worth extracting in brief from Walter Mapes, who lived 400 years ago. "Berkley near the Severn is a town valued at "500*l.* There was a houſe of nuns under an ab- "beſs of noble blood and great beauty. The ſubtle "earl Godwin, luſting not after her perſon but her "property, paſſing that way, left there till he re- "turned his nephew, a handſome youth, pretending "to be ſick, with a ſtrict charge not to get well till "he had got with child both the abbeſs and all the "nuns that viſited him; and that the young man "might the eaſier gain his ends of them in theſe "viſits he left him plenty of rings and girdles to "corrupt them by his preſents. He wanted not much "perſuaſion to undertake this pleaſant purſuit; the "way to deſtruction is eaſy and quickly learnt, "and he played the fool cunningly in a ſcheme ſo "flattering to himſelf. Every circumſtance to be "wiſhed for by theſe ſilly women concurred in his "favour; a handſome perſon, bloom of youth, "wealth, and engaging manners; and he took care "to ſecure to himſelf a private apartment [b]. The "Devil drove out Pallas, and brought in Venus, "and made the church of Chriſt and the Saints an "accurſed Pantheon, the temple a brothel, and ſo "turned the lambs into the wolves. The young "man having got ſeveral of them with child, though "ſpent and languid with dalliance, departed victori- "ous, carrying off to his lord his banners of conqueſt "to claim the reward of his wickedneſs. The other "preſently repairs to the king, tells him the abbeſs and "her nuns were pregnant, and common to all comers, "which he proved by perſons ſent thither on purpoſe. "He applied for Berkley after they were turned out, "received it of his ſovereign," and left it to his wife Gueda. But becauſe, as Domeſday book [c] has it, *nolebat de ipſo manerio aliquid comedere pro deſtructione abbatiæ*, "ſhe would not eat any thing purchaſed by "the ruin of the abbey, he bought Udeceſtre for "her maintenance till ſhe would live at Berkly." Thus does a good mind always abhor ill-gotten goods. How king Edward II. after having been ſtripped of his kingdom by the artifices of his wife was taken off in this caſtle by the wicked ſubtlety of Adam biſhop of Hereford, who wrote to his keeper theſe words without the diſtinction of ſtops,

*Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt*

Edward the king kill not to fear is good—

that the different conſtruction they were capable of might be their authority to commit the murder and their excuſe afterwards, I had rather my readers ſhould learn from our hiſtorians than from me. Below this place the little river Avon falls into the ſea; at its ſource ſcarce eight miles from the ſhore in the hills near the little village of *Alderley* are ſtones in the *Alderley.* ſhape of oyſters and other ſhell-fiſh, which the curious inquirers into Nature muſt determine whether they were once living creatures or luſus naturæ. But Fracaſtorius, the greateſt philoſopher of the preſent age, has not the leaſt doubt of their having been once living animals natives of the ſea, and carried by the water into the mountains. He affirms that the mountains were thrown up by the ſea from ſand firſt caſt up in heaps, and that the ſea overflowed the higheſt mountains, and on its retreating uncovered iſlands and mountains. But this by the by.

TRAJECTUS mentioned by Antoninus overagainſt TRAJECTUS *Abon*, where they uſed to croſs the Severn, was antiently, as I conjectured from the name, at *Oldbury*, q. d. the *Old town*, as we now croſs at *Auſt* a village *Auſt.* a little below. This was formerly called *Auſt-clive* being ſituated on a craggy and very high cliff. A very remarkable event happened here according to Mapes before cited. "Edward the elder came to *Auſt-* "*Clive*, and Leolin petty prince of Wales to "*Betheſley*; and the latter being backward to con-

[x] An *Icre* is 10 bars. G. ex Blunt's Tenures, who calls it *Dicar*. The original is *dicras*. I do not find either word in the gloſſaries. Mr. Kilham tranſlates it "a *dickar* of iron, 10 bars to the dickar; 36 dickars of iron."

[y] *ad clavos navium regis.*

[z] 12 *ſextaria melles ad menſuram burgi.* The record begins with 36 *lib. numeratas*, pounds by tale, and ends with *quaſdam alias minutas conſuetudines in aula & in camera regis.* Thus in Edward's time. It adds that now the city paid 60*l.* of 20 to the ora, and the king had 20*l.* in money. *Modo reddit ipſa civitas regi* ix *lib. de* xx *in ora, et de moneta habet rex* xx *lib.* P. 162.

[a] *ordine literato.* IV. c. 4. p. 482. b.

[b] *Solicitus eſt ſingulum locum habere.*

[c] P. 164.

"ſer,

"fer, and not croſſing the Severn, Edward went over "to him. As ſoon as Leolin ſaw him, and knew him, "he threw off his robe of ſtate, and went into the "water up to his breaſt, and embracing the boat, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe king, your condeſcenſion has overcome "my pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my "folly; tread upon that neck which I had fooliſhly "lifted up againſt you, and ſo ſhall you enter the "land which your goodneſs has this day made your "own. He then took him on his ſhoulders, and "made him ſit there on his robe, and did him ho-"mage with his hands joined." On the ſame ſhore *Thornbury.* alſo lies *Thornbury*, where may be ſeen the foundations of a magnificent houſe, which Edward laſt duke of Bucks began to build A. D. 1511, as the inſcription ſets forth. Seven miles from hence the Avon falling into the Severn, parts the counties of Gloceſter and Somerſet, and not far from its bank *Pucklechurch.* is *Pucklechurch*, formerly a royal vill called *Pucklekerks*, in which Edmund king of England interpoſing to make up matters between his cupbearer and one Leof an abandoned fellow, received a ſtab of which he died.

*Winterborn.* Near this place are *Winterbourne* which had lords of its own named *Bradſtons*[d], from whom the viſcounts *Montacute*, the barons *Wentworth*, &c. are *Acton.* deſcended; *Acton*, which gave name to the knightly family of *Acton*, whoſe heireſs was married to ſir Nicholas *Points*, in the reign of Edward II. and left *Derham.* it to her iſſue; *Derham*, a ſmall village, Saxon Deopham, where Ceaulin in a moſt bloody battle ſlew three petty kings of the Britans, Commeail, Condidan, and Fariemeiol, with others, and entirely ſtripped the Britans of that country *. Huge ramparts of camps remain here up and down, the ſtriking monuments of ſuch a war. This was the barony of *James de Newmarche*, who had three daughters, married to Nicholas de *Moelis*, John de *Botereaux*, and Ralph *Ruſſel*, whoſe deſcendants were enriched by marriage with the heireſs of the noble family of *Gorges*, whoſe name they aſſumed.

*Dureſley.* More to the North is *Dureſley*, the antient eſtate of the *Barkleys*, hence called de *Dureſley*, founders *Kingſwood.* of the neighbouring Ciſtercian monaſtery of *Kingſwood*; and not far off to the Eaſt is *Beverſton* caſtle, *Beverſton caſtle.* belonging formerly to the *Gournays* and *Ab-Adams*, who flouriſhed under Edward I. and afterwards to the knights *Barkeleys*.

Hitherto I have briefly run over the parts of this county beyond and on the Severn. I come now to the Eaſt part, which I have mentioned as hilly, viz. *Coteſwold.* *Coteſwold*, ſo called from the hills and ſheepwalks. The Engliſh antiently called mountains and hills *Woulds*, whence an old gloſſary renders the Alps in Italy the *Woulds* of Italy. On theſe feed innumerable flocks of the whiteſt ſheep with long necks and ſquare bodies, the effects as is commonly ſuppoſed of the bare and hilly country, whoſe ſoft fleeces are in the higheſt eſteem among all nations. Under the ſide of theſe hills lie all together the following remarkable places of antient note.

*Campden.* *Campden*, commonly called *Camden*, a conſiderable market town, where, according to John Bever, all the Saxon kings met A. D. 689, and conſulted together about carrying on the war with the Britans. In the Conqueror's time it was the property of Hugh earl of Cheſter, and from his deſcendants came to Roger de *Somery* by Nicholas de *Albini* †. Near it is *Weſton*, of no great antiquity, but deſerving of *Weſton.* notice for the beautiful and conſpicuous houſe built there by Ralph *Sheldon* for himſelf and heirs[f].

*Hales* lately a moſt flouriſhing abbey built by *Hales.* Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, and famous for its ſcholar Alexander de Hales, the chief profeſſor of the crabbed School Divinity.

*Sudley*, formerly *Sudleagh*, a moſt beautiful caſtle, *Sudleagh caſtle.* lately the ſeat of Giles *Bruges* baron *Chandos*, whoſe grandfather John was created by queen Mary baron Chandos, as deſcended from the antient family of Chandos, viſcount of *St. Saviour*[e] in France, a moſt diſtinguiſhed and fortunate ſoldier. Formerly certain noble perſons of the name of Sudley lived here of an antient Engliſh family, being deſcended from Goda daughter of king Ethelred, whoſe ſon Ralph Medantin earl of Hereford had Harold lord of *Sudley*, whoſe iſſue long flouriſhed here, till the male line failing, the heireſs married William *Butler* of the family of *Wem*, and had by him Thomas, who had Ralph treaſurer of England, created by Henry VI. baron *Sudley*, who rebuilt this caſtle. His ſiſters married into the families of *Northbury* and *Belknape*, by whom the eſtate was ſoon parcelled out among various families.

In this neighbourhood is alſo *Toddington*, where *Toddington.* the *Traceys*, famous for their antiquity, long flouriſhed, and formerly experienced the kindneſs of the barons of Sudley. But how in the firſt diſputes about religion the corpſe of William Tracey lord of this place was dug up and publicly burnt for a few words in his will favouring as was then ſuppoſed of hereſy: how alſo in preceding times another William de Tracy embrued his hands in the blood of Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, has been related at large by eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, nor is it my deſign to dwell upon it. Here is likewiſe *Winchelcombe*, a po- *Winchelcombe.* pulous town, where Kenulph the Mercian built an abbey, and on the day of its dedication releaſed without ranſom his captive Edbricht, king of Kent. It is ſcarce credible how famous this monaſtery antiently was for the reliques of king Kenelm, a child of ſeven years old, whom his ſiſter to get his eſtate privately made away, and our anceſtors enrolled among their martyrs. The adjacent territory was once reckoned a county or ſheriffdom of itſelf: for I find in an old MS. belonging to the church of Worceſter, "Edric, ſurnamed *Streon* or the *Acquirer*[f], "firſt under king Ethelred, and afterwards ſome "time under Cnut or Canute, governed the realm "of England, and ruled like a petty prince, united "the ſheriffdom of Winchelcome, then diſtinct, to "the county of Glouceſter." Lower down lies *Brimſfield*, which formerly had lords of its own, the *Brimſfield.* *Giffords*, to whom the fine eſtate of the *Cliffords* came by marriage, and ſoon after paſſed by heirs female to the lords *L'Eſtrange* of *Blackmer*, the *Audleys*, and others.

* Marianus. † Inquiſit. 2 Edward I.

[d] So called from *Bradſton* in Berkeley pariſh, where they erected a chantry. G. [f] Weſton is in Warwickſhire. G.

[e] Dugdale, Bar. I. 503. [f] Rather the *Begetter*. See Lye's Dict. Sæcona.

*Foſſeway.* *Lemington.* *Stow on the Would.* *N. Leach.* *Cirenceſter.* *Churn* r. CORINIUM.

Theſe places lie among the hills. Below the hills near the edge of the county, I ſaw that famous Roman way known by the name of the *Foſſe*, which comes firſt from Warwickſhire by *Lemington*, where ſeems to have been a Roman ſtation, by the Roman coins frequently dug up there, ſome of which were kindly given me by Edward Palmer, a diligent ſearcher into antiquity, whoſe anceſtors long flouriſhed here: and then by *Stow on the Would*, much expoſed to winds by its high ſituation; and *North Leach*, watered by a ſmall ſtream of its own name, to *Cirenceſter*, to which the river *Churn* gives name, running South among the hills, turning a number of mills. This is a city of very antient note called by Ptolemy CORINIUM, by Antoninus DUROCORNOVIUM, i. e. CORNOVIUM *Water*[g], exactly 15 miles from *Glevum*, or Gloceſter, as he notes; by the Britons *Caer Cori* and *Caer Ceri*, by the Saxons Cyrenceaſtep, by us at preſent *Circeſter* and *Circiter*. The ruins of the walls ſhew it to have been very large, encloſing a circuit as they ſay of two miles. That it was a conſiderable place is proved by Roman coins, teſſelated pavements, and ſtones with inſcriptions frequently dug up, which falling into the hands of ignorant perſons were deſtroyed, to the no ſmall loſs of antiquity; and the Roman conſular ways which interſect each other here, of which that which leads to *Glevum* or Gloceſter ſtill ſhews a very bold ridge on *Birdlip hill*, and on cloſe examination appears to have been paved with ſtones. The Britiſh annals relate that this city was burnt by one Gurmund an African tyrant by means of ſparrows, whence Giraldus[h] calls it the City of Sparrows; and after them Necham ſays,

*Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos*
*Septem.*

This city, Gurmund, mock'd thy fierce aſſaults
For ſeven long years.

Who this Gurmund was I am totally ignorant. The inhabitants ſhew below the city a hill thrown up as they ſay by Gurmund, though they call it *Griſmond's* tower. Marianus, an antient hiſtorian of credit, ſays Ceaulin took this city from the Britans, when he routed their forces at Deorham, and reduced Gloceſter. Long after it was ſubject to the Weſt Saxons. For we find that Penda the Mercian was routed by Cinegils, king of the Weſt Saxons, while he was beſieging this place with a great army. It came, however, at length into the hands of the Mercians, with the whole county, and ſo remained till the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh monarchy. Under that it ſuffered grievous calamities from the Danes, perhaps from that *Gurmon* the Dane whom hiſtorians call *Guthrus* and *Gurmund*. Now ſcarce a quarter of it within the walls is inhabited, the reſt is paſture ground, and the ruins of an abbey ſaid to have been firſt built by the Saxons, and rebuilt by Henry II. in which I am told many of the family of the barons of *St. Amand* were buried. Its caſtle was razed by royal authority 1 Henry III. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in woollen manufacture, and talk much of the ſingular favour of Richard I. to them, who enriched the abbey, and gave them, as they aſſert, juriſdiction over the ſeven adjoining hundreds, "to hold in fee farm," with power to try cauſes, and to receive fines and other advantages ariſing therefrom. King Henry IV. alſo granted them ſome privileges for their ſervices againſt Thomas Holland earl of Kent, John Holland earl of Huntingdon, John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, Thomas De Spencer earl of Gloceſter, and others, who having been deprived of their honours by him, had conſpired againſt him, and being here intercepted by the townſpeople, were ſome of them killed on the ſpot, and the reſt beheaded.

Leaving Corinium, the river Corin ſix miles off unites itſelf with the Iſis. This river, commonly called the Ouſe (to make it derive its origin in Gloceſterſhire), riſes from a continual ſpring in the South edge of this county near the little village of *Torleton*, not far from the famous Foſs-way. This is the Iſis, which afterwards receiving the Thame[i] takes the compounded name of *Tameſis*, chief king of Britiſh rivers, of which one may juſtly ſay that it both ſows and waters Britain, as the antients ſaid of the Euphrates in the Eaſt. I have here ſubjoined from the marriage of the Thames and Iſis a poetical deſcription of its ſource, which is ſubmitted to the reader's diſcretion:

*Iſis* river afterwards called *Thames*.

*Torleton.*

*Lanigeros quà lata greges* Cotſwaldia *paſcit,*
*Creſcit & in colles faciles viſura* Dobunos,
*Haud procul à* Foſsâ *longo ſpelunca receſſu*
*Cernitur, abrupti ſurgente crepidine clivi,*
*Cujus inauratis reſplendent limina tophis,*
*Atria tegit ebur, tectumque gagate Britanno*
*Emicat, alterno ſolidantur pumice poſtes.*
*Materiam ſed vincit opus, ceduntque labori*
*Artifici tophus, pumex, ebur atque gagates.*
*Pingitur hinc vitrei moderatrix* Cynthia *regni,*
*Paſſibus obliquis volventia ſidera luſtrans;*
*Oceano tellus conjuncta marita marito*
*Illinc cælatur, fraternaque flumina* Ganges,
Nilus, Amazonius, *tractuſque binominis* Iſtri,
*Vicini &* Rheni; *ſed &' his intermicat auro,*
*Vellere* Phryxeo *dives, redimitaque ſpicis*
*Clara triumphatis erecta* Britannia Gallis, &c.
*Undoſo hic ſolio reſidet regnator aquarum*
Iſis, *fluminea qui majeſtate verendus*
*Cæruleo gremio reſupinat prodigus urnam,*
*Intonſos crines ulvis & arundine cinctus;*
*Cornua cana liquent, fluitantia lumina lymphis*
*Diſpergunt lucem, profexa in pectore barba*
*Tota madet, toto diſtillant corpore guttæ,*
*Et ſalientis aquæ prorumpunt undique venæ.*
*Piſciculi liquidis penetralibus undique ludunt,*
*Plurimus & cygnus niveis argenteus alis*
*Pervolitat circum, &c.*

Where ſpacious Coteſwold feeds her fleecy care,
Riſing in gentle hills, and from mid air,
O'er the Dobuni looks, a cavern lies
Siding the Foſs; the broken tops that riſe
By the hill's margin the receſs diſguiſe

[g] *Corinium Dobunorum.* Anon. Raven. MS n. G.
[h] Top. Hiberniæ in Lel. Collect. III. 37.
[i] See this confuted in Wilts. Other rivers of this name are *Tamiſis* by Temeſwar in Hungary, and among the Bruttii. Steph. de Urb. MS n. G.

With

With gilded tophus ſhines the door, the halls
Reſplendent iv'ry boaſt upon their walls,
Glitters the pendent roof with Britiſh jet,
Alternate piles of pumice-ſtone are ſet.
Yet Art with Nature's rich materials vies,
Tophus, jet, pumice, iv'ry, yield the prize.
Queen of the glaſſy realm the ſilver moon
Art here has painted in the higheſt noon;
Ocean and Earth in cloſe embrace confin'd
Art here in endleſs wedlock has combin'd.
Here riſe in ſtreams of common brotherhood,
Nile, Ganges, and the Amazonian flood,
Iſter with double name, and neighbour Rhine;
While interwoven with their ſtreams does ſhine
Britain whom Phrixus' golden ſpoils adorn,
Victorious over Gaul, and crown'd with corn.

Lord of the waters on a wavey throne,
In river majeſty rever'd, alone,
Here Isis ſits: here laviſh from his urn
His azure arms the bounteous waters turn;
His ſhaggy treſſes pendent o'er his face
His native plants and circling ruſhes grace.
His grey horns melt; while his two watery eyes
Stream light, and on his breaſt uncombed lies
His dewy beard; drops on his body ſtand,
And bubbling ſtreams burſt forth on every hand.
In liquid halls the little fiſhes ſport,
And ſwans ſnow-ſilver'd flutter round his court.

Earls of *Gloceſter.*

As to the Earls of Gloceſter; ſome have obtruded upon us one *William Fitz-Euſtace* as the firſt. Who he was I have not yet found in my reading, nor do I believe he ever exiſted[k]. What I have found the reader is welcome to. About the time of the Norman invaſion *Bithric*, a Saxon, is ſaid to have been lord of Gloceſter, whom Matilda wife of William the Norman, in revenge for his indifference to her charms having formerly refuſed to marry her, plagued to the utmoſt of her power; and having at laſt got him into priſon, *Robert* ſon of Haimon of Corboil, commonly called *Fitz-Haimon*, obtained his eſtate of the victorious monarch, and receiving in battle "a blow on his "temples with a pole which ſtunned him, died ſome "time after in a manner diſtracted[l]." His daughter Mabilia, or as others call her Sibylla[m], was married to *Robert* natural ſon of Henry I. who was created firſt earl of Gloceſter, and is called by the generality of writers *Conſul of Gloceſter*, a man of the higheſt and moſt invincible ſpirit of any in his age, who, never diſheartened by difficulties, undertook the greateſt and moſt arduous meaſures with high reputation for his ſiſter Matilda againſt Stephen, who had uſurped the throne. He[n] left his honour to his ſon William[o] whoſe three daughters conveyed it into as many families: the eldeſt[p] Iſabella brought this title to *John* ſon of king Henry II. who after he came to the crown divorced her, and ſold her for 20,000 marks to *Geffery de Magnaville* ſon of *Geoffery* Fitz Piers earl of Eſſex, whom he created earl of Gloceſter. He dying without iſſue the king created *Almaric d' Eureux* earl of Gloceſter, as being ſon of Mabil youngeſt[q] daughter of William aforeſaid. But Almaric alſo dying without iſſue the eſtate came to Amicia the younger[r] daughter, who being married to *Richard de Clare* earl of Hereford, had *Gilbert* de Clare[s] earl of Gloceſter, whoſe ſon *Richard*[t], grandſon *Gilbert* II.[u] and great grandſon *Gilbert* III. (who was ſlain[x] in the battle of Sterling in Scotland) ſucceeded in their order. During the minority of Gilbert III. *Radulphus de Mont Hermer*[y] who had privately married the widow of Gilbert II. daughter of Edward I.[z] held the title of earl of Gloceſter for ſome time; but when Gilbert came to the age of 21 he claimed againſt him, and took rank among the barons. After the death of Gilbert III. without children[a], *Hugh Deſpenſer*, commonly called *the younger* Spenſer, is ſtyled by hiſtorians earl of Gloceſter, becauſe he had married the eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert III. But being hanged by the queen and the barons out of pique to Edward II. whoſe minion he was, *Hugh de Audeley*[b] who had married the other ſiſter had this title by favour of Edward III. After his deceaſe Richard II. made it a dukedom, and it had three dukes and one earl between, to all whom it proved fatal, like Sejus' horſe[c]. The ſaid king Richard II. firſt advanced to the title of duke of Gloceſter *Thomas of Woodeſtock* earl of Buckingham, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. and preſently after degraded him, and while he meditated great deſigns he cauſed him to be ſuddenly hurried to Calais, and there ſmothered under a feather-bed, having firſt made a confeſſion under his own hand (as appears in the Parliament Rolls) that by virtue of a grant extorted from the king he had taken upon him the royal authority, had come into the king's preſence armed, had reproached him, had conſulted experienced perſons how he might abjure his allegiance, and had entertained thoughts of dethroning the king. For all which, after his death, he was attainted of treaſon by act of parliament. On his deceaſe the ſame king conferred the title of duke of Gloceſter on *Thomas Deſpenſer*, who ſoon after came to no better end than his grandfather Hugh, being

Pat. 15 Joh. 4.

Dukes of *Gloceſter.*

[k] This is denied by Brooke in his Corrections, p. 40.

[l] W. Malmſb. 89. a. n. 20. ap. Dugdale, Bar. I. 406.

[m] Brooke, p. 191. had denied that her name was Sybil, and therefore Camden here calls her Mabilia.

[n] He died 1127, and was buried in St. James's priory, Briſtol.

[o] He died 1171, and was buried in Keynſham abbey.

[p] Youngeſt Dugdale, I. 536. Third. Broke, p. 218. John divorced her on pretence of barrenneſs and prohibited conſanguinity, and reſerving the caſtle of Briſtol to himſelf after ſome time paſſed over his repudiated wife with the honour of Gloceſter to Geffrey Mandevile, who thus overmarrying himſelf was greatly impoveriſhed, and wounded in tournament died without iſſue. She being remarried to Hubert de Burg died immediately. Holland.

[q] Eldeſt. Dugd. Glover in Brooke. Holland.

[r] third, Dugd. ſecond, Glover.

[s] He died 14 Henry III. buried at Tewkſbury. He was ſtyled earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, and mightily enriched his houſe by marrying one of the heirs of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke. Holland.

[t] He died 1262, buried by his father.

[u] Surnamed the *Red*. Dugd. I. 213. died 1295. buried ib. He being obnoxious to Edward I. ſurrendered his lands to him, and received them again by marrying the king's daughter Joan ſurnamed D'Acres becauſe born at Acres. Thomas de la More's life of Edward II. Holland.

[x] 1341, buried at Tewkſbury.

[y] Dugdale, I. 219.

[z] For this marriage he incurred the king's diſpleaſure and a ſhort impriſonment, but being reconciled had ſummons to parliament by the name of earl of Gloceſter and Hertford. But when Gilbert was out of his minority, he was ſummoned among the barons by the name of ſir Ralph de Montermer as long as he lived, which I note here for the rareneſs of the example. Holland.

[a] Upon the correction of Brooke *Piers Gaveſton* is here omitted, who in foregoing editions was called earl of Gloceſter, nor is Hugh Deſpenſer poſitively aſſerted; for Brooke had denied him.

[b] Dugd. I. 750. He died 21 Edw. III. buried at Tewkſbury.

[c] See Gellius III. 9.

deprived

deprived of his title, degraded by Henry IV. and beheaded at Briſtol. Henry V. created his brother *Humphrey* ſecond duke of Gloceſter. This "ſon, "brother, and uncle of a king, duke of Gloceſter, "earl of Pembroke, high chamberlain of England" (for he took all theſe titles) who deſerved ſo highly of the ſtate and literature, was by the contrivance of a woman taken off at St. Edmund's Bury. The third and laſt was *Richard* [d], brother to king Edward IV. who afterwards uſurped the crown by the name of Richard III. having inhumanly taken off his nephews, and loſt it with his life two years after in a pitched battle; and thus found how ſhort-lived is power unjuſtly acquired.

*Richard III.* king of *England.*

With regard to this laſt duke of Gloceſter and the firſt beginning of his reign, let me for a while aſſume the character of an hiſtorian, which I ſhall preſently lay aſide as not ſufficiently qualified to ſupport it. Being declared protector of the realm, and having in his power his infant nephews Edward V. king of England, and Richard duke of York, he endeavoured to ſolicit the ſovereignty by extravagant liberality, profound gravity mixed with ſingular affability, ſolid prudence, and impartial juſtice; and by his ſecret practices ſo conciliated to him the minds of almoſt all the people, eſpecially the lawyers, that he procured a petition to be preſented to him in the name of all the orders of the ſtate, earneſtly requeſting him to take upon him the government for the public good of the kingdom and benefit of the people, to ſupport his ſinking country, and reſcue it from ruin; the contempt put upon the law of Nature and public authority having brought on an almoſt incurable decay by civil wars, rapine, murders, and every kind of calamity, ever ſince his brother Edward IV. had engaged in an unhappy match with Elizabeth widow of Grey, who had wrought upon him by love-potions, without conſent of the nobility, without publication of his marriage, privately, not in the face of the church, but in direct oppoſition to the moſt excellent practice of the church of England; and what was worſe, when he had before contracted with lady Eleanor daughter of Butler earl of Shrewſbury, by which means the other marriage was illegal, and nothing more certain than that the children by it were illegitimate and unfit to ſucceed to the throne. Add to this, that George duke of Clarence, ſecond brother to Edward IV. being attainted of high treaſon by act of parliament, and conſequently his children excluded from all title, every body muſt ſee that Richard himſelf was the true heir to the crown, who being born in England they knew would conſult its good; nor could they doubt of his legitimacy, having alſo experienced his juſtice, prudence, magnanimity, ſucceſs in war for the good of the nation, and his noble birth as ſprung from the blood royal of England, France, and Spain [e]. Theſe and the like circumſtances duly conſidered, they by that writing elected him king with common conſent, freely and voluntarily, beſeeching him with all humility to aſſume the government of the realms of England, France, and Ireland, conferred on him by hereditary right and their free choice, and in duty relieve his ruined country; promiſing him all fealty, obedience, and ſervice, if he complied with their requeſt; if not, binding themſelves to ſubmit to any thing rather than be involved in the vileſt bondage from which they had now eſcaped. This petition was preſented to him before he took upon him the government; and afterwards in full parliament, by whom it was approved, it was enacted and declared in the uſual form of words, that by the laws of God, of Nature, and England, Richard by lawful election, inauguration, and coronation, was and is undoubted king of England, &c. the kingdom to deſcend to the heirs of his body by right. And to borrow the words of the original record, it was "by authority of "parliament ordained, enacted, and declared, that all "and ſingular the contents of the ſaid bill are true "and undoubted, and are by our ſaid lord the king, "by conſent of the three ſtates of the realm, and by "the authority aforeſaid, declared, enacted, and ordained to be true and undoubted." I have been the longer on this head to ſhew what the power of a prince, the appearance of virtue, the chicanery of lawyers, flattering hopes and alarming fears, deſire of change, and ſpecious pretences can do in the moſt prudent aſſembly of the ſtates againſt right of juſtice. But this Richard did not, like Galba, of whom it was ſaid that he was qualified to reign if he had not reigned, as ſoon as he came to the throne diſappoint the general expectation, but ſhewed himſelf highly deſerving of it, had he not obtained it by evil arts and crimes; ſo that he is by all perſons of reflection eſteemed a bad man, but a good king. I now reſign my hiſtorical character to thoſe whom it belongs to, and reſume that of a chorographer.

[d] After he was king, he appointed a herald king at arms by the name of *Gloceſter*, and ſubmitted all Wales to his juriſdiction. Rud. 103.

[e] Richard's great grandmother was Iſabel ſecond daughter of Peter king of Caſtile.

# ADDITIONS.

GLOCESTERSHIRE is bounded on the North-weſt by Herefordſhire, on the Eaſt by Oxfordſhire and Berks, on the South by Wilts, and on the Weſt by Somerſetſhire, the Britiſh Channel, and Monmouthſhire. It is in length from North-eaſt to South-weſt about 70 miles, from South-eaſt to North-weſt 40 miles; containing near 1,100,000 acres [a]. It is divided by nature into the Vale, the Foreſt, and the Coteſwould [b], and is ſubdivided into four diviſions and 28 hundreds [c]. It contains one city, 28 market towns, 280 pariſhes, 37,276 inhabitants, one archdeaconry, and 10 deanries, and ſends eight repreſentatives to parliament. In the return by the ſheriff, 9 Edward II. here were 233 vills, including the five boroughs [d]. Malmeſbury deſcribes the villages as very thick, the churches handſome, and the towns many and populous.

Coteſwold. Coteſwold includes all the high country on the South-eaſt ſide of the range of hills which runs through the county. It is a noble champain country, the reſidence of many of the nobility and gentry, and abounds with verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well ſupplied with ſprings and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air. Within the laſt 60 years great improvements have been made here by a courſe of huſbandry firſt introduced by Mr. Richard Biſhop, once the moſt conſiderable ſeedſman in the kingdom. The farms on Coteſwold are from 1 to 600 *l. per annum.* Many of the downs and waſte lands here have been incloſed [e]. The Vale lies chiefly on the South-eaſt of the Severn, and for extent and fertility is not exceeded if equalled by any in the kingdom [f]. That excellent cheeſe known by the name of double Gloceſter and double Berkeley is one of its principal productions. Cyder is another, unrivalled in any other county [g]. Moſt places in Gloceſterſhire within 10 or 12 miles Eaſt and North-eaſt of Briſtol abound with coal-mines ſomething of the nature of that of Newcaſtle, and ſome of them at a prodigious depth [h].

Roman roads. Three Roman roads paſs through this county. The *Foſs* enters it from Warwickſhire at Lemington, paſſing through Morton Henmarſh and Stow by Bourton on the water and Northleach, and croſſing the Coln at Foſsbridge leads directly to Cirenceſter, joins the Ikenild half a mile Eaſt from that town, and thence proceeds Weſtward, and leaving Gloceſterſhire at the diſtance of about five miles, traverſes the Weſt ſide of Wilts, in its way to Bath. The *Ikenild* way croſſes Oxfordſhire, and coming to Broadwell grove, where it is very high and perfect, enters this county at Eaſtleach, and joins the Foſs about a mile North-eaſt of Cirenceſter, and proceeds to Auſt, the antient *Trajectus Auguſti.* Four miles and an half Weſt of the town it leaves the turnpike road at a place called *Jacument's bottom*, but more truly *Acman's bottom*, and enters Wiltſhire near Kemble in a ſtrait courſe to Acmanceſter or Bath. The *Ermineſtreet* leads from Caerleon in Monmouthſhire through Gloceſter and up Birdlip hill through Cirenceſter to Cricklade, and ſo on to Southampton. But whereas Mr. Camden ſuppoſes the towns in this county that retain the word *ſarn* in their names derive it from the Britiſh *ſarn* a pavement, Mr. Rudder rather derives it from the river *Churn* or *Corin*, on which they are ſituate [i]. The *Julia Strata* led from Bath acroſs the Severn into Monmouthſhire through Gloceſterſhire to Caermarthenſhire and St. David's. Mr. Lemon traces it by Weſton Lane, whence leaving the church of Weſton to the North, and continuing ſtraight through the valley, now an obſcure tract, it joins the preſent horſe-road to North Stoke. Then aſcending the hill, and paſſing under the Britiſh Poſt on North Stoke brow, it enters the village of North Stoke by the name of the Foſs Road; but keeping on the edge of the hill, it deſcends with a ſweep to the preſent turnpike-road, which it joins about a quarter of a mile before it reaches Bitton: from Bitton it continues with the turnpike-road as far as St. George's church, then it croſſes the flat ground, and joins the road at Redland. After paſſing Redland Court, it proceeds ſtraight nearly in the tract of a ſmall road, leaving the preſent great road to the right, and aſcending Durdham down, croſſes the road from Clifton to Redland. Here it is tolerably conſpicuous till it falls into the turnpike from Shirehampton, where it croſſes at the very ſpot where it is joined by the road from the Hot Wells. From this place it is ſtill highly raiſed and viſible over the remainder of Durdham Down, and running between Durdham Lodge and Stable, continues under the wall of Snead park, mounts the hill, and gently deſcending, enters the great ſtation of *Sea Mills*, or *Abone*. From Abone paved remains of the road ſtill exiſt, where it paſſes a farm-houſe of Lord de Clifford's; it then runs through ſome encloſures, enters the Shirehampton road near the end of Lord de Clifford's grounds, and continuing between King's Weſton Inn and the manſion-houſe, deſcends between that and the ſtables, and paſſes ſtraight by Madan Farm, till it joins the banks of the Severn. Here was a ford into Wales [j]; and part of the road on the oppoſite ſide of the river, to Caerwent, exiſted, ſtill paved, a few years ago [k]."

This county, from Cirenceſter to Painſwic, Biſley, Sapperton, Woodcheſter, Uley, Kingſcote, and other adjoining places, was much peopled with Romans. Cirenceſter was the metropolis, and Glo-

[a] Rudder's new Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, 1779, p. 20. [b] Ibid. p. 21. [c] Ibid. p. 38.
[d] Ibid. p. 42. [e] Ibid. p. 21, 22. [f] Ibid. p. 25. [g] Ibid. p. 26.
[h] Ibid. [i] Ibid. p. 348, 349. [j] Coxe's Tour in Monmouthſhire, p. 20.
[k] Britton's Gloceſterſhire, p. 499.

ceſter and the hills about the Severn were the great military poſts.

Of the vineyards nothing now remains but the places named from them, one near Tewkſbury, and another on a riſing hill by Overſbridge near Gloceſter, where was a large houſe moated round belonging to the biſhop of Gloceſter, built about 1151 by an abbot of Gloceſter, but totally ruined in the civil wars [k]. The lands are employed to better purpoſe [l]. Contrary to the concurrent teſtimony of Malmeſbury, and, I may add, to that of all antiquity and of the places themſelves whoſe names all over England amount to proof, the late Mr. Barrington laboured hard to perſuade himſelf and his readers that by *Vineyards* we are to underſtand *Orchards* [m]. I think the paſſage he cites from Malmeſbury muſt decide againſt him. Sir Robert Atkins was foremoſt in this peculiar idea, which ſee refuted by Mr. Rudder [n].

The cyder called *Styre* is peculiar to the banks of the Severn. It is very rough and ſtrong.

The forfeiture for a year and a day was not peculiar to this county, but regularly belongs to the crown, unleſs compounded for, which is now uſually done [o].

Foreſt of Deane.

"The ſoyle of the forreſt of *Dene* for the moſt "part is more fruitfull of wood and graſſe then of "corne, and yet there is good corne ſufficient for "the inhabitants of it. The ground is fruitfull of "iron mines, and divers forges be there to make "iron [p]."

This foreſt contains at preſent about 50,689 acres, is 20 miles by 10, and divided into ſix walks [q], and has four wardens; the ſoil is a deep clay fit for oaks, which, though greatly reduced by the late civil wars, and by iron works and ſhip-building, ſtill preſent a thick and pictureſque appearance, growing in the form of a theatre on the ſides of the hills, which, being full of iron ore, colour the ſprings that iſſue from them. In the time of Edward I. here were ſeventy-two furnaces for melting iron, which is afterwards beat into bars of various ſhapes. The miners are very induſtrious in ſeeking after the beds of old cinders, where the Romans or Britans wrought before them, and which being burnt again, are ſuppoſed to make the beſt iron, and yield a conſiderable profit to the owners of the lands [r]. The miners have a court and particular cuſtoms, but are not much more civilized than formerly. The timber of this foreſt was ſo conſiderable and valuable that it is ſaid to have been part of the inſtructions to the Spaniſh Armada to deſtroy it, and great havock was made of it in the civil wars. Mr. Evelyn ſays the Spaniſh ambaſſador in queen Elizabeth's time tried to deſtroy it. Baxter [s] derives the name of *Arden* from *Ar duen*, Britiſh *the hills*. The road through it is partly Roman.

Michael Dean.

*Michael Dean* in this foreſt, ſo called from the dedication of its handſome church to St. Michael, is a ſmall market town of one ſtreet.

Tudenham.

*Tudenham*, or *Tidenham*, formerly conſtituted an hundred of its own name, and in this pariſh begins the famous ditch called Clwyd Offa. At *Beachley* in this pariſh is the ferry or paſſage over the Severn, known by the name of the *Old paſſage* [t]. Beachley.

Tudenham is ſurrounded by the Wye and Severn, and in it is half Chepſtow bridge. At the point where the two rivers divide are to be ſeen the ruins of St. Tecla's chapel on the rock at low water [u].

*Wollaſton*, antiently *Ulaveſton*, was parcel of Tintern abbey, and now belongs to the duke of Beaufort [x]. Wollaſton.

*Lidney* was granted by Elizabeth to ſir William Wintour for his gallant behaviour againſt the Armada. His houſe called Whitecroſs, begun 1588, was demoliſhed in the Civil Wars, and turned into buildings for iron furnaces; and his deſcendants have flouriſhed there ever ſince to the beginning of this century. The manor was purchaſed by the Bathurſts, who now have it. Lidney park, the ſeat of Thomas Bathurſt, eſq. about eight miles Eaſt of Chepſtow, is a ſpot abounding with pleaſing proſpects and romantic ſcenes, unaſſiſted by art, and which may juſtly be ſaid to equal the ſo much celebrated Piersfield. Here, on two hills of conſiderable eminence, are two camps or forts [y], overlooking the Severn, with ſome works on the oppoſite ſide, on a ſpot now called *Oldbury*, mentioned by Camden, entirely commanding the paſſage of that river, ſuppoſed, formerly, to have been not more than one-fourth of its preſent breadth; which ſuppoſition is not only corroborated by a tradition that people at harveſt-work on the oppoſite banks about a century and a half ago could diſcourſe together, but alſo by the remains of a number of oak trees viſible at low water, all lying one way, with their roots to the North-eaſt; the ſoil on which they grew having, as is imagined, been waſhed away by the encroachment of the tide. The largeſt of theſe camps, which is of an oblong form, in length 830 feet, and 370 in breadth, ſtands on the Northernmoſt or higheſt hill; and is ſurrounded with a ſingle ditch, except towards the Eaſt end, where, the deſcent being leſs ſteep, it has a double one. South of this is another hill, ſeparated by a valley about 28 yards over. On this there is a ſmall round camp or fort, incompaſſed likewiſe by a ſingle ditch. This hill, on account of the fine proſpect ſeen from it, is called Mount Pleaſant. As the command of ſuch a river as the Severn made theſe parts of conſiderable conſequence, they were undoubtedly entruſted to officers of ſome rank, and accordingly they appear to have all neceſſary accommodations for the Roman ſtyle of living. Near the Weſtern edge of the largeſt work, a very elegant bath is ſtill pretty entire; of which views are publiſhed in the Antiquarian Repertory, and ſome antiquities found there [z]. The bath is ſeven yards long by three broad, one half taken off for a dreſſing-room at the end lined with ſtrong plaſter, and ſtone ſtatues were placed on the ſide of it. There are alſo in other parts, the foundations of divers buildings, ſome of which had teſſelated pavements. Various Roman coins are found

Lidney. Oldbury.

[k] Gibſon. [l] Rudder, p. 26.
[m] Barrington on the Statutes, p. 207. See the controverſy between him and Dr. Pegge in Archæol. III. p. 53. 95.
[n] Rudder, p. 25. [o] Blackſtone's Comment. v. IV. 386. 8vo. [p] Leland, IV. 173.
[q] Rudder, p. 28. [r] Mr. Powle in Phil. Tranſ. 157. Rudder, p. 35, 36. 401. [s] in voc.
[t] Rudder, p. 761. 763. [u] Ibid. [x] Ibid. 844.
[y] See Major Rooke's deſcription and plans of them, Archæol. V. 207. [z] Vol. I. p. 134. 162.

here,

here, particularly a ſilver one of Galba, with many of Adrian and Antoninus [a]. As there are no traces of any encampment in Alvington pariſh, we may conclude, that theſe were the firſt ſtations occupied by the ſecond Legion after they croſſed the Severn [b]. Baxter agrees with Camden in the derivation of *Abone* or *Avone*, which Horſley puts at *Aunſbury*, q. d. *Avonſbury*, Stukeley at *Henbury*, Gale at *Hanham*. Horſley reconciles the diſtance between *Abone* and *Trajectus* by placing the latter on the Avon near *Hanham* or *Kaneſham* [c]. Rudder inclines to place *Abon* at Ailberton, q. d. Alb-beopt-ton, the town of the old camp in this pariſh [d]. In Mr. Bathurſt's wood are certain romantic broken rocks called the *Scowls* [e].

St. Briavel's caſtle. *St. Briavel's* caſtle, antiently *Brulais*, ſaid to have been built by Milo earl of Hereford to curb the Welſh, gives name to the hundred, and ſerves as a priſon for offenders in the foreſt. The government of it has always been eſteemed a place of honour, and ſeveral noblemen have held it. The Mine court, not the Swanimote court as biſhop Gibſon, is kept here in a large building in the middle of the foreſt called the *Speech houſe*, not Speech *court* as Gibſon [f].

Newland. By the Wye in a pleaſant plain is *Newland*, a large pariſh with a pretty market, where are large and deep iron mines and coal-pits, and an almſhouſe erected by William Jones of London, Hamburgh merchant, for 16 poor men and women, with a good houſe and ſtipend for the chaplain, who is alſo lecturer of the pariſh, and the Haberdaſhers' company are truſtees [g]. Mr. Bell, of Writtle, founded a ſchool and almſhouſe for eight people 1633 [h]. In the church-yard is an inſcription to John Wyrall, foreſter of fee, who died 1457; his figure with a horn at his ſide is on the tomb [i]. Mr. Ball the vicar has the cradle of Henry V. engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory [k]. Two miles North-weſt from hence is *Weſtbury*, another large pariſh, having two churches in the ſame yard [l].

Newnham. "*Newnham*, an uplandiſhe tounelet in the foreſt of "Deane, on the right ripe of the Severn, which "there at full ſea is half a mile of breadth [m]." It

Flaxley. has a market and corporation [n]. *Flaxley* had a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Roger ſecond earl of Hereford in the reign of Stephen, valued at £.112 [o]. It was lately the ſeat of Mr. Crowley, and burnt down April 1771; the abbey church was long ago deſtroyed [p].

Severn r. The Severn runs above 40 miles by land or 70 by water in this county. Many miles above Kingroad it is two or three miles over, and at Kingroad three or four times as broad. The tide riſes three or four feet, and flows up to Tewkſbury. It has been remarked, that the tides one year are higheſt at full moon, the next at the change; and that one year the night-tides are higheſt, and the other the day-tides [q]; but Mr. Rudder thinks this is not an accurate obſervation. It riſes at Plinlimmon in Monmouthſhire, and having watered Shropſhire and Worceſterſhire for 70 miles, and received the Wye, which riſing in the ſame hill is loſt in this river, enters this county at Tewkſbury, and is navigable to within a mile of Welſh-pool; which is, by land, 20 miles beyond Shrewſbury, which is 50 miles by land above this county. The rapidity of its ſtream makes the waters muddy. It is well ſtocked with ſalmon, ſhad, and elver, and is famous for lampreys. There are in this county eight paſſages over it [r]. At Burton paſſage the tide or bore riſes 10 feet at once, and overſets all veſſels that lie dry with their ſides towards it. After receiving the Avon which parts this county from Worceſterſhire, it comes to Tewkſbury.

June 20, 1781, the Severn roſe four feet in an hour at Gloceſter and Tewkſbury, which is a greater riſe than the oldeſt man now living remembered, and is aſcribed to the ſudden melting of the ſnow, which fell later than uſual this ſpring on Plinlimmon.

On the Avon is *Towbery hill*, a large encampment [s] of ſeveral acres, double trencht, miſtaken by Leland for *Tetbury* caſtle. "It is a two miles "from Theokeſbyri, above it *in ripa leva Sabrinæ*, "upon a clyfe with doble ditches, in the paroche "of *Twyning*. It is over-grown with juniper-trees. "It longid to Winchelcumbe abbey, peraventure it "was king Offa or king Kanulphus' houſe." It gives name to the hundred.

Tewkſbury. "*Theokeſbyri* ſtandith *in læva ripa Avonæ*, a "good flite ſhot above the confluence of Avon and "Severne. Ther be three ſtreates in the toun meat-"ing at the market-croſs, whereof the chiefeſt is "caullid the High ſtreet. There was little or no "habitation at Twekeſbyri at ſuch time as Odo "and Dodo, dukes of Merches and brothers, did "erect there a priory of blak monkes Benedictines, "a celle or filial to Craneburne in Dorſetſhir. Ro-"bert Fitz-Haymo made the priorie of Theokeſbyri "an abbay, and was buried there, firſte in the chap-"ter houſe, after tranſlatid into the North ſide of the "quier yn a chapelle. He newly made the build-"ings in the monaſterie and chirch with the tower. "Ther was at the South-weſt ende of the abbay a "caſtel caullid *Holme*. The tyme of the building "of it is uncertain. It is certain the Clares earl of "Gloceſter lay much at it [t]."

Tewkſbury is a market, corporation, and borough town, ſituate in a fine rich vale ſurrounded by four rivers. It conſiſts of three ſtreets, the principal one long, but ſpacious, and tolerably well built with many old timber houſes. At the South-weſt end ſtands the church, a moſt beautiful building, 300 feet long, and 100 broad; a ſquare Saxon tower in the centre with a famous ring of bells; the grand Weſt window of one arch from the ground. In the chancel, which is ſemicircular, are monuments for Iſabel Le Deſpenſer counteſs of Warwick 1439, Robert Fitz-Haimon founder of the abbey 1107, George duke of Clarence brother of Edward IV. ſmothered in a butt of Malmeſey 1477, and his wife Iſabel Nevile poiſoned ſoon after, Edward lord Deſpenſer 1375, Guy de Brian, who married Elizabeth daughter of

[a] A ſmall braſs ſpoon found in Mr. Bathurſt's park. Archæol. X. pl. xi. f. 1. A fibula. Ibid. Pl. xii. f. 11.
[b] Rudder, p. 524. [c] P. 470. [d] P. 525, 526. [e] Rudder, p. 31. 307.
[f] Gibſon. Rudder, p. 570. [g] Ibid.
[h] Gibſon. Rudder, 570. [i] v. I. 112. [k] v. II. p. 40.
[l] Rudder, p. 794. [m] Leland, IV. 173. Rudder, p. 571.
[n] Leland, VI. 173. b. Tanner, p. 147. [o] Rudder, p. 449. 450. [p] Gibſon.
[q] Rudder, p. 45, 46. [r] Gibſon. Atk. p. 791. Rudder, p. 783. Leland, VI. 80. [s] Leland, VI. 95. 97.

William

William Montacute earl of Saliſbury and widow of Edward Deſpenſer, Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerſet, and lord Wenlok killed at the battle here, and five abbots; and at the entrance of the choir under a large grey marble ſlab ſtripped of its braſſes prince Edward only ſon of Henry VI. who, on the duke of Clarence ſtriking him on the face with his gauntlet, was ſtabbed in cold blood by Richard duke of Gloceſter. This deed is ſuppoſed to have been done in a houſe, ſince rebuilt, now Mr. Webb's an ironmonger on the North ſide of the high ſtreet near the Tolſey. His bones and coffin were diſcovered by the breaking of the ſtone. Here were buried, of whom no monuments remain, the duke of Somerſet's brother ſir John Beaufort, Thomas Courtney earl of Devon, and many knights ſlain or executed after the battle, and many of the Deſpencers and Clares [t].

The abbey having ſuffered much in the Daniſh wars was made ſubject to Cranborne 980. It was valued at £.1598. Browne Willis thinks it was made mitred about or after 1480 [u]. The principal buildings about the church except the abbey houſe and barns were deſtroyed at the Reformation; the gate is now a priſon. The church is ſaid to have been re-conſecrated 1470, becauſe defiled with blood [v], and the hiſtory of the abbey in Leland's Collectanea ſays, many of the fugitives were killed in it. Here is a free-ſchool, erected 1675 by William Ferrers. The living is a ſmall curacy in the gift of the crown. King John built the great bridge over the Severn, giving the tolls of the fairs and markets to keep it in repair [x]. The battle was fought in the park called *Gaſt* or *Glaſton* meadow, where the Lancaſtrians had intrenched themſelves: when the main body under Somerſet were drawn into the plain by the duke of Gloceſter, and hard preſſed, they endeavoured to retreat to this camp; but being diſordered, and lord Wenlok killed by the duke of Somerſet for not following his orders, the reſt betook themſelves to a precipitate flight, leaving 3000 dead on the field, among whom were the duke of Somerſet's brother ſir John Beaufort, and the earl of Devon: queen Margaret and prince Edward were taken in the camp, and many knights forced from the church, and executed. The corporation was diſſolved 1688 by James II. reſtored by William III. Mr. Lethieullier ſhewed the Antiquary Society, 1730, a ſilver Trajan, and a braſs Maximian found in a meadow near Tewſbury, where Roman coins are frequently found [y].

Tewkſbury gave title of earl to one William in the reign of Henry I. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Eſſex, was created baron of Tewkſbury by William III. as was the elector of Hanover afterwards George I. 1706 [z].

" Maner places longging to the abbate of Theokeſ-
" byri. *Stanway* was almoſt re-edified and aug-
" mented by abbat Cheltenham t. Henry VII. *Forde-*
" *hampton*, a fair place upon Severne *in dextra ripa*
" a mile beneath Theokeſbyri and again the parke
" of Theokeſbyri ſtanding *in læva ripa*. The manor
" place in Theokeſbyri park with the park was lete
" by Henry VII. to the abbot of Theokeſbyri in fee
" farm with the holme where the caſtle was [a]."

" *Deirhurſt* in Gloceſterſhire ſtandith as Severn Deerhurſt.
" river cometh down *in læva ripa* a mile below
" Theokeſbyri. The ſite of the towne as it is now is
" in a maner of a medow, ſo that when Severn much
" riſith the water cometh almoſt about the town. It
" is to be ſuppoſid that it was of old time leſs ſubject
" to waters, and that the botom of Severn then
" deper without choking of ſands did at flouds leſte
" hurte. It is now but a poor village, and the lord-
" ſhip longid of late partly to the abbot of Theokeſ-
" byri: ſuch part as Weſtminſter had was longing to
" Perſore abbey tyl William the Conqueror gave it
" away. Derehurſte abbay had the reſidue afore that
" the houſe of Derehurſte was alienated from the
" monaſterie of St. Dioniſe by Paris, to the which it
" was a cell, and one Hugo Magaſon a monk of St.
" Dionis was the laſt prior alien there in king Ed-
" ward IV.'s days, and about that time it was diſſolved,
" and moſt of the landes of it given to Foderingey;
" and Eton college, as it is ſaid, had ſome title. After
" ſute betwixt the colleges and the abbey of Theokeſ-
" byri debatynges was, and after long tract a final
" end made in Henry VII's days, that the priory of
" Goldclife longing then newly to Theokeſbyri ſhould
" go with the lands to Foderingey college, and
" Deorhurſte unto Theokeſbyri. Bede maketh men-
" tion that in his time there was a notable abbey
" at Derehurſt. It was deſtroyed by the Danes.
" Werſtanus fled thens as it is ſaid to Malverne.
" The Frenche order was an erection ſins the Con-
" queſt. The old priory ſtood eſt from Severn a
" bow ſhotte, and North of the toune. There re-
" mayne yet diverſe names of ſtreetes, as Fiſchar
" ſtreet and other: but the buildinges of them be
" gone. Ther be yet two fayres kept, one at each
" daye *in inventione & exaltatione crucis.* Ther is a
" parke betwixt the old plot of Holme caſtle and it,
" but it longged to *Holme* the erles of Glouceſter's
" houſe, and not to it. Ther is a fair maner place
" of timber and ſtone in this Theokeſbyri parke
" wher the lord Edward Spenſar lay and late my lady
" Mary [b]."

" Deorhurſte yet remaineth in Glouceſterſhire as a
" celle to Tewkſburi [c]." Oddo was the founder, as appears by this inſcription dug up in Mr. Powel's orchard here, 1675, now at Oxford, engraved here Pl. XVII. fig. 6. from the Marmora Oxonienſia:

*Odda dux juſſit hanc regiam aulam conſtrui atque dedicari in honorem S. Trinitatis pro anima germani ſui Elfrici quæ de hoc loco aſſumpta. Ealdredus vero epiſcopus, qui eandem dedicavit 2 idibus April:* 14 *autem anno regni S. Edwardi regis Anglorum.*

Leland [d] from Tewkſbury regiſter gives the following as the inſcription on the wall over the door of the chapel by the gate of Deerhurſt priory, where Almaric brother of Oddo and Dodo was buried:

*Hanc aulam Dodo dux conſecrari fecit in eccleſiam ad honorem Beate Marie virginis ob amorem fratris ſui Almarici.*

*Elfric* and *Almaric* muſt therefore be ſynonymous names.

[t] See Rudder, 746-7.
[u] Tanner, 139. and pref. 36. note c.
[v] Mag. Brit. 161.
[x] Rudder, p. 734.
[y] Antiq. Soc. minutes.
[z] Rudder, 725.
[a] Leland, Itin. VI. 94.
[b] Leland, VI. 78, 79.
[c] Ibid. V. 2. Tanner, 140.
[d] Ibid. VI. 81.

The

The ſite belongs now to the earl of Coventry, whoſe eldeſt ſon takes the title of lord Deerhurſt from it ever ſince 1697[e]. Alphage archbiſhop of Canterbury 960 was monk here. Dr. Huntingdon, biſhop of Raphoe, who, while chaplain at Aleppo, collected a number of Arabic MSS. ſold to the Bodleian library for £.700, was ſon of the miniſter here, born 1636, died 1701. Tradition and analogy rather fix the ſcene of the combat between Edmund and Canute 1016 to the iſle of *Alney* in the Severn near Gloceſter between Overſbridge and Mayſemore[f].

Hasfield. From Deerhurſt Severn runs down by *Hasfield*, which Henry III. gave to Richard Pauncefoot, whoſe ſucceſſors built a fair houſe here, and whoſe predeceſſors were poſſeſſed of fair lands here before, and in the Conqueror's time in Wiltſhire[g].

Gloceſter. *Gloceſter* is called by Antoninus GLEVUM, by Ptolemy ΓΑΒΒΟΝ, by Ravennas and Richard of Cirenceſter GLEBON and GLEVUM, from the Britiſh *Caer gloyii iis*, q. d. *the city of the pure ſtream*, and on the inſcription at Bath (Pl. VIII. fig. 3.) GLEVUM COLONIA. Horſley[h] explains *Decurio* of a *ſenator in a colony*, rather than a commander of ten horſe in the army. In an inſcription in Reineſius, tab. VI. de præf. clas. Brit. are mentioned GLOCENSES. Seneca de ἀποκολ. Claudii ſays the Barbarians in Britain worſhiped Claudius as a God, and erected *a city in honour of him*[i].

This city is ſuppoſed to have occupied the tract of ploughed land called *Kingſholm*, adjoining to it on the North-eaſt, where all the Roman antiquities have been diſcovered.

" The towne of Glouceſter is antient, well builded " of tymbre, and large, and ſtrongly defended with " walles, where it is not well fortified with the deepe " ſtreame of Severn water. The antient caſtle " ſtandeth South on the towne by Severne left ripe. " The beauty of the town lieth in two croſſing ſtreets " as the gates of the towne lye, and at the place of " the middle meeting or quarters of theſe ſtreets is " an aqueduct incaſtellated. Ther be ſuburbs with- " out the Eaſt, North, and South gates, the bridge " only with the cauſey lieth at the Weſt gate[k].

" Oſric firſt under king and lord of this countrye, " and the kinge of Northumberland, with the licence " of Etheldred king of March, firſt founded this " monaſtery, A. D. 681. Oſric put in nunnes, and " maketh his ſiſter Kineberge abbeſſe there. The " noble women Kineburge, Eilburge, and Eva, " queenes of Marche, only abbaſſes for the tyme of " the nunnes, the which was 84 yeres. The nunnes " were baniſhed and driven away by warres betwixt " king Egbart and the king of Marches. Barnulph " king of Marches bringeth in ſecular canons and " clerkes, givinge poſſeſſions and liberties to them. " King Canute for ill livinge expelled them, and by " the councell of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter " bringeth in monkes. Eldred biſhop of Worceſter " tranſlated to Yorke taketh a great part of the landes " of Glouceſter abbey to re-edifice the minſter of " Yorke, which lands Thomas archbiſhop of York " reſtored. William the Conqueror gave the abbey " of Glouceſter decayed to Serlo his chaplain, who " re-edified it. Abbots Hanley and Farley made " our Lady's chapel at the Eaſt end of the church " between 1472 and 1492. Abbot Horton made " the North part of the croſſe iſle 1351–1377[l]: " the South part of the croſſe iſle and much of the " preſbytery vault[m], was made by oblations at the " tombe of king Edward II. Abbot Sebroke 1450– " 1457, made a great part of the exceeding fair and " ſquare tower in the middeſt of the church. This " towre is a pharos to all parts about from the hills. " Abbot Frouceſter, 1381–1412, made the cloyſter " a right goode and ſumptuous piece of worke. " Abbot Morwent, 1420–1437, newly erected the " very Weſt ende of the church, and two arches of " the body, one on each ſyde, minding if he had " lived to have made the whole body of the church " of like work. He alſo made the ſtately and coſtly " South porch. One Oſbern celerer of Gloceſter " made of late a fayre new tower or gatehouſe at " the South-weſt part of the abbey cemiterye[n]." Part of this is the gate leading to St. Mary de Lode's church. He repaired the old battlements of St. John's church in the North-gate ſtreet, over the door of which is cut in wood,

*En ruinoſa dom⁹ quõdã quã tuõ renovavit*
*Monachus urban⁹ Oſburne John rite vocatus*[o].

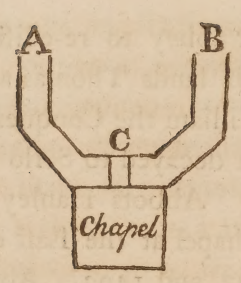
Others aſcribe the Lady chapel to Ralph Willington, who alſo gave lands to find two prieſts for ever. Seabroke, the firſt deſigner of the beautiful tower, dying, left the execution of it to the care of Tully monk of this place, afterwards biſhop of St. David's, which is intimated in the verſes written in black letters under the Eaſt arch of the tower in the choir:

*Hoc quod digeſtum ſpecularis opuſque politum*
*Tullii hæc ex onere, Seabroke abbate jubente.*

This fabric which you ſee exact and neat,
Seabroke his Tully charged to complete.

The town was ſcarce able to contain the votaries that flocked to offer at Edward II's tomb; and the abbey regiſter affirms, that if all the oblations had been expended on the church, a new one might have been built from the ground. Abbot Gamages had the courage to convey the king's body from Berkeley caſtle with great pomp; while the abbots of Kingſwood, Briſtol, and Malmſbury, were afraid of the queen and her party. The whiſpering gallery is a paſſage from one ſide of the choir to the other above, circular yet full of angles, to whoſe repurcuſſion the effect is aſcribed. This may be accidental, as the two parts ſeen from without appear plainly tacked together merely to form the paſſage. It is 75 feet long, and forms five ſides of an octagon, open in two places in the roof, and has a door and ſeveral windows.

[e] Rudder, p. 403, 404.
[f] Gibſon. See Saxon Chron. p. 150, and Gibſon's Index of places. Rudder, p. 403.
[g] Holland. Rudder, p. 478.
[h] P. 327.
[i] MS n. Gale.
[k] Leland, IV. 170. b. 171. a.
[l] The preſbytery and St. Paul's aile. Rudder, 136.
[m] Or St. Andrew's aile, by abbot Wigmore, 1329–37. Ibid. 13.
[n] Leland, IV. 170, 171, 172.
[o] Rudder, p. 139.




A and B the positions of the ſpeaker and hearer. On the left ſide are the remains of an altar.

In the gallery of the North tranſept is a curious antient painting of the Laſt Judgment, diſcovered in new wainſcoting the nave.

The church is 423 feet from Eaſt to Weſt, and 171 from North to South; the body and ſide ailes 81; choir 140 by 34. The great Eaſt window is ſuppoſed to be of larger dimenſions than any in England. The glaſs occupies a ſpace of 78 feet 10 inches by 35 feet; but is in a ſad ſtate of dilapidation[o]. The pavement before the altar is compoſed of painted bricks, with the devices of Edward II. the Clares and Diſpenſers, Edward of Gloceſter, and abbot Sebroke: engraved by Mr. Carter in his Specimens of Painting and Statuary. The Lady chapel, 92 feet by 24, is peculiarly rich, and when the view of the nave was uninterrupted, the *coup d'œil* muſt have been very ſplendid, heightened by the brilliant colours of the painted glaſs, repreſenting our Saviour, ſubdivided by kings, biſhops, and abbots, in various attitudes, 37 in number, and a beautiful ſcreen at the entrance. The great bell in the centre tower is ſuppoſed to weigh 6500 lb. round it are theſe words: *Me fecit fieri Muncutus nomine Petri.* The ſquare tower 222 feet high is beautifully adorned with pinnacles and interlaced arches, and over the great South window, which is Saxon, are two towers and a pediment. The pillars of the nave are of an extraordinary circumference, and, on a late attempt to flute them, were found filled up with looſe irregular ſtones. Thoſe in the choir were the ſame, but leſſened and ſided with ſmaller ones by abbot Seabroke. Under the nave is the original crypt on arches turned on huge ſtout pillars. On the North ſide are eight neat lavatories near the ſite of the refectory, and oppoſite them two others, where the towels were hung. The chapter-houſe is now the library, made by ſir Matthew Hale, and furniſhed by dean Tucker. The college-ſchool owes much to Mr. Wheeler. In the choir are monuments of king Oſric, Edward II.[p] Parker laſt abbot, biſhop Aldred, and abbot Seabroke. In the South aile, Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, who died 1367, and lady. In the preſbytery a wooden figure of Robert Curthoſe. "King Edward II. lieth under "a large tomb in an arch at the head of king Oſric's "tombe, Robert Curthoiſe in the middle of the "preſbytery. There is on his tomb an image of "wood paynted made long ſince his death[q]." In the Lady chapel biſhops Goldſborough 1604, and Nicholſon 1671. In the nave are epitaphs for biſhops Benſon and Ellis, and a tomb with the figures of Abraham Blackleach, eſq. and wife, by Stone 1639. The cloiſters, 148 by 144 feet ſquare, are perhaps the moſt beautiful and beſt preſerved in England, the ſtone roof like King's college chapel, which is alſo the ſtyle of the Lady chapel built in the ſame, i. e. the 15th century, the ſides and roof properly embelliſhed. The little or old cloiſters built in the end of the 13th century, or by Aldred[r], biſhop of Worceſter and archbiſhop of York, adjoin to them; and the body of the old church built 1058 by Aldred forms a lane. Mr. Rudder ſays it ſtood near the common orchard or the Infirmary, where is now the grove[s]. The four North arches are filled up for houſes, a circumſtance only paralleled at Ely. Abbot Frowceſter procured the mitre for this abbey[t], which, at the diſſolution was valued at £.1430[u]. Henry VIII. converted it into a biſhopric, though it is generally accounted one of the old Britiſh ſees, and that Eldred ſat here A. D. 490, and Theonus before 542, and in the Mon. Ang. I. 993, it is ſtyled an archbiſhopric.

"Theſe fayre vills or mannour places belonge to "the abbot of Glouceſter. *Prinkeneſe*, [Prinknaſh] "on an hill, where is a fayre parke, three miles from "Glouceſter by Eaſt [the ſeat of Mr. Howell]." "*Vineyard* [the ſeat of the Bridgemans] a goodly "houſe on an hillet at the cawſey end of Glouceſter "by Weſt. *Hertlebury* four miles by North-weſt "from Gloceſter[x]," given to the biſhops, who reſided there till it was deſtroyed in the civil wars[y]. "*Froueceſter*, where ſometime was a college of pre-"bendaries ſuppreſſed and given to Glouceſter ab-"bey, eight miles from Glouceſter, a mile beyond "Standley priory. *Bromeſield*, where ſometime was "a litle college impropriated to Glouceſter abbey "two miles from Ludlow[z]."

The kings of England of old had their principal reſidence at their palace at Glouceſter, where they not only kept up a large force to ſecure their kingdom againſt the Silures, but aſſumed ſuch a magnificence as to draw the admiration and reſpect of all foreigners attendant at court: and here was always held their parliament. Their palace was ſituated on the Eaſtern ſhore of the Severn, at the North end of the city; and they had a very large and ſtrong caſtle at the South end of the city, on the ſame ſide of the river; all the land on the Weſtern ſide being low rich meadow, ſubject much to high floods from the Severn, chiefly through the melting of the ſnow from the mountains in Wales. The better to carry off theſe, there was another channel to the Weſtward, which divided from the main channel about a mile above, joining the main channel about the caſtle wall. Over each channel, running acroſs the ſtreet in Glouceſter, was a bridge. The bridge over the back ſtream was called the Foreign Bridge. The iſland formed by theſe two channels was called the iſle of Alney; where was fought the famous duel between Edward Ironſide and Canute the Dane. It has ſo happened, that ſince that time the channels have been altered: the main channel, running by the king's palace, is quite ſtopped up; and the back channel is little more than a ditch; and the preſent main channel

[o] Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts.
[p] The white ſtags on a red ground, formerly painted on the two pillars, between which this monument is placed, were probably the device, uſed afterwards by Richard II. and ſtill to be ſeen in the roof of Weſtminſter hall.
[q] Leland, IV. 172.
[r] Rudder.
[s] P. 178.
[t] Willis, ex Wharton.
[u] See Tanner, p. 136.
[x] Rudder, p. 477.
[y] Ibid. p. 577.
[z] Ibid. Leland, IV. 172.

divides

divides from the old channel at a place called Abload's Court, about a mile North of Gloceſter, and runs Weſt of the old back channel, about 300 yards over which is a bridge and a gate, and is the preſent termination of the Weſt end of the city of Gloceſter; and another back channel is made about 500 yards Weſt of that, dividing about a mile above Gloceſter, and adjoining about a mile South of Gloceſter; and the iſland formed by it is erroneouſly called the iſle of Alney. None of theſe alterations are taken notice of, nor is it known when, or how, the king's palace came to be deſtroyed, or when the channel was turned. The ſite of the king's palace, and the manor of Kingſholme, belonged to John Pitt, eſq. and his tenant complaining that the land burnt from the rubbiſh that was under it, he gave him authority to rid it away, when he dug up 600 loads of ſtone from under the turf, and ſaid the walls were between five and ſix feet thick. Mr. Pitt was abſent, ſo had no opportunity of making any remarks, but heard ſince that many medals were found. All that the title-deeds make out is, that Henry III. granted the manor of Kingſholme, then valued at £.48 a-year, to Robert Le Savage, to be held by ſervice of door-keeper of the king's pantry. 32 Edward I. Robert Le Savage conveys it to John Daubeny, &c.

Gloceſter was antiently an hundred of itſelf, probably till the reign of Edward III.[a]; and the city is ſtill privileged as a county within itſelf. It had a mint before the Conqueſt[b]. The honour of Gloceſter was in the Saxon times[c]. King John made Gloceſter a borough, governed by two bailiffs; and Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation; which conſiſts of a mayor, twelve aldermen, a high-ſteward, recorder, town-clerk, ſheriffs, &c.; and has 3000 voters for members of parliament. The population of the city and ſuburbs amounts to 8765. Edward I. erected on the South ſide of the abbey a noble gate, ſtill called after him, repaired by the laſt abbot, but almoſt demoliſhed in the civil war[d]. Richard II. gave his ſword and cap of maintenance to this city[e], and annexed the two hundreds which were taken away by act of parliament at the Reſtoration, and the walls pulled down becauſe the citizens had ſhut the gates againſt Charles I. when he laid ſiege here Aug. 10, 1643, raiſed by Eſſex, Sept. 4. Before that ſiege, by which 240 houſes were pulled or burnt down, and the ſuburbs burnt, here were 11 or 12 churches[f], now reduced to ſix[g], of which the handſomeſt is St. Mary de Cript, ſo called from ſeveral large cripts or vaults under it. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded 1153, valued at £.90.[h]: and near it a grammar-ſchool by dame Jane Croſs, 31 Henry VIII. and having every four years an exhibition to Pembroke college, Oxford. Another of Black friars, founded 1259, made a drapering houſe by one ſir Thomas Bell, bart. whoſe rebus is on its front; and founder of the neighbouring almſhouſe for ſix poor perſons. Part of the Black friers at Gloceſter is uſed as a dwelling-houſe, by Mr. Sadler, a wine-merchant. A long room, uſed by a ſtone-maſon, has eight or nine long narrow pointed windows, very near together; in the inſide are remains of ſmall cluſtered pillars ſupporting the arches. The roof is wood, covered with ſlate. A third houſe of Grey friars, founded by one of the Berkeleys before 1268[i]; the walls of the church intire, and the houſe fitted up for the manſion of judge Powell, a native of this city, who died 1713: and a fourth of White friars, founded in the reign of Henry III.[k] St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, founded or augmented by Henry III. maintains 54 poor, with a miniſter, phyſician, and ſurgeon, and has a revenue of near £.500. *per annum*[l]. St. Mary Magdalen, for lepers, now called king James's hoſpital, with a revenue of £.19. maintains 19 poor people, and has a chapel[m]. St. Margaret's hoſpital, for lepers, value £.31.; now for eight poor men, a reader, &c. Sir Thomas Rich, a native, left £.6000. for a blue-coat hoſpital for 20 boys and 20 poor perſons[n]. Beſides theſe there are many other benefactions, to encourage young tradeſmen by loans, and to put out apprentices. St. Nicholas church had a lofty ſpire, taken down, being decayed. The croſs, 64 feet high, in the centre of the four ſtreets, adorned with figures of John, Henry III. queen Eleanor, Edward III. Richard II. and III. Elizabeth, and Charles I. and engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, was taken down 23 Geo. II. 1750, to widen the ſtreets. The ſtreet leading to the Welſh bridge (qu. if this is not what Leland calls Forreign bridge?) has been conſiderably widened by the corporation, who have for this purpoſe bought and pulled down many houſes, and the old hoſpital, which ſtood cloſe to the ſtreet, and have re-rebuilt the hoſpital in a handſome manner, ſetting it back conſiderably. The new gaol, a ſpacious and coſtly building, the moſt compleat in the kingdom of the kind, was built on the ſite of the caſtle on the banks of the Severn, at a moderate expence, under the direction of Sir George Oneſiphorus Paul, baronet. The town-hall, called the *Booth hall*, is an antient timber building, but rebuilt 1606[o]. The county infirmary, was built by voluntary contributions, and opened 1753, and has an annual income of between 2 and 3000*l.* The houſe of induſtry was finiſhed 1703. The principal trade of Gloceſter ariſes from the navigation of the Severn: the hemp and flax dreſſing buſineſs, and the pin manufactory. Here are nine of the latter, and the pins annually conveyed to the metropolis are ſaid to amount to the value of 20,000*l.*; but the principal demand is from Spain and America. The bell-foundery for the laſt 150 years has centered in the family of Rudhall, who have caſt 300 bells. The cloathing trade, from which the inhabitants derived their chief ſupport, is now completely loſt. The city walls were completely demoliſhed ſoon after the Reſtoration, and only the Weſt gate built by Henry

[a] Rudder, p. 84. [b] Rudder, p. 90. [c] Ibid. p. 91.
[d] Gibſon. Rudder, p. 87. [e] Rudder, p. 124. [f] Leland, IV. 171. a.
[g] Gibſon. [h] Tanner, 143. Rudder, p. 188. [i] Leland, IV. 17. Tanner, 151. Rudder, p. 194.
[k] Leland, ibid. Tanner, 151. Rudder, p. 190.
[l] Leland, ibid. Tanner, p. 149. Rudder, p. 202. It ſeems to have been refounded about 1786, for 26 men and 30 women, on the antient priory of that name.
[m] Leland, ibid. Rudder, p. 187. [n] G. Rudder, p. 198.
[o] Rudder, p. 89.

VIII. remains. Behind the Grey friars is the old bed of the Severn, whoſe courſe was turned by order of Charles II. ſo that whereas it antiently ſurrounded the city it has now forſaken the great bridge, and the channel is a rich meadow. Between Burford and Frogmill, in the road to Glouceſter, on the right, in the bottom, is *Barrington*, the ſeat of a branch of the Brays from about the time of Henry VIII. to the middle of the preſent century, when the owner (the laſt male of that branch) ſold it, with a very conſiderable eſtate, to the lord chancellor Talbot, whoſe ſon married the daughter and heireſs of Adam de Cardonnel, eſq. by whom he had only one ſurviving child, a daughter, who married George Rice, eſq. of Dynevor caſtle, in Carmarthenſhire; his ſon has been created lord Dynevor, and now enjoys Barrington.

Iron was the chief manufacture of Gloceſter before the Conqueſt; ſince, the clothing trade; and ſince 1744, pin-making [p]. The firſt grammar ſchool here was given by Henry II. to Lanthoni priory, and ſubſiſted till Henry VI. [q] Crypt ſchool was founded 1528, the charity-ſchool about 1700.

"*Forreign* bridge of ſeven arches was antiently accounted to be near the chief arch of the Severn [r]."

Single Roman coins, of no value, are daily picked up near Gloceſter, much corroded by time; and in ſome gravel pits by the city a Gordian of middle braſs was found in high preſervation. In a vallum or ditch about 10 feet deep, entirely filled up, incloſing a ſquare Roman fort, by a fine ſpring, at the end of the foſſe, were bones of men and horſes, ſome defaced coins, and four large braſs. 3 Claudius, reverſe OB CIVES SERVATOS—ANTONIA AVGVSTA—CERES AVGVSTA. One Veſpaſian, reverſe a female figure ſtanding, a radiated head; reverſe a horſe rearing on his hind feet. Another FIDES AVGVSTA. Pieces of urns, ruſty fibulæ, a ſtilliard, or ſtandard-beam, and 14 fluted beads [s].

At *Kingſholme*, near Gloceſter, have been found a great number of urns, leaden and ſtone coffins, and human ſkeletons [t]. Two of the urns are engraved in Archæologia, X. 132. pl. ix. 3, 4; alſo pl. x. 1. a fragment of an amphora; fig. 4, an iron hatchet $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, a ſmall braſs lamp, fig. 5. pl. xi. fig. 3. a braſs patera, a bulla, a bell, a meaſure, a pair of compaſſes, one leg broken off, the remaining one has a ſlit at the end; fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, pl. xii. 12; part of a fibula, a circular braſs ornament, with a head in relief, probably rivetted on to a belt, 14; a braſs bead 15, and above 60 blue Drudical ones. A ſtatera, or ſteelyard, of braſs, well preſerved, and wanting only the hook to which the weight was faſtened; one ſide of the beam is divided into ſix parts, each of which is ſubdivided into twelve; the only number marked on this ſide is V. the other ſide has Nos. V. X. XV. XX. inſcribed on it [u].

Gloceſter has three large ſuburbs, and in the Southern was *Lantoni* abbey, founded 1136 by Milo earl of Hereford for the monks driven from the abbey of that name in Monmouthſhire by the Welſh. Some of the Bohuns his ſucceſſors were buried here. Its revenue was £.748. *per annum* [x]. The ſhell of the whole quadrangle, and of a large barn, remains, and the gate with the royal and Bohun arms [y]. Lantoni abbey.

In digging the Berkeley canal, the foundation of the old church was diſcovered, and ſome bodies diſturbed; but no inſcribed ſtones. Some coins of the lower empire were alſo found.

On a hill above Lanthoni ſtands *Newark* houſe, which belonged to the prior, and was rebuilt by the lord Viſcount Scudamore the owner thereof [z]. Newark houſe.

*Hempſted*, ſituated on a pleaſant eminence, a mile South-weſt from Gloceſter, belonged to this abbey, and was granted at the Diſſolution to the Atkyns family; who ſold it to Allen Bathurſt, afterwards earl Bathurſt, who ſold it Daniel Lyſons, eſq. whoſe grandſon Samuel, director of the Society of Antiquaries, is the preſent owner, and many of his family have been buried in the church; the living whereof, till then impropriate to this abbey and lay lords, was changed into a rectory on a free gift of the impropriation made to it by John lord Scudamore, viſcount Sligo in Ireland, which was confirmed to the church by a ſpecial act of parliament procured by him 14 Charles I. [a] Of his benefactions in the ſame way to other churches in Herefordſhire ſee M. Gibſon's view of the antient and preſent ſtate of the church of Hemſted, Door, and Home Lacy, 1727, 4to. In the choir is a monument of Richard Atkins, eſq. chief juſtice of South Wales in his judge's robes 1610. The manor belongs to Mr. Lyſons [b]. Hemſted.

*Hardwick* belongs to the earl of Hardwick. Hardwick.

*Hareſcomb* is on the ſite of a caſtle of the Bohuns earls of Hereford; and in the church is a croſs-legged knight, and two females. It is ſheltered on the Eaſt by a high ridge of hills, called *Broad rider*, or *Broad Barrow green*, the ſite of a very ſingular camp; the firſt diviſion of which is made by a ſingle vallum, 15 feet high and 600 yards long from one ſide of the hill to the other. The very bold promontory called the *Beacon hill*, incloſed by a tranſverſe vallation, 50 feet deep, and containing 15 acres, is connected with the former; but in the pariſh of *Standiſh*, a ſpot reſembling a prætorium is ſtill apparent, in which probably the beacon was placed [c]. Hareſcomb.

*Down Amney* was the eſtate of ſecretary Craggs, who bequeathed it to his natural daughters, by the youngeſt of whom it was conveyed in marriage to the Eliots, of Port Eliot in Cornwall, in which family it remains. The manor-houſe, built by the Hungerfords in the reign of Henry VIII. had a turretted and embattled gateway, but has been much modernized. The church, built by the Knights Templars, to whom it was granted by Edward I. has the tomb of ſir Nicholas de Villars a croiſader and his lady. Down Amney.

Near *Kempsford* is ſuppoſed to have been fought the battle between Ethelred, chief of the Wiccii, and Weanton, chief of the Wiltſhire men, about 800, or rather at Cummingford, near Calne. Kempsford.

Lower down on this river is *Elmore* a manſion- Elmore.

[p] Rudder, p. 124. [q] Ibid. 127. [r] Leland, IV. 171. a. Rudder, p. 88.
[s] Mr. Uſher. Arch. IX. 370. [t] See Arch. vol. X. p. 132. Pl. xii.
[u] Pl. XIII. 1, 2, 3. [x] Rudder, p. 513. Tanner, 140. [y] Groſe's account under his two views of it.
[z] Leland, IV. 172. G. Rudder, p. 577. [a] G. R. 490. [b] Ibid. [c] Bigland's Gloceſter, II. 29.

houſe

Fig.1. 395

houſe of the Guiſes antiently by their own lineal deſcent, being in older times owners of Aſpeley Gyſe near Brickhill in Bedfordſhire, and from the Beauchamps of Holt who acknowledge Hubert de Burg a benefactor[d]. Leland[e] ſays, "Mr. Gyſe "hath at his manor of Elmore in Gloceſtreſhir, okes "the roots whereof be converted into hard ſtones "within the ground," of which Mr. Rudder[f] could find no evidence or tradition. Sir William Guiſe, bart. had a large handſome ſeat here with a chapel, but reſides chiefly at Rendcomb. On the death of ſir William Guiſe his eſtate came to the hon. and rev. Shute Barrington, biſhop of Durham.

Frome r. Stroud.

Some miles lower to the South-weſt the Severn receives the *Froome*, erroneouſly called *Stroud*, whoſe water is ſaid to have a peculiar quality for dying red, whereon ſtands on the aſcent of a hill a market town of the ſame name, famous for cloathing, and the chief reſidence of the clothiers in theſe parts, whoſe trade in this county amounts to £.200,000. *per annum*, ſome making 3000 cloths a year. This town may be regarded as the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the county; the number of inhabitants 5422. It has a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and four charity ſchools. Mr. Canton, the ingenious mathematician, who died of a dropſy 1772, was born here; the ſon of a broad-cloth weaver. In 1775 an act paſſed for making a navigable canal from Walbrook near Stroud to the Severn near Framlode, but it did not at firſt anſwer[g]. A junction between the Thames and the Severn is formed by a canal which goes from Stroud to Sapperton tunnell, thence to Upper Siddington, and thence to Lechlade, with a branch from Siddington to Cirenceſter.

Rodborough.

*Rodborough*, the birth-place of Richard Clutterbuck, 1638, who, though blind from 12 years old, could tell when an hour-glaſs was run out by his hearing, and was a moſt ingenious mechanic. In this pariſh is *Hill houſe*, the ſeat of ſir George Oneſiphorus Paul, bart. by whoſe father, the late ſir Oneſiphorus Paul, created a baronet 1762, it was erected.

Woodcheſter.

At *Woodcheſter* is a ſilk and broad-cloth manufactory. Tradition ſays (but we have only the Additions to Camden to vouch it) that here was a religious houſe founded by Guetta or Githa, earl Godwin's wife, in amends for her ſon's ſtealing into Berkeley nunnery[h]. The fact is, as Domeſday and Mapes ſay, that this was given to Gueda by her huſband for her maintenance till ſhe would live at Berkeley, becauſe ſhe would not take the product of that manor on account of the deſtruction of the abbey[i]. In 1684 a large quantity of Edward IV's coins were found here. Lord Ducy has a ſeat here.

Woodcheſter has obtained great celebrity from the various and ſplendid Roman antiquities that have been diſcovered here at different periods. The village is ſituated on a pleaſant eminence, forming part of a range of ſweeping hills, which bound a fertile and delightful valley, and are clothed with fine beech wood. The earlieſt mention of the antiquities at Woodcheſter, in any printed authority, appears in Biſhop Gibſon's Additions to the Britannia. He particularly notices the great teſſellated pavement, parts of which had been frequently uncovered on the digging of graves in the church-yard, about ſix feet below the ſurface on the South-weſt, ſtill in pretty good preſervation, though many coffins lying on it, and more below it, have hurt it. It is near 120 feet long, the outer circle 122 feet diameter. See it Pl. XVIII. fig. 1.[k] It was afterwards mentioned by ſir Robert Atkyns, count Caylus, and other writers. On opening the ground to make a vault in the church-yard in 1793 and 1794, Samuel Lyſons, eſq. F. A. S. took the opportunity of tracing the extent and form of the building, to whoſe apartments this pavement belonged. He put together the various parts, forming a ground-plan of great part of the building on a ſcale of 3-4ths of an inch to a foot, and exhibited this with a ſmall ground-plan of the whole, to the Society of Antiquaries, March 19, 1795, moſt of his plates being then nearly finiſhed, aſcertaining its complete deſign, form, and dimenſions, through various openings made in the ground, to the depth of about four feet; and in 1797 he publiſhed his very elaborate and curious account, both of this and the other antiquities diſcovered here.

"The pavement appeared to have been a ſquare of 48 feet 10 inches. The general deſign is a circular area, 25 feet in diameter, incloſed within a ſquare frame, conſiſting of 24 compartments, enriched with a great variety of guilloches, ſcrolls, frets, and other antique architectural ornaments, edged on the inſide by a braided guilloche, and on the outſide by a labyrinth fret between a ſingle fret and a braided guilloche. The large circular compartment, or area in the centre, is ſurrounded by a border, conſiſting of a Vitruvian ſcroll, edged on each ſide by a guilloche, and enriched with foliage, proceeding from a maſk of Pan, having a beard of leaves. Immediately within this border are repreſentations of various beaſts, originally twelve in number, on a white ground, with trees and flowers between them. The figures of a gryphon, a bear, a leopard, a ſtag, a tigreſs, a lion, and a lioneſs, are remainining. Thoſe of a boar, a dog, and an elephant, and two others unknown, but neceſſary to fill up the whole ſpace, have been deſtroyed. Moſt of theſe figures are about four feet in length. Within the circle occupied by the above-mentioned figures of animals is a ſmaller circle, ſeparated from the larger by a guilloche and a border of acorns, in which various birds are repreſented on a white ground: in this circle is alſo the figure of a beaſt, which ſeems to have been deſigned for a fox. Within the circle of birds is an octagonal compartment, formed by a twiſted guilloche; in the South ſide of which, and alſo of the border of acorns, are openings to admit the principal figure of the deſign, which is now much mutilated; though about the year 1722, as

[d] Holland. [e] Itin. III. [f] Rudder, p. 439. [g] Ib. 711, 712.
[h] G. Tanner, p. 145. [i] Rudder, p. 842.
[k] R. 841. Count Caylus firſt engraved it in his Antiquities, vol. II. Pl. 126. Several neat drawings of it by R. Bradley, 1712, are in private hands.

appears from a drawing then made, the head only was wanting: it repreſents Orpheus playing on the lyre, which he reſts on his left knee. No part of the pavement within the central octagon exiſts at preſent; but it appears from a memorandum on a drawing in the poſſeſſion of Richard Gough, eſq. that it contained figures of fiſh, and that 'about the 'centre was a ſtar-like figure. In the four 'angular ſpaces between the great border and the 'great circular compartment are the remains of 'female figures, two of which appear to have been 'in each of thoſe ſpaces. The figures in the North-'eaſt angle, which are more perfect than any of the 'others, were evidently deſigned for Naiads; one 'of them is repreſented in a recumbent poſture, 'with her right hand over her head, and her 'left holding what undoubtedly was intended for 'an urn, though very rudely expreſſed; the other, 'ſupporting her head with her left hand, extends 'her right over an urn, placed under her left arm.' This pavement, for its ſize, and richneſs of ornament, is ſuppoſed by Mr. Lyſons to be equalled by few of thoſe diſcovered in other provinces of the Roman empire; and to be unqueſtionably ſuperior to any thing of the ſame kind hitherto found in Great Britain. The compartments of which the great border is compoſed are all extremely elegant; and the colouring throughout the whole is ſo managed, as to produce the moſt harmonious effect. The colours are of a dark bluiſh grey, red, white, and ſeveral ſhades of brown: the firſt is every where uſed for the outlines; and the red, light brown, and white, are introduced in all the guilloches, in ſuch a manner as to produce a ſort of relief. The figures are, in general, inferior to the ornaments, a circumſtance uſually occurring in works of this kind; and, in a great meaſure, to be attributed to the nature of the materials of which they are compoſed. Part of the pavement near the North-eaſt corner appears to have been diſcoloured by fire. The teſſeræ are moſtly cubes of about half an inch; thoſe of the outward border are ſomewhat larger; and thoſe near the centre much ſmaller: many are triangular, and of various other ſhapes. The whole, when entire, could not have contained leſs than a million and a half of them.

"The cement on which the pavement was laid appeared to be about eight inches thick, and compoſed of fine gravel, pounded brick, and lime, forming a very hard ſubſtance, on which the teſſeræ were laid; the interſtices between them were filled with cement, ſo hard, that it was more difficult to break than even the teſſeræ themſelves. The pavement had ſeveral flues running under it, which croſſed each other at right angles: theſe were four feet in height, and one foot eleven inches wide at the bottom; from the middle they gradually diminiſhed, till their width at the top was only ſix inches. They were built of ſtone, and, from the remains of ſoot, were, doubtleſs, intended for heating the room under which they were conſtructed; though no communication with a fire-place can now be traced. Various foundations of apartments, with teſſelated pavements of divers patterns, and part of an hypocauſt, have been found, at different periods, within the church-yard, and contiguous to the great pavement; but the principal diſcoveries were made in the years 1795 and 1796, when the ground-plot of a very extenſive Roman building was almoſt completely aſcertained. The remains within the church yard formed its Northern extremity; the other parts were included in an adjoining orchard, and in a field called the Parks. After a particular deſcription of the various remains, Mr. Lyſons gives the following general deſcription of this building: "The houſes of the Romans, when ſituated in the country, were frequently on one floor; and, if they belonged to perſons of conſequence, were of very great extent, and enriched with the moſt magnificent and ſplendid decorations of every kind, though their external elevation was uſually quite plain. They conſiſted of ſeveral large halls, porticoes, and open courts, running through the centre of the building, with ſuites of rooms branching out on either ſide. The remains of the building at Woodcheſter bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the plan of the Roman houſes here deſcribed. They cannot be expected to agree in every particular, ſince the Romans frequently varied the form of their houſes to adapt them to the climate of the country in which they were built. Two great courts, and the great room (which contained the principal pavement) run through the middle of the building, and have numerous rooms, of various dimenſions, branching out from them. The firſt, or greater court, ſeems to anſwer to the Periſtylium of Vitruvius, and was probably ſurrounded with a colonnade, though only looſe fragments of columns were found, and none of their baſes could be diſcovered ſo as to aſcertain their ſituations. On the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of this court were conſiderable ranges of building: in the Eaſtern wing the remains of the Laconicum are fully ſufficient to indicate its original uſe. The room contiguous to it, on the Eaſtern ſide, ſeems to have been an Apodyterium; and the one moſt diſtant on the Weſtern ſide, a cold bath; as it was a very common practice among the Romans to uſe the cold bath immediately after the ſudatory. Moſt of the rooms on the Weſt ſide, it is very probable, were appropriated to the uſe of the ſervants; as they do not appear to have teſſelated pavements, or other decorations. On the North ſide of the great court were three large rooms, which, from the fragments of ſtatues, marbles, and columns found there, appear to have been very highly decorated; and, from their ſize, it is probable that they were either Oeci, or Exedræ.

"The ſecond, or inner court, had galleries on the North, Eaſt, and Weſt ſides: that on the North ſide has an elegant teſſalated pavement; and a fragment of one remains in that on the Eaſt ſide. Theſe galleries were clearly what the Romans called Crypto-porticus, and the area incloſed within them might have been the Atrium. The room, of which the great teſſelated pavement remains, was, no doubt, the Cavædium Tetraſtylon of Vitruvius, and muſt have been extremely magnificent; as there is great reaſon to imagine, from the elegance of the floor,

floor, that the cieling, and other parts of the room, were richly decorated. The walls on the Weſt ſide of the Cavædium and Crypto-porticus are probably remains of the Triclinia Hyberna, and baths, as moſt of them have ſubterraneous flues, for the purpoſe of introducing heat; and their ſituation correſponds with that which Vitruvius aſſigns for thoſe apartments. The apartments on the Weſtern ſide of the Crypto-porticus were probably warmed by the hypocauſt; theſe occupy the ſituation aſſigned by Vitruvius for the Triclinia of the ſpring and autumn.

"The deſign of one of the pavements diſcovered among theſe remains conſiſts of five octagonal compartments, containing figures on a white ground, ſurrounded by a double labyrinth fret; immediately within which, on the North ſide, is a ſcroll of flowers, having a vaſe in the centre. In the compartments at the North-weſt and South-eaſt corners are fragments of Bachanalian figures; the compartment at the South-weſt corner is entire, and contains figures of two boys, holding up a baſket of fruit and leaves, with the words BONVM EVENTVM inſcribed under them. Nothing remained within the compartment at the North-eaſt corner, but the letters BIINII C...., being the concluding part of the foregoing ſentence. The laſt word has probably been COLITE, and the whole inſcription BONVM EVENTVM BENE COLITE; the II, intended for the Greek H, being introduced for E, a circumſtance by no means uncommon in Roman inſcriptions. Several fragments of ſtucco, painted in freſco, were found among the rubbiſh; and various flues, croſſing each other at right angles, about four feet in depth, were diſcovered beneath the pavement. Under the ruins of an adjoining room were alſo flues of ſimilar dimenſions, as well as conſiderable remains of the fire-place by which they had been heated. This projected four feet from the walls of the room: on each ſide of it was a wall, one foot eight inches thick, and four feet two inches aſunder. Near the fire-place was a quantity of ſculls and bones of animals, moſtly of ſheep. In another room to the South was a ſimilar fire-place; and not far diſtant a coin of Magnentius was found.

"The remains of the Laconicum, or ſweating-room, were very conſiderable. The floor, of very hard cement, was about four feet below the ſurface of the ground; its width was eight feet ten inches, and its length nine feet ten inches. The floor was eight inches thick: beneath it was a layer of bricks, about one foot wide, two feet long, and two inches thick: ſome of theſe covered the flues that run beneath the floor; and their under ſides were covered with wood ſoot. The depth of the flues was two feet two inches: they were five in number, four being tranſverſe, and one longitudinal.

"The intermediate ſpace between the tranſverſe flues is filled up with a ſort of ridge tiles, forming funnels, and placed between layers of brick and ſtone. The funnels were, one with another, eighteen inches long, and four and a half in diameter; ſome of them were formed by only one of the curved tiles. A row of perpendicular funnels extended along the North and South walls, formed of brick tiles, with their edges turned up: the tops of theſe funnels were level with the ſurface of the cement floor, where the openings formed by them were three inches wide.' The remains of two hypocauſts were alſo found within a little diſtance of each other.

"Several fragments of ſtatues and red glazed pottery, various pieces of ſtags horns, broken glaſs, and numerous coins, have been found among the ruins of the buildings. Among the coins was one of Hadrian, and another of Lucilla, of large braſs; and a conſiderable quantity of ſmall braſs of the Lower Empire, chiefly of Tetricus, junior, Victorinus, Probus, Conſtantinus, Aug. Conſtantius ſenior and junior, Magnentius, and Valens. A dagger of iron, much corroded, two ſpurs of the ſame metal, a ſmall braſs hatchet, ſeveral braſs fibulæ, a key, apparently of hardened clay, various pieces both of braſs and bone, and ſome other antiquities, have alſo been diſcovered among the remains. From the magnitude of the building, the ruins of which afford ſuch ample materials for deſcription, and from the richneſs of its decorations, Mr. Lyſons imagines it to have been a villa, erected for the reſidence of the Roman proprætor, or 'at leaſt of the governor of this part of the province, and occaſionally, perhaps, of the emperor himſelf.' In another place he obſerves, that the ornaments in the teſſelated pavements are ſuch as prevailed very much in the time of Hadrian; 'and as that emperor viſited this iſland, and is known to have erected various edifices in moſt other provinces of the Roman empire, it is not by any means improbable that it was erected by his order; though it ſhould be obſerved, that the ſame ornaments continued in uſe for a conſiderable time afterwards.' Its deſtruction appears to have been effected by fire; many appearances of which were ſeen in various parts of the ruins.

Stanley St. Leonard.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Stroud is *Stanley St. Leonard*, a town which had a market, but diſuſed ſince the fire 1606[l]; where Roger de Berkeley founded a Benedictine priory 1146, valued at £.126. *per annum*, now the ſeat of the Sandfords[m]; rebuilt 1750, but the kitchen and outhouſes remain.

King's Stanley.

At *King's Stanley* is a Roman camp, two miles from which were lately found eight Roman altars uninſcribed, but having on one face a Roman ſoldier, and one of them the Genius with a cornucopiæ, and a patera on an altar: alſo a large braſs of Alexander Severus; rev. a ſoldier with a ſpear and branch, TR. P. VI. COS. III.

Biſley.

Somewhat North-eaſt of Stroud is the large pariſh of *Biſley*, which ſir Robert Atkins makes the birth-place of Roger Bacon, whoſe exertion of genius in an age of ignorance, which drew on him the imputation of magic, muſt intitle him to the firſt rank among the profeſſors of the uſeful arts. He is ſuppoſed to have been acquainted with the teleſcope before Galileo, and his writings prove him informed of the reformation of the Calendar and the powers of fire and ſalt-petre. He was educated at St. Mary's chapel, now St. Mary mill, or Chalford mill, not as Gibſon, St. *Bury* mill, where is a room ſtill ſo

[l] Rudder, p. 685.

[m] Tanner, 147.

called,

called [n], on Stroud river in Hampton pariſh, where they ſtill ſhew a room called Friar Bacon's ſtudy. He found a ſuitable patron in biſhop Groſſeteſte, died 1284 or 1292-3, and was buried among the friars minors at Oxford, where he ſtudied, leaving a vaſt variety of writings on different ſubjects [o]. John Rous, Bale, Pitts, Cave, Wood, give the honour of his birth to Ilcheſter, where we have before placed him. Here is a petrifyng ſpring in Chalford Bottom [p].

Dureſley. "*Dourſley* is a praty cloathing town ſtondinge "on the clyvinge of a hill, privilegid a 9 yers "fens with a market. It had a caſtle longing "to the Berkeleys and Wiks, ſens fell to decaye, "and clene taken down. It had a metly good "ditch about it, (which remains) and was for the "moſt parte made of towſe ſtone full of pores and "holes like a pumice [q]." "Part of the caſtle brought "to make the new houſe of Dodington." "Durſley, "Driſilega, alias Dereſlega, was ons in the foreſt. "A quarre of tophe ſtone by Driſelege whereof "much of the caſtelle was buildid [r]." This is a ſoft ſtone or tophus, which when expoſed to the air is hard and durable [s], and the choir of Gloceſter cathedral is built of it [t].

Dureſley is a ſmall irregular market town at the bottom of a ſteep hill, from which a number of ſprings riſe out of the ground like boiling water, and form a well 15 feet ſquare and two feet deep, called *Broadwell*, and in the reign of Henry III. *Emeline*. The Berkeleys, when lords of the manor, had here a caſtle, the earth-works of which run at the North-weſt corner of the town; but the houſe at Dodington was erected out of the materials in the reign of Mary. The ſite of the caſtle is ſtill called *Caſtle Fields*. The town is governed by a bailiff, and gives name to a deanery and of viſcount to the earl of Berkeley. It was noted for the ſharpneſs of its inhabitants in trade. The cloathing manufacture is carried on to great advantage. The ſpire of the church fell down while the bells were ringing, 1699, and killed many perſons, but was rebuilt next year; and the chancel 1738. The number of inhabitants in this town is 2379: many of the houſes are old, and one dated 1520. The foſſil productions of this and the adjoining pariſhes are numerous. Fox, biſhop of Hereford 1535-8, whom Fuller ſtiles "the principal pillar of the Reformation to the politic and prudential "parts thereof," was born here, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he was provoſt 1523; a prelate of very active ſpirit, employed by Henry VIII. as embaſſador to the courts of France and Germany. The opinion of the univerſity of Cambridge in favour of his divorce from queen Catharine was chiefly procured by his exertions and thoſe of Dr. Gardener.

The male line of the Berkeleys of Durſley failed in the reign of Richard II. and the heir general was married to Cantelupe.

Uleigh. Within a mile of Durſley, where the river Cam ſprings, is *Uleigh*, a ſeat alſo of the Berkeleys deſcended from the barons Berkeley ſtyled of Uleigh and Stoke Gifford, who were found to be coheirs to baron J. Botetourt deſcended from the barons Zouch at Richard's caſtle, and the Someries lords of Dudley [u].

Uley, a ſmall but pleaſant and populous clothing village in a well-watered valley; and on a hill above it is *Uley Bury*, where is an oblong camp of between 30 and 40 acres, double trenched. Roman coins, from Antoninus to Conſtantine, have been found in it. *Stouts hill*, in the ſame pariſh, was the birth place of Mr. Samuel Rudder, the hiſtorian of the county.

Kimley. At *Kimley*, in *Numpsfield* pariſh, was a priory before the Conqueſt, converted by W. Rufus into a college of ſecular prieſts. The priory-houſe ſtill remains.

Horſley. At *Horſley* was a priory cell to St. Martin at Troars Normandy, founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury, afterward to Burton priory, in the county of Somerſet. Some of the painted windows were built up in the manor houſe at *Chavenage* in the reign of Elizabeth, and the gate-houſe ſtill remains.

Gatcombe. *Gatecombe*, near *Avering*, the ſeat of Samuel Sheppard, eſq. In a field adjoining, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Minching Hampton, is a large oval tumulus, which had coins found in it, with a huge fragment of rock called *Fingle ſtone* [x], probably a ſepulchral monument; and in the corn field near it, two large upright ſtones, one with the top broken off, the other perfect, 10 feet high, and called *Long ſtone* [y].

Painſwick. North of Stroud, between it and Gloceſter, ſtands *Painſwick*, a ſmall market and clothing town, ſaid to have the beſt and moſt wholeſome air in the county, in which pariſh on *Sponebed*, a ſteep hill, is *Kimſbery*, *Kingſborow* caſtle, or *Caſtle Godwin*, ſquare, including three acres, double trenched, and commanding an extenſive proſpect over the vale and Severn, Malvern hills, Shropſhire, Worceſter, Hereford, and Monmouthſhires. Roman coins, ruſty ſword, and ſpear heads have been found there [z]. It may have been occupied by earl Godwin in the inſurrection to expel all foreigners in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and was ſince uſed by Charles I. Here is a free-ſchool.

Shurdington. At *Shurdington*, ſix miles North from Painſwick, is a large tumulus, in which, at the depth of 16 feet, was found a ſtone coffin containing a perfect ſkeleton freſh and firm, with a helmet conſumed by ruſt [a].

Minching-hampton. South of the river Stroud is *Minchinghampton*, a neat market town belonging to the *Minchens*, or nuns of Caen and Sion; North-eaſt and Weſt of which are very large works, probably thrown up when the Danes ravaged theſe parts, and were defeated under Uffa by Wolfang, whence a ſpot here is called *Woeful Dane Bottom*, for *Uffa Danes* [b]. In the church is buried Richard Bradley, the aſtronomer, 1762. In this pariſh is the *Golden vale*, a romantic valley; contiguous to which a larger extends, running three miles irregularly, with ſmaller

[n] Rudder, p. 290. 468.
[o] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 62. Atk. 283.
[p] Rudder, p. 289. 468.
[q] Leland, VI. 75.
[r] Leland, VI. 75.
[s] Rudder, p. 425.
[t] Bigland.
[u] Holland. Rudder, p. 782.
[x] Bigland's Gloceſterſhire, 1392.
[y] Bigland's Gloceſterſhire, p. 338.
[z] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. G. Rudder, p. 592.
[a] Rudder, p. 638.
[b] G. Rudder, p. 468.

trenches

trenches from it, the height of the great valley; about eight feet of rubble ſtone covered with earth.

Sapperton. At *Sapperton* was the ſeat of the Atkyns family, now of earl Bathurſt. In Frampton hamlet, near a place called Lach's buſh, were diſcovered 1759, by the ſinking in of a waggon wheel, two urns full of denarii and copper coins from the Antonines to Aurelian, ſeveral of which are in the editor's poſſeſſion. Near the ſpot are remains of a camp, South-eaſt of which was a beacon [c]. Sir Robert Atkyns, who wrote the hiſtory of this county, and died 1711, has a monument in this church. At Sapperton a tunnel has been cut through the hill, to carry the navigable canal from the Thames to the Severn.

Biſhop Gibſon ſays, ſome place the route of the Danes at *Bridgenorth* in Shropſhire: but this is impoſſible from Ethelwerd's account; for he ſays they had ravaged to the Avon, and returning weſtward by the Severn had croſſed the bridge into the *Eoa fluvii Sefern* by a bridge commonly called *Cantbridge*, and were defeated in Vuodnesfield with the loſs of three kings, Healfdene, Eywyſl, and Igwar. This was in the reign of Edward the elder [d].

Berkeley. "*Berkeley*, an 18 miles South-weſt from Gloceſter, "ſomewhat diſtant from Severne ſhore [e]. Some "ſay that there was a nunnery [f]. It is a market "towne, having a maior and privileges: no great "thing, but it ſtandith well, and in a very good ſoyle. "It hath very much occupied, and yet ſomwhat doth "clothyng. The church ſtondith as on an hille at "the South ende of the town, and the caſtle ſtondithe "at the South-weſt end of the church. It is no great "thing. Dyvers towers be in the compaſe of it. "The ward of the firſt gate is metely ſtrong, and a "bridge over a dyche to it. There is a ſquare dun-"geon towre in the caſtle, *ſed non ſtat in mole egeſtæ* "*terræ* [g]. There be divers lordſhips there about "longyge to Berkley to the ſome of 1000 marks by "the yere, whereof *Swynborn* is one of the beſt. "There longe to Berkeley four parkes and two "chaces." In the church (whoſe ſteeple ſtands detached) in a chapel built by James 5th lord *Berkeley*, who died 1463, is a monument with his effigy, and that of his ſon *Thomas* 9th lord Berkeley, who died 24 Henry VIII. and in the nave another for *Thomas* lord Berkeley (who had the cuſtody of Edward II. and died 1361) and his wife. The Berkeley family are derived from Robert Fitz Harding, to whom the Conqueror granted this caſtle. He took the title of lord Berkeley, and dying 1170, was buried in St. Auſtin's abbey, Briſtol. *Maurice*, his ſecond ſon, ſucceeded him, and was ſucceeded 1190 by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1219, and was alſo buried at Briſtol, as was his brother and ſucceſſor *Thomas* 1243. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Maurice*, and he 1281 by his brother *Thomas*, and he 1321 by his ſon *Maurice*, who was ſummoned to parliament 23 Edward I. as lord Berkeley, died 1326, and was buried at Briſtol. His ſon *Thomas* became ſecond lord, and dying 1391, was the firſt of the family buried here. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Maurice*, and he 1376 by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1416, and was buried at Wotton Underedge. His ſucceſſor was his nephew *James*, who died 1463, and was buried here, and ſucceeded by *William* 6th lord Berkeley, who 21 Edward IV. was created viſcount Berkeley, 1 Richard III. earl of Nottingham, and 4 Henry VII. marquis of Berkeley and earl marſhal of England; but dying without iſſue 1506, theſe titles by a diſpoſition of his will became extinct. George his lineal deſcendant was advanced 31 Charles II. 1673 to the titles of viſcount Durſley and earl of Berkeley, which were enjoyed by his ſon *Charles*, his grandſons *James* and *Auguſtus*, and his great grandſon *Auguſtus Frederic*, 5th and preſent earl. The anceſtors of this noble family are buried chiefly at Briſtol, where they founded St. Auſtin's abbey. The caſtle ſtands on an eminence among meads, but has been greatly reduced by the civil wars. The hall is entire and ſpacious. The room where Edward II. was murdered is over a gate, through whoſe roof they ſay *the ſpit was thruſt up his body at the privy*; but this contradicts all our hiſtorians. They ſhew alſo the bed in which ſir Francis Drake ſailed round the world, and a ſtuft ſeal, miſcalled a monſtrous toad, ſaid to have devoured priſoners in this dungeon. The town and caſtle are called the Honor of Berkely. Henry II. gave this place and Berkeley Heanes to Robert Fitz-Harding anceſtor of the Berkeleys [h]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the mayor is now only *titular*; but Mr. Rudder [i] ſays he is ſworn at lord Berkeley's court-leet, and has the tolls of the town annually with the aldermen. The pariſh is the largeſt in the county, compreheuding 24 tythings, and conſiſting of rich meadows, and in Domeſday of 144 hides and 294 ploughs. It gives name to the hundred, which is very large, comprehending 33 pariſhes beſides the borough, and is valued at £.30,000. *per annum* [k]. Here has been built a coſtly priſon for this diſtrict. Mr. Bridges' antient houſe is *Cowberley* [l].

The wideſt and deepeſt canal in England was begun 1794, from Gloceſter to Berkeley, to avoid the difficult navigation of the Severn here, and to ſhorten the courſe 20 miles. It is to carry veſſels of 500 tons burthen. The length about 16 miles, without a lock. The baſon is dug in the meadows near the new gaol of Glouceſter; but it is not yet finiſhed.

King's Weſton. Henbury. The manor of *King's Weſton*, 12 miles from Berkeley, is in *Henbury*, in the ſame hundred, and was, as appears from Domeſday [m], at and before the Conqueſt, parcel of the manor of Berkeley. It was purchaſed 1679 by ſir Robert Southwell, eldeſt ſon of Robert Southwell of Kinſale, being a pleaſant ſeat between the Avon and the Severn, built by Vanbrugh, and reckoned one of his neateſt deſigns, with a proſpect over rich meadows into Kingroad and ſeveral counties. The Southwells originate from Southwell in Nottinghamſhire, from whence they removed into Norfolk. In James the Firſt's time the eldeſt branch went into Ireland, where ſir Robert had a fair eſtate at Kinſale, now enjoyed by his family [n], of whom *Edward* ſubſtantiated his claim to the barony of De Clifford in right of his grandmother 1776, and dying 1777, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake ſecond and preſent lord.

[c] Rudder, p. 641, 642. [d] Ethelw. IV. c. 4. Rudder, p. 666. [e] Leland, IV. 173. b. [f] Ibid. VI. 76.
[g] Ibid. VII. 75. [h] Holland. [i] P. 269. [k] Ibid. 270. [l] Leland, VI. 767.
[m] P. 163. [n] Gibſon.

lord [o]. In digging up the foundation of St. Blaiſe's chapel were found Roman antiquities and coins, and other coins, and many human bodies in a vault [p].

Alderley. "*Alderſley*, a clothing village, where maſter John "Pointz dwellith being lord of it. The Chanſeys "were ſometime lords of it, as in Edward III's "days [q]."

Alderley gave birth to ſir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of England 1609, who dying 1676, aged 67, is buried under a black marble tomb in the church-yard, with this ſimple epitaph:

"Hic inhumatur corpus Mathaei Hale militis "(Roberti Hale & Joannæ uxoris ejus filii unici) "nati in hac parochia de Aldirley, 1° Nov. 1609; "denat. vero ibidem 25 Dec. 1676 æt. ſuæ 67 [r]."

"Stones clerely faſcioned like cokills, and myghty "ſhells of great oyſters turned into ſtone founde "in part of the hills eſte of Alderley [s]."

Trajectus. Horſley [t] places Trajectus on the Avon near *Hanham* in *Kainſham*. Gibſon ſays there is at *Auſt* a large Roman camp, Campus *major*, and a leſſer, Campus *minor*, round the church. The truth is, the campus minor is on the Eaſt ſide of a hill near the church, and Roman coins have been found in it; the other Eaſt of that on the plain, and two ſides of a ſquare intrenchment remain. Many foundations have been dug up juſt by. Here, and not at Auſt, Trajectus is placed by Mr. Rudder [u]. Not far

Alveſton. from Auſt is *Alveſton*, in which pariſh is a large round camp on the edge of a hill, called the *Old Abbey*, and affording a pleaſant proſpect of the Severn, and near it ſeveral barrows; in a large one were found human bones in ſtone coffins. Another camp, an oblong ſquare, ſingle ditched, incloſing five acres, is not

Titherington. far from hence at *Caſtle* hill in *Titherington* [x]; two ſkeletons were found here in ſtone coffins 1772. A teſſelated pavement at *Stidcot* in this pariſh in the cloſe of the laſt century [y].

Aldmonbury. In *Almondbury*, an adjoining pariſh at *Knole*, is a camp, double ditched, on the brow of a hill, which tradition aſcribes to king Offa, whoſe corps is pretended to have been dug up at *Over* here, but only ſuch a ſkeleton as at Alverton, and two coins, probably Roman, in the coffin [z].

Tacitus's account of Oſtorius's building forts on the rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*, is ſtrongly illuſtrated by the camps ſo thick ſet in this neighbourhood, and many battles muſt have been fought between our anceſtors and the Romans.

Thornbury. "The town ſelfe of *Thornebyry* is ſet almoſte upon "an equalle grounde, being large to the proportion "of the letter X, having but one long ſtreete and "two hornes going out of it. There is a market "kept wekely in the town, and there is a mayre "and privileges. There hath beene good clothyng "in Thornebyry, but now idelnes much reynith "there. Edward, late duke of Buckkyngham pullid "downe great part of the old houſe, and ſet up "magnificently in good ſquared ſtone the South ſyde "of it, and accompliſhed the Weſt parte alſo with "a right comely gatehouſe to the firſt ſoyle; and "ſo it ſtondithe yet with a roſe forced for a tyme. "The foundation of a very ſpacious baſe court was "there begon, and certeyne gates and toures in it "caſtelle like. It is of three or four yards high, "and remayneth a token of a noble peace of worke "purpoſid. Ther was a galery of tymbre in the "bake ſyde of the houſe joyning the North ſide "of the paroche chyrch. The duke made a fayre "park, and took in much faire grownd fruitfull in "corne, now fayr landes for courſing. The inha-"bitants curſyd him for the lands ſo incloſid. An "armelet of the Severn ebbs and flows into this "parte, which he thought to have brought up to "the caſtle [a]." See a ſurvey of the caſtle 1582, 5 Eliz. at the end of the ſecond volume of Leland's Collectanea 1770, p. 658, and in Rudder, p. 751. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were magnificently entertained here ten days 1539 [b].

Thornbury is a market town and corporation, 12 miles from Briſtol (the market almoſt diſuſed) of one ſtreet, at the bottom of which is the church, "a "fayre pece of work, the whole, ſave the chancel, "built *in hominum memoriâ* [c];" and a little North thereof the ſhell of a magnificent building begun on the ſite of an older built by Hugh Audeley earl of Gloceſter [d], which ſubſiſted in the reign of Edward II. by Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, Lord High Conſtable in the reign of Henry VIII. beheaded by that prince 13th of his reign for ſome haſty expreſſions, which on his trial were made to amount to high treaſon, and for which he refuſed to beg his life. Only the South and Weſt ſides were finiſhed. The whole conſiſts of two courts, of which one tower is now inhabited by the ſteward to the preſent owner, who is the duke of Norfolk. Over the principal entrance is this inſcription on a ſcroll in black letters:

"This gate was begun in the yere of oure Lorde Gode
MCCCCCXI the ii yere of the reyne of kynge Henrie the VIII. by me Edw. duk of Bukkingham, erle of Hart-
forde, Stafford ande Northampton."

Two ſcrolls below had . . . . . and DORE-NESNAVANT, the duke's motto, and his arms. The duke intended to have made the church collegiate with a dean and prebends. The moſt conſiderable gentry uſed to pay an annual attendance at Thornbury court, where the abbot of Tewkſbury was obliged perſonally to ſay maſs. The manor had long been in the *Staffords* family. It now belongs to Henry Howard, eſq. one of the repreſentatives for Gloceſter. Here are four ſmall almſhouſes, and a freeſchool [e].

Thomas Bradſtone lord of Winterborn was ſummoned to parliament in the reign of Edward III. [f].

Pucklechurch. *Pucklechurch*, antiently written *Pulcrecerce* [g], had a market, now diſuſed. It is the ſeat of the Smiths by marriage of one of the coheirs of the Denſies, whoſe family have been 18 years high ſheriffs of the county [h]. Here are great hills of ruins of the royal

Cold Aſton. manſion [i]. In *Cold Aſton* pariſh was diſcovered in

[o] Rudder, p. 493.
[p] Ib. 491.
[q] Leland, VII. 72. b.
[r] Rudder, p. 293.
[s] Leland, VII. 72.
[t] P. 470.
[u] P. 755.
[x] G. ex Atkyns, 217. Rudder, 226.
[y] Ibid. 766.
[z] Ibid. 222.
[a] Leland, VII. 74, 75.
[b] Rudder, p. 753.
[c] Leland, VII. 47.
[d] Holland.
[e] Rudder, p. 760. Tanner, p. 142.
[f] Holland.
[g] Domeſday, p. 165.
[h] Gibſon.
[i] Rudder, p. 610.

plowing,

plowing, a hole like a funnel, leading down to a ſpacious cavern which had other great funnels [k], now ſtopped up. Beyond this, nearer Briſtol, lies *Kingſwood* foreſt, formerly of much greater extent, diſafforeſted by Henry III. now confined to 5000 acres, conſiſting chiefly of coal mines granted out by the crown to various perſons. It is ſaid to have depended on *Micklewood* chace in Berkeley, now deſtroyed. Within it are two fine ſeats; *Barrs Court* in Bitton pariſh, belonging to Michael Newton, eſq. repreſentative of ſir Michael Newton [l]; and *Siſton* houſe to the Trotmans [m].

Kingſwood foreſt.

"The influence of Methodiſm is no were more viſible than among the tinners in Cornwall, and the colliers in other parts of the kingdom. Till Mr. Whitfield went to the colliers in Kingſwood ſcarcely any of them had attended a place of worſhip. It is no exaggeration to ſay, that they were, in every ſenſe of the word, as fierce and uncultivated as in a civilized country it is poſſible to conceive. The change that took place was rapid and extenſive; the moment they became religious their brutality ſubſided. In a few years many thouſands of the colliers became acquainted with the principles of religion, and the conſequent reformation of manners was more general and more complete than thoſe who knew them before could have ſuppoſed practicable. Kingſwood, Cornwall, and the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, in point of decency and morality among the labouring people, had been nearly upon a par; and it is remarkable, that in each of theſe places Methodiſm has been particularly ſucceſsful [n]."

Weſtbury.

*Weſtbury on Trim*, a ſmall brook, though once deemed a river, is two miles and an half North from Briſtol. In it are *Stoke houſe*, built by Mr. Cawn 1669, now the ſeat of G. Henry Lippincot, bart.; his father, member for Briſtol, being ſo created 1778; and *Redland*, the reſidence of John Innys, eſq. elder brother of the eminent bookſeller of that name, whoſe matchleſs collection of maps, views, and plans of all parts of the world, in near 100 volumes, are ſince his death paſſed into the library at Holkham. Redland is now the ſeat of his nephew Jeremy Baker, eſq. Sir Alexander Baynham, whoſe ſon was burnt by ſir Thomas More for an heretic, had large poſſeſſions here [o]. Here was a monaſtery in the 9th century, re-edified in the 11th, but diſſolved in the reign of Henry I. Gifford, biſhop of Worceſter, after great oppoſition from his chapter, made ſeveral churches of the patronage of his cathedral prebendal of Weſtbury, where was founded 1288 a college for a dean and canons, augmented by John Carpenter biſhop of Worceſter about 1443, who rebuilt it, and raiſed a ſtrong wall round it. He affected to be called biſhop of Worceſter and Weſtbury, and was buried on the South ſide of the altar. It was valued at £. 232. *per annum* [p]; and was burnt by prince Rupert to prevent it ſerving the parliament as a garriſon. What remains contributes to form the manſion of Iſaac Hobhouſe, eſq. This with the adjacent pariſhes in this county round Briſtol are all in the dioceſe of Briſtol [5]. The ſtone found at Cotham in this pariſh is formed by nature in cannels and interlacings like ruſtic work [q].

*Pen park* hole in this pariſh is a prodigious chaſm with a vaſt body of water at particular ſeaſons near 70 feet deep, 80 long, and 50 wide; the bottom of the hole from the roof is 100 feet perpendicular,

Pen park hole.

the firſt deſcent 40 feet,
the firſt perpendicular deſcent 8,
the ſecond deſcent 12,
the ſecond perpendicular deſcent 8,
the third deſcent to the bay 50,
the irregular deſcent to the bottom 97.
whole depth of the hole 215.

The deſcent for the firſt 50 feet is by a narrow funnel widening into the large cavern; there is a ſhorter funnel on the Eaſt ſide leading only to irregular paſſages. This ſurvey was taken 1775 by Mr. White an eminent land ſurveyor at Briſtol, who deſcended into it ſeveral times, meaſured, and drew it. It is engraved by Mr. Rudder, who thinks it an old lead mine [r]. It was deſcribed by ſir Robert Southwell in Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 143, as deſcended into by three paſſages, two oblique, the other ſtrait, by a ragged rocky paſſage for 39 yards, after which it widens into an irregular oblong figure 75 yards long and 41 broad, with a large pool of water at bottom.

At *Mangotsfield* near Briſtol is *Bury hill*, a ſmall camp of obſervation, with a deep foſs and high bank, aſcribed to Oſtorius; another ſimilar near it in *Winterborn*. Here Leland ſaw a cloiſter, which he thought part of a nunnery, now gone [s]. Here was in his time an old maner place ſometime longing to the Blunts, but ſince to Huſey, and then by purchaſe or exchange to the Barkeleys.

Mangotsfield.

On the top of St. *Vincent's* rocks in *Clifton* pariſh near Briſtol, is a ſmall round camp whoſe ditch could not be dug very deep in ſo hard a ſoil, and the precipice towards the Avon defends the North ſide, with a ford to it at low water [t]. It ſeems to have been the firſt of the chain of Roman forts to command the Severn, and ſecure the paſſage. This paſſage was of the higheſt importance to the Romans, as it preſerved a communication between their ſtations at *Iſca*, *Venta Silurum* and *Abone*, on the North ſide of that river, and *Aquæ Solis* and others on the South ſide. Though it was a long march from *Aquæ Solis* to that paſſage, the camps on Sodbury and Horton hills, about midway, were thought ſufficient to protect that road, with two poſts on its ſides, one at *Wick* about eight miles from Bath, the other at *Cromhall* about ſeven miles from Oldbury. But ſo great was their attention to ſecure their *Trajectus*, that in a ſhorter diſtance they formed no leſs than ſeven camps of obſervation in the line from Clifton to Oldbury. Two of theſe are about four miles diſtant each from Clifton, one a little to the right on Bury hill in Winterborne pariſh, the other

Clifton. St. Vincent's rocks.

Cromhall.

[k] Gibſon. Atkins, 230. Rudder, p. 239. [l] Rudder, p. 296. [m] Gibſon. Rudder, p. 664.
[n] Hampſon's Memoirs of Weſley, III. 112. 113. [o] Holland.
[p] Tanner, p. 142. Godw. de Præſ. 467. Leland, Itin. VIII. 118. Rudder, p. 212. [5] Gibſon.
[q] Rudder, p. 796. [r] Ibid. p. 794. 804. [s] Ibid. p. 536. Leland, VI. 76. VII. 72.
[t] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Oppoſite to this, on the other ſide of the Avon, is another camp, called *Burwall*; it ſeems to be ſquare and Roman. Ibid.

to

to the left on Blaiſe hill in Henbury pariſh [u]; and a little further, on Comb and King's Weſton hills, are two others which command the Severn. From Blaiſe hill to the camp at Almondſbury is about five miles, and from thence to another called Old Abbey at Alverſton four miles, which laſt is about the ſame diſtance from the *Trajectus* at Oldbury. Nor is the paſſage leſs ſecured from the *Silures* on the other ſide the Severn; for from the *Abone*, which Mr. Rudder would fix at *Aylberton* in Lidney pariſh, is a deep foſſe and rampart all the way down to the river almoſt oppoſite to the *Trajectus* [x]. Mr. Lacey, who deſigned Ranelagh houſe, was conſulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock over the Avon, towards which a gentleman left £. 1000. [y] In Clifton pariſh from the foot of theſe famous rocks the hot well riſes near the head of the Avon, the ſalt water of which uſually breaks in upon it at very high ſpring tides, and therefore they are obliged to leave pumping a few hours in the day. The heat of this well is 68 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and ſcarcely ever varies. The heat of a cold ſpring in this neighbourhood is 50 degrees. The taſte at the ſpring is ſoft and milky, and very grateful to the ſtomach, yet it leaves a kind of ſtypticity or dryneſs on the palate. It is lighter, leſs warm, and has leſs marine ſalt than the Bath waters, and no ferrugineous particles. It is an aſtringent, cooling, and ſucceſsfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectics, coughs, hæmmorhages, dyſentery, immoderate fluxes, and the ſcurvy with heat. It was firſt uſed for external ulcers, and many of the ſcrophulous and cancerous kind have been cured by daily waſhing and fomenting the part, and at the ſame time drinking the water. The houſe at the wells was built by ſubſcription, and the ſeaſon is from May to September. The adjacent ſpacious and airy downs have obtained for Clifton the name of the Montpelier of England. The rocks abound with iron and lead ore, and ſome hollow ſtones contain ſpar in various forms, confounded with chryſtal but having none of its properties. Mr. Owen has publiſhed obſervations on the natural hiſtory of the country round Briſtol, in which he attempts to ſhew that it is particularly diſpoſed to petrefaction, and that even the ſtone duſt on Clifton hill moiſtened by rain cements into a body of ſtone again; but he was deceived in fancying that the incruſtations which he had obſerved on ſome ſtones lying on the ſides of the road were thus formed; it being certain that theſe ſtones were taken out of the pit with theſe incruſtations on them [z]. The modern rage for building has extended to Clifton in a violent manner.

Acton. *Acton* is called from the traces of iron works and ſcoria *Iron Acton* to diſtinguiſh it from *Acton Turville*. Coal is found in plenty. The manſion of the Poyntz family in the 15th century is a farm-houſe, the chapel a cellar. Mr. Thomas Richardſon of this pariſh obtained a patent for curing ſheep-ſkins with the wool on, as rugs. In the church-yard is a croſs with arches [a]. At *Cromhall* adjoining was found a teſſelated pavement 15 feet and an half by 18 feet and an half, and Roman coins in the park by the camp [b]. The memorial of the battle at *Dereham* or *Dyrham*, fought A. D. 577, after which Ceaulin poſſeſſed himſelf of Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, and and Bath [c], is probably the camp mentioned on *Henton* hill in this pariſh. It is called *Burrill*, q. d. *Burgh hill*, is ſingle trenched, and ſeems to have been deſtroyed before it was completed. It contains 20 acres of arable land, has no bank or ditch on the Weſt and South ſides, probably occaſioned by the ſteep *meres* which prevented making them [d]. This is mentioned by Leland, who adds "From "Coderington to Derham a mile and a half wher "maſter Dioniſe dwellithe having a fair houſe of "Achelei ſtones and a park [e]." *James Newmarch* had only two daughters; *Iſabel* married to Ralph Ruſſel, and *Hawes* married to John de Botreaux and Nicholas de Molis [f]. By marriage with the heireſs of Ruſſel Durham deſcended to ſir Gilbert Dennis, thence to the Winters, whoſe heireſs married William Blathwaite, ſecretary of war and ſtate to king William, who built a handſome houſe here, and his grandſon William Blathwaite is preſent lord here [g]; and his brother, George William, rector.

In the fields at *Tormarton* and *Badminton* [h] are found ſtones of the ſize of bullets, which being broken look like iron ore [i]; alſo many cockle-ſhells incorporated into long ſtones, and a ſpring which petrifies wood [k].

"Badmanton village a good mile from Little "Sodbyri, wher in remembrance of three of the "Botelars of the houſe of Botelar lord Sudeley. "Ther is a meane maner place and a parke [l]."

Great Badminton. *Great Badminton*, Domeſday *Madmintune*, has been the ſeat of the dukes of Beaufort ever ſince the demolition of Ragland caſtle in the Civil Wars. The firſt duke founded it on the ſite of the antient building, the ſeat of the Botelers, ſoon after his acceſſion to the title. It is a noble edifice with one regular and magnificent front to the North. The grand approach is through the park from Worceſter lodge, an elegant building, nearly three miles from the houſe. The grounds around it are agreeably varied with gentle riſings and depreſſions and well-managed plantations, in an eaſy modern ſtyle. The church, connected with the houſe by a paſſage, was built by the late duke in 1785, on which occaſion the burying ground was enlarged and re-conſecrated, and appropriated to the uſe of both Great and Little Badminton. Mary, firſt ducheſs of Beaufort, erected a ſchool and almſhouſe in the town [m].

Little Sodbury. At *Little Sodbury* is a fair large Roman camp, double ditched, with three entrenchments. It is very ſtrong, contains two acres, and meaſures 220 yards by 200, the banks 22 yards aſunder, the entrance

[u] Rudder, p. 376. Aubrey ſays this laſt camp is double trenched, and refers it to the Britans. Many Roman coins have been found here 1707 and 1766. Rudder, p. 491.
[x] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. R. 491. [y] Rudder, p. 381.
[z] Rudder, 377. 379. Mr. R. Waller, F. R. S. ſays theſe rocks conſiſt much of petrified pieces of wood. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[a] Mag. Brit. 789. not mentioned by Rudder, 213—215; but engraved in Bigland's Collections, reſembling that at Black friers, Hereford, and probably a preaching croſs.
[b] Rudder, p. 397. [c] Saxon Chron. p. 22. [d] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Rudder, p. 427.
[e] Leland, VII. 72. a. [f] Dugdale, Bar. I. 436. Gibſon, VI. 51. [g] Rudder, p. 429.
[h] Ibid. 252. [i] See alſo the ſame in Wilts. [k] Gibſon. Atkins, p. 784.
[l] Leland, VI. 76. [m] Rudder, p. 257.

trance East, banks on the West[n]. "King Edward "IV's men kept this camp going to Tewkesbury "field." The learned William Tindale lived here as master to sir William Walsh's children, and here translated the Bible. One of these children was killed by lightning, which so much injured six others, with the father, as they were sitting at dinner, 1556, that they all died within six months afterwards. "Walche is lord of Litle Sodbyri, and "hathe a fayre place there in the side of Sodbyri "high hill, and a parke[o]." "At *Old* or *Chepinge* Chipping Sodbury. "*Sodbury* ruins of a manor place longing as the "town to the earl of Warwick [Glocester] now to "the king." "Cheping Sodbyri a pretty little "market town and thorofare to Bristol, longid to "the earl of Warwick[p]."

Chipping Sodbury is a small market town under the hills, governed by a bailiff till 1681, when it was made a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, suppressed by proclamation of James II. 1688. It has a freeschool, and is a considerable thoroughfare[q]. A camp called the *the Castles* lies a mile to the North on Horton hill[r].

Wickwar. *Wickwar* adjoining is a small market town and antient corporation[s]. Leland calls it *Wikewater*, and says it was "a pretty clothing townlet[t]." It was the antient seat of the De la Wares.

Dodington. "*Dodington* longid to the Barkeleys. The old "place withyn the mote by the new. A glasse with "bones yn a sepulchre found by the church in the "highway. Pottes exceeding finely nelyd and flo-"rished in the Romanes tymes digged out of the "groundes in the feldes of Dodington. A yerthen "pot with Romayne coins found in Dodington "felde[u]." Sir William Codrington, bart. whose father was created 1721, has the manor, which his ancestors purchased of the Wikes in the reign of Codrington. Elizabeth[x]. They lived in Leland's time at *Codrington* in this county[y].

Tortsworth. At *Tortsworth*, which belonged to the Ducie Moretons, and now to lord Ducie, whose grandfather was so created 1720, is a remarkable large chesnut tree, which, in Stephen's time, 1216, was called the great chesnut of *Tamworth*, as the place was then named. Five feet from the ground it measured, 1766, 50 feet round; three feet from the ground 52 feet or 18 yards round, and it was 10 feet to the fork where it divides into two great limbs 8 feet long[z]. Here were some good clothiers in Leland's time[a].

Wotton under edge. *Wotton under edge* is another little market town, governed by a mayor, and famous for cloathing. It has a noble free-school, erected by Catharine, relict of Thomas lord Berkeley, 8 Richard II. 1385, in which year she died[b]. An almshouse erected by Hugh Perry, alderman of London, 1632, cost £.1000; and the like sum was given by sir Jonathan Daws, sheriff of London, for the relief of the poor[c]. "It is a praty market town, well occupied with "clothiers[d]." "Ther be ruines of an old maner "place by the church. It longid ons to the lords "Lisles: syns forceably recovered of the lord "Berkeley ther by sleinge the lord Lisle[e]."

Wotton, says Holland, yet remembers the death of sir Thomas Talbot viscount Lisle here slain in the time of Edward IV. in an encounter with lord Berkley about possessions, since which time have continued sutes between their posterity, till now they were finally compounded.

On *Westridge* hill, in this parish, is a square camp of four acres, double trencht, overgrown with beech, and called *Becketsbury*[f].

Kingswood abbey. *Kingswood* abbey is by all writers placed in this county, though the whole parish is in Wilts, in Chipenham hundred, and subject to the sheriffs and justices of that county, but within the diocese of Glocester. It was founded for Cistertians 1139 by William de Berkeley, and valued at £.240.[g] Reginald de St. Valeric[h] removed them to *Haselden* or *Hasleton* in *Rodmarton*, thence to *Tetbury*, where the site is Mr. Sloper's house[i], and thence 1170 hither. The abbey barn remains at Hasleton with this inscription within the porch:

ANNO DNI: M°CCXC°: HENRICI: ABATIS:
XIX°: FVIT: ISTVM: CONSTRVCT:[k]

Beverston. "Thomas lord Barkley, as old sir William Bark-"ley of Over and Beverstane told me, was taken "prisoner in France, and after recovering his losse "with French prisoners and at the batail of Poyters, "builded the castle of Beverstane throughly, a pile "at that time very pretty[l]."

The lordship of *Beverstane* was first in the Berkeleys[m], now in the Hickes', barts.[11] One of its square towers has survived the civil wars and a late fire. Roman coins, a fibula, and a large stone statue, were found in a field adjoining[n]. There is a quarry of good stone at Beverstan, whence probably its name[o].

Didmarton. *Didmarton* church, near Tetbury, is built in form of an L, a north aile projecting from the nave as the initial of its patron St. Laurence[p]. The estate was purchased of the Codringtons by the duke of Beaufort.

Tetbury. *Tetbury* is a pretty market town[q], and has a small market for yarn. It belonged to the Berkeleys, but they sold their right to the inhabitants, who now enjoy the tolls and profits of the markets and fairs[r]. At its free-school, founded by sir William Romney, alderman of London, native, was educated Dr. Trapp, who was born at *Cherington* in the neighbourhood. Honour, relict of Mr. Powel mentioned in the Tatler, lived here. Cherington.

Tetbury bridge, called the *long bridge*, is half in Wilts. Of the castle ascribed to Dunwallo remain no traces. On the East side of the town was a strong camp lately levelled, when arrows and spear heads, old horse bones, and spurs, coins of Edward the

[n] Leland, VII. 72. 75. Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Rudder, p. 676.
[o] Leland. Ibid.
[p] Ibid. VII. 71, 72.
[q] Gibson. Rudder, p. 672.
[r] Rudder, p. 505. 671.
[s] Ibid. p. 819.
[t] Leland, VII. 72.
[u] Ib. VI. 76.
[x] Rudder, p. 412.
[y] Leland, VII. 72.
[z] Evelyn's Sylva, B. III. c. 7, 18, p. 232. Gent. Mag. 1762, 54. 1766, 321. Rudder, p. 775.
[a] Leland, VII. 72, a.
[b] Dugd. Bar. I. 359.
[c] G. Rudder, p. 846. 854.
[d] Leland, VII, 72.
[e] Ib. VI. 75.
[f] Rudder, p. 847. Leland, Ib.
[g] Tanner, p. 598. Rudder, p. 633.
[h] Rudder, p. 633.
[i] Ib. p. 728.
[k] Rudder, p. 633.
[l] Leland, VI. 77.
[m] Ib. VI. 100.
[11] G.
[n] Rudder, p. 283.
[o] Leland, Ib. Rudder.
[p] Rudder, p. 408.
[q] Leland, II. 25. Rudder, p. 729.
[r] Rudder, p. 732.

Confeſſor, Stephen, and Henry III. and many Roman antiquities were found, and hewn ſtones.

Kingſcot. At the *Cheſtles* a Roman ſtation at *Kingſcot* in this neighbourhood have been found Roman coins called *Cheſtles*, q. d. *Cheſter* money, and teſſelated pavements, and 1691 was found a fibula curiouſly enameled, and not unlike that engraved pl. XVII. fig. 7.[s]

Laſborough. At the neighbouring village of *Laſborough*, which ſeems to mean the *leſſer camp*, was found this Roman inſcription:

D. M.
SVIICEMA.
ANNOS XIIII. VIXI.[t]

Campden. *Campden*, a market and corporation town in the Wolde of Gloceſterſhire[u], famous for ſtockings, is ſuppoſed to take its name from ſome battle between the Mercians and Weſt Saxons at Battle Bridge in the hamlet of Barrington. The camp of the former is ſuppoſed to have been that large and perfect one at *Willerſey*, containing 60 acres, and that of the latter at *Meen hill* between *Mickelton* and *Queinton*[v]. In this was found a ſtone hand-mill of two ſtones of 56lb. weight each[x]. It gave title of viſcount 4 Charles I. to ſir Baptiſt Hickes, a wealthy mercer of London, who built Hickes's hall in London, Camden's houſe at Kenſington, and the market-houſe and an hoſpital here, augmenting the vicarage with the impropriation of Winfrith Newburgh, c. Dorſet. He built near the church a noble houſe with lanterns on the top to lighten travellers as on lord Groſvenor's at Eton. It was burnt in the civil wars by its loyal owner, leſt it ſhould be a garriſon for the parliament, but the grand ſcreen before the entrance of it remains. He is buried in the ſouth aile under a noble monument, among others for the Noels. He gave in his life £.10,000. to charitable uſes, and died 1629, leaving only two daughters, ſo that the honour deſcended to lord Noel, who married the eldeſt, whoſe poſterity were after created and ſtill continue earls of Gainſborough. The town gradually declined in conſequence, and both the manufactures and merchandize of early days are now totally loſt. The court houſe is of the beginning of the 15th century, the market-houſe built by ſir Baptiſt Hickes, and a capacious manſion-houſe of nearly the ſame age as the court-houſe, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the wool merchants.

"The church, dedicated to St. James[y], is a very magnificent and elegant ſtructure, ſeated on a riſing ground at the Eaſt end of the town, having two ailes and a handſome chapel about 20 feet ſquare at the end of each. The nave is 60 feet high, and 57 long. Length of the whole 130 feet, breadth 88. The beautiful and ſtately tower 35 yards high beſides the battlements and 12 pinnacles, has a good ring of bells. From many probable conjectures it was built about the end of Edward III. or Richard II. There are no monuments or braſſes later than 1401. At the Eaſt end of a very antient ſeat on the North ſide of the chancel (being certainly as old as the church itſelf) are carved in wood the arms of Mr. Grevel, who certainly built the tower, and may be ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable benefactor towards the reſt of the building, as he was to Richard II. by a loan of money. The nave is blocked up with pews for the bailiffs and burgeſſes, which cover many braſſes. The font handſomely adorned with imboſſed work in ſtone was chipt away to make room for a pew for one Rowland Smith, churchwarden. Of the painted glaſs which abounded in this church remain on the North ſide of the chancel ſome headleſs figures, four of whom repreſent the principal fathers of the church, Gregory, Jerom, Ambroſe, and Auſtin. In a window at the upper end of the South aile are fragments of the Paſſion. In one of the North ailes upper half figures of St. George and St. Chriſtopher.

Here are inſcriptions for

William Grevel[z], and his wife Mariana, a magnificent braſs.

William Dybbys 1484, and his wives Alice, Margaret, and Marion, and 13 children.

John Lethenard 1468[a].

Thomas Smith, eſq.[b] bis vicecomes comitatus Gloceſtriæ; ob. 1593.

William Welley[c] 1450.

Robert Lilly (uncle to the famous aſtrologer) 1636.

William Bartholomew[d] vicar of Campden, ob. 1660.

Henry Hickes, vicar here and rector of Stretton, ob. 1708.

Baptiſt lord Hickes viſcount Campden, 1629. This monument is aſcribed by ſome to Old Stone.

Elizabeth viſcounteſs Campden, his deare conſort, born of the family of the Mays, lived his wife in all peace and contentment 45 years, leaving iſſue by her ſaid lord and huſband two daughters, Juliana married to Edward lord Noel now viſcount Camden, and Maria married to Charles Moriſon knight and baronet.

Lady Anne Noel, daughter of the earl of Denbigh 1636.

Lord and lady Noel 1642. 1664. This monument is ſaid by thoſe who remember its erection to have coſt £.1000.

Lady Penelope Noel 1633, daughter to the foregoing, a buſt.

John Barker 1480.

Charles Taylor 1719[e]."

[s] Rudder, p. 512. Not far from hence is Bury hill, a large camp, ſays biſhop Gibſon, who ſeems to confound it with the ſmall camp of the ſame name placed by Atkins, p. 293, at Mangotsfield before-mentioned, p. 401.

[t] Rudder, p. 515.

[u] Leland, V. 2. VII. 13.

[v] Rudder, p. 319. 545. 823. Theſe ſeem to be deſcribed by Aubrey as a camp or two on *Burton* hill, a mile and a half from Campden.

[x] Ex inform. J. Adams.

[y] Grevel's will dedicates it to the Virgin Mary.

[z] Atkins, *Groil.* Rudder, p. 321.

[a] Atkins, 1467. not in Rudder.

[b] 1583. Atkins, 1571.

[c] Atkins, *Wotley.*

[d] He is charged by the author of "Annus mirabilis" with being a zealous ſtickler for Preſbyterianiſm; and, having been prevailed on to read part of the Common Prayer, was ſtricken with ſickneſs and died. His epitaph, compoſed by a credible perſon of great probity, giving him a good character, may be depended on.

[e] Mr. George Ballard's account of Campden church, 1731; read by Dr. Morell, November 21, 1771, at the Society of Antiquaries. George Ballard was a woman's taylor at Campden, aſſiſted by Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton, c. Warwick, who recommended him to the preſident of Magdalen college, Oxford, who made him one of the eight clerks there, and he was afterwards one of the Univerſity beadles. He left large collections behind him, but publiſhed only Lives of illuſtrious Ladies, of which I have the original MS.

Among

Among the benefactors to the church and poor is Mr. John Ballard, phyſician of Weſton ſub edge, as by the inſcription on his tomb 1678; he was elder brother to George Ballard's grandfather Thomas.

Coteſwold Games.

Mr. Robert Dover, attorney, who lived at Barton on the Heath in Warwickſhire in the reign of James I. and became a very popular man by his hoſpitality and generoſity, inſtituted an annual meeting for the practice of all manly exerciſes, with prizes for ſuch as excelled therein, and conducted them himſelf in perſon habited in a ſuit of his Majeſty's old cloaths. They were reſorted to by the nobility and gentry for 60 miles round, and continued for 40 years, even, ſays Wood [f], "till the raſcally rebellion was begun "by the Preſbyterians." Theſe exerciſes and their patron are the ſubject of a ſmall collection of verſes intituled, "Annalia Dubrenſia, 1636," by ſome of the principal poets of the age; and there is ſtill a meeting of young people upon Dover's hill, about a mile from Campden, every Thurſday in Whitſon week [g].

Saintbury.

In *Saintbury* pariſh, two miles Weſt from hence, is a camp called *Caſtle bank* above the church. It ſeems to have been dependant on another very large one, higher up on the top of the hill, incloſing near 60 acres in *Weſt Cleyns* pariſh. Theſe are both aſcribed to the Danes, the former place being called in Domeſday *Suineberie* [h].

Ebburton.

Beyond Campden, on a riſing ground, is *Ebburton*, where lord chancellor Forteſcue is buried. The date of his birth is as undetermined as that of his death, and his monument was not erected till 1677. He was taken at the battle of Tewkeſbury, but diſcharged, and attainted [i].

Weſton.

*Weſton* is an inconſiderable village. Camden places ſir Ralph Sheldon's houſe here by miſtake for Weſton in *Warwickſhire* [k].

Hayles.

Richard earl of Cornwall, &c. began at *Hayles* 1246, and finiſhed 1251, at the expence of 10,000 marks, a noble Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.357. *per annum* [l]. The founder [m], his wife, and ſon, were buried in its church, which is entirely down. The king of England and his whole court aſſiſted at its conſecration. In this mitred abbey was kept a famous relique, a *particle* of Chriſt's blood, which liquefied only to true penitents: the truth was, ſome blood was kept in a cryſtal vaſe, of which one ſide was thinner than the other, and this was turned towards the penitent when he had paid ſufficiently for it [n]. All that remains of this houſe is the Northweſt ſide and the ſhell of the other three ſides of the cloiſter, an antient inn ſtill retaining its uſe, and the abbot's houſe, a ruined tenement formerly the ſeat of lord viſcount Tracy of Ireland, who has a noble family ſeat at *Todington* in this county [o], to which the painted glaſs and chimney-piece were removed, and in its pariſh church nine figures of Apoſtles from Hayles chapel are ſtill remaining.

Todington.

Alexander could not be educated in this houſe, for he died 1245, the year before it was founded [p]. Some therefore derive him from *Hales Owen* abbey, Shropſhire, not conſidering that he might be a *native* of this town. He was chancellor and archdeacon of Paris, where he died and was buried. Moſt of his theological works are printed [q]. Toddington houſe having been lately partly deſtroyed by fire, is repairing in the preſent ſtyle.

Sudeley caſtle.

"The caſtle of *Sudeley* is about half a mile from "Winchecomb. Boteler, lord Sudeley, made it "*a fundamentis*. He was a famous man of war in "Henry V. and Henry VI's days, and was an ad-"miral on ſea, whereupon it was ſuppoſed and "ſpoken that it was builded partly *ex ſpoliis Gallo-"rum*, and ſome ſpeak of a towre in it called *Pot-"mare's* tower, that ſhould be made of a ranſome of "his. Part of the windows of this caſtel were "glaſed with rownde beralls [r]. Lord Sudeley ſold "this caſtle to Edward IV. Henry VII. gave it to "his uncle Jaſper duke of Bedford, or permitted "him to have the uſe of it. Now it goeth to ruine, "more pittye. The Tracies of Todington were ſet "up by landes given them by the Botelers [s]." Ralph Boteler, lord treaſurer of England, was created baron Sudeley 20 Henry VI. and ſold this caſtle to Edward IV. for fear of confiſcation. Edward VI. created his uncle Thomas Seymour lord Seymour of Sudeley, and lord high admiral of England, with grant of this caſtle, where he lived, and where his conſort queen Catherine Parr was buried in the chapel ſuppoſed to have been built by him, and in which her corpſe was diſcovered by Dr. Naſh 1786 [t], but it has experienced very indelicate treatment ſince. Upon the execution of lord Seymour the caſtle was granted to William Parr, marquis of Northampton, who ſoon after forfeited it, and Mary beſtowed it on ſir John Bridges, of Coberley, in this county, a ſtrenuous ſupporter of her ſucceſſion, and created by her baron Chandos of Sudeley 1554, with grant of this caſtle and manor. His grandſon Giles third lord Chandos entertained queen Elizabeth here in one of her progreſſes 1592, and died 1593. His great nephew George ſixth lord Chandos eſpouſing the cauſe of Charles I. this caſtle ſtood two ſieges, and was reduced to its preſent ruined ſtate. George lord Chandos, having no heir male, gave the manor to his wife Jane, daughter of John earl of Rivers, who married George Pitt, eſq. of Stratfield Say, whoſe ſon George is now baron Rivers 1776. Several of the Bridges family, and queen Catherine Parr, are buried in this church, which with the caſtle was ruined in the civil wars, and only the ſhell remaining [u], and one aile, in which divine ſervice is performed once a fortnight.

Didbroke.

*Didbroke* church is ſaid to have been rebuilt after the battle of Tewkſbury, when ſome Lancaſtrians, who took refuge in it, were baſely murdered.

[f] Ath. Ox. II. 812.
[g] Rudder, 319. It may be doubted whether this laſt is a remain of Dover's or a Druidical anniverſary. Ib. p. 24.
[h] Rudder, p. 635. 823.
[i] G. Tanner, Bib. Brit. Biog. Brit. Rudder. p. 435. See before. p. 47.
[k] G. Rudder, p. 810. See Dugdale, Warw. p. 448.
[l] Tanner, p. 149. Leland, V. 2.
[m] A Bodleian MS. cited by Salmon, Herts (Aſhridge) ſays he was removed to Hereford near Cantilupe's ſhrine which he had built. He gave another portion of the Holy blood to Aſhridge.
[n] Rudder, p. 486. Deſcription of it at the end of Benedictus Abbas, p. 751.
[o] Rudder, p. 769.
[p] Rudder, p. 687.
[q] Tanner. B. B. 369.
[r] "As the beryl is an opaque ſtone, the windows were probably furniſhed with ſtained glaſs, ſo called in Leland's time." Britayn.
[s] Leland, IV. 170. VIII. 74, b. 109, a. Holland ſays, Sudeley belonged to Thomas Seymour of Sudley, admiral of England, attainted t. Edward VI. and then to Bruges.
[t] See Archæol. IX. 3.
[u] Rudder, p. 719.

William

William Whitchurch, abbot of Hayles 1470–1479, the rebuilder, has a monument in the North ſide of the nave, and is commemorated by an inſcription in the Eaſt window [u].

Winchelcomb. "The towne of *Wincheleſcombe* ſtandith from a "little valley by eaſt, and ſo riſeth ſoftely in length "of one principal ſtreet into the weſt. The towne "of certain as it appeareth in divers places, and eſ- "pecially towards Sudeley, was walled. There was a "fortreſs or caſtle right againſt the ſouth ſide of St. "Peter's. The pariſh church called of later days "(as appereth by writings in Winchecombe abbey) "*Ivy caſtle*, now a place where a few poor houſes "be gardens. I think that the old buildings of it "falling into ruine, and ivy growing in the walles "of it, cauſed it to be called by that name. The "laſt prior told me he had heard there was a fort "or caſtle about the North-eaſt part of the town. "Kenulphus, king of the Mercians, had a palace "here, and firſt builded the famous abbey, and de- "dicated it with a glorious ſolemnity. There were "buried in its church Kenulphus and Kenelm, fa- "ther and ſon, both kings of Mercia, and in St. "Nicholas chapel at the Eaſt end ſeveral of the "Botelers of Sudeley. St. Nicholas church ſtood in "the Eaſt part of the towne. A pariſh church was "made by abbot William t. Henry VI. at the Weſt "end of the abbey, where had been a chapel of "St. Pancrace. There was once an hoſpital in the "town [x]." The very ſite of theſe buildings is le- velled and ploughed up [y]. The manor belongs to lord Rivers [z]. Offa began a nunnery here 787. Kenulf founded it for monks 798, and Oſwald, biſhop of Worceſter, reformed it 985. It was va- lued at £.759. *per annum* [a], and was a mitred abbey. The inhabitants made planting of tobacco their chief buſineſs, which turned to good account till being reſtrained 12 Charles I. they decayed gradually, and are now in general poor. This neighbourhood was formerly reckoned a county or ſherifdom by itſelf, as we find in an antient MS. of the church of Worceſter. "Edric, ſurnamed *Streon*, i. e. the "Acquirer [Adquiſitor] [b] when under Ethelred, "and for ſome time after under Canute, he preſided "and reigned as viceroy over all England, joined "the ſherifdom of Winchelcombe, which was en- "tire within itſelf, to the county of Gloceſter [c]."

Dowdeſwell. *Dowdeſwell* is the ſeat of the late Thomas Tracey, eſq. On rebuilding it leaden coffins were diſco- vered near the ſurface [d].

Downe Ampney. The manor-houſe of *Downe Ampney* erected by ſome of the Hungerfords in and before the reign of Henry VIII. exhibits their arms and the date 1537 [e].

Drifield. *Drifield* was a houſe of the abbots of Cirenceſter, and Blake the laſt was buried in its church without any memorial [f].

Cheltenham. On the *Chilt*, a brook that falls into the Severn South-weſt of Winchelcomb, is *Cheltenham*, a mar- ket town, with a handſome church, an hoſpital, and free-ſchool. The medicinal water here was diſcovered in 1740 by Dr. Short, who prefers it to all of its kind in England. It is of a purging quality, and good for the gravel, ſcorbutic and bilious caſes, St. Anthony's fire, and inflammation of the eyes [g]. A ſalt ſpring was diſcovered here 1803 ſomewhat like Harrowgate. From the great reſort of company the buildings are increaſing. A row from the town to the Wells is projected and begun. A colonade is intended, to protect paſſengers from rain. At the Wells are two parade rooms for the company, and aſſemblies, a theatre, hotels, &c. King George III. was here in the year 1788, and reſided at earl Fauconberg's houſe on Bays-hill, where another ſpring of the like water, but rather ſtronger, was found during his ſtay, and called the King's Well. The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings, who ſold it 1716, with- out knowing of the medicinal ſpring, to Mr. Maſon, who was the firſt diſcoverer, and in two years time it was locked up, and, in conſequence of ſome ex- periments made on the water by Dr. Baird of Wor- ceſter, and Dr. Grevil of Glouceſter, it was leaſed to Mr. Spenſer at £.61. a year in 1721. After the death of Mr. Maſon, his ſon, captain Henry Skille- corne, father of the preſent landlord, becoming proprietor of the ſpring and premiſes in right of his wife, daughter of Mr. Maſon, 1738, ſecured the ſpring by a ſquare brick building on four arches, with a pump in form of an obeliſk, and built the old room on the weſt ſide for the drinkers, laid out and planted the walks. The reſort of company was in- creaſed by the notice taken of the water, 1740, by Dr. Short. Cheltenham is more celebrated for its medicinal waters than any other particular, except its pleaſant ſituation. The ſeaſon is from May to October, but principally in June, July, and Auguſt. The manor was alienated from the crown in 1628 to the Duttons of Sherbourne, to whoſe repre- ſentative, the preſent lord Sherborne, it now be- longs. It was let 1728 for £.61. a year, afterwards for £.500. *per annum* on a leaſe, which, being ex- pired 1796, was renewed by William Clepſtack and James Mathews. The late tenants are ſaid to have made £.2000. *per annum* of it.

Biſhops Cleeve. At *Cleeve*, or *Biſhops Cleeve*, four miles from Chel- tenham, the old ſeat of the very antient family of Delabere, whoſe repreſentative ſtill enjoys it, with a valuable collection of portraits of the family and other eminent perſonages, is mentioned by Leland as recently built by John Huddleſtone. The church is a curious and ſpacious ſtructure; and the rectory houſe, an antient and ſpacious building, was originally the reſidence of the biſhops of Wor- ceſter. On the ridge of *Cleeve cloud* hill is a large double intrenchment called the *Camps*, 350 yards in length in form of a creſcent, and inacceſ- ſible except in front [h]. Upon ſome plain ground at a ſmall diſtance below the edge of the hill, which on this ſide forms a natural barrier to the encamp- ment, is a large, nearly cubic, hewn ſtone, with a rude inſcription nearly in the middle of the upper ſide. On the ſame ſide, and ſeemingly not long ſince, has been cut with a tool, in Roman cha-

[u] Rudder, p. 407. Bigland.
[x] Leland, IV. 169. VIII. 108.
[y] Rudder, p. 817.
[z] Ib.
[a] Tan. 141.
[b] rather *Genitor*. See Lye's Dict.
[c] G. Rudder, p. 824.
[d] Bigland.
[e] Ib.
[f] Ib.
[g] Rudder, p. 335. Short's Hiſtory of Mineral Waters. Tour to Cheltenham, 1793.
[h] Rudder, p. 369.

racters,

racters, *Huddleſton's Table*. All the information that was obtained at a village a ſmall diſtance from hence in the road to Cheltenham relative either to the encampment or the ſtone was, that the trenches were thrown up in the time of Oliver Cromwell [i]. Upon *Nottingham* hill, in *Gotherington* hamlet, about a mile from the former, are very conſiderable lines of fortifications, and between theſe two are four large barrows, in one of which were found great quantities of human bones. Theſe are ſuppoſed Saxon works [k].

Brimpsfield. *Brimpsfield* had a market and fair obtained for it by Lionel duke of Clarence [12]. Here was an alien priory, cell to Fountenoy in Normandy, and a caſtle, both gone [l]. John Gifford, lord of this place, founded Gloceſter hall at Oxford t. Edward I. for the monks of Gloceſter [m].

Lemington. *Lemington* belongs now to the Juxons, of the ſame family with William archbiſhop of Canterbury [n].

Stow in the wold. *Stow in the wold*, a market town [o], of which 'tis ſaid they have but one element, air, there being neither wood, water, nor common found near it. It had an hoſpital founded by Ailmer earl of Cornwall 1010 [p], valued at £.25. 4s. and has an almſhouſe for nine perſons, a freeſchool, and a multitude of poor. Here March 21, 1645, the king's forces were routed by the parliament's [13].

Winruſh. At *Winruſh*, three miles hence, are ſome intrenchments and barrows [q]. South of Sherborne is a round camp called *Winderedge*; the works double: 160 paces diameter: on the South and Eaſt ploughed up: the area ſix acres: by the figure it ſeems Daniſh [r]. At *Lower Slaughter* was found on a manor of the late general Whitmore's by the Foſs way, the figure of Pallas [Pl. XVII. fig. 8.] ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1770.

Lower Slaughter.

The Foſs paſſes next within a quarter of a mile of *Bourton* (in records *Burghton)* which by the name and foundations of houſes diſcoverable after rains ſeems to have been antiently more populous; and a large ſquare camp of 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, is ſtill to be ſeen here. At a gap in the North-eaſt ſide is held twice a year a court-leet for the liberty of *Salemaneſbury*, the antient name of a hundred now included in *Slaughter*. Roman coins have been found in it, and a gold ring with a Roman ſoldier on it. A paved aqueduct was found, and human bones [s]. This church was rebuilt in the Ionic ſtile, from a ſingular deſign by Mr. Marſhall.

Bourton on the water.

*Icombe* camp, in the hamlet of that name, is a high conical barren hill, commanding extenſive views.

Northleach. *Northlache*, "a market town [t], a praty uplandiſche "town. Northlech water commith from North and "South [u]." It had once a good clothing trade, now entirely gone, and the wool market ruined through want of water. In the church is a rich braſs for John Forty, eſq. an opulent clothier of the town about 1458, and another with his wife and her other huſband. It has a good grammar ſchool founded by Hugh Weſthood, eſq. which was ſettled on Queen's college, Oxford, by a decree in Chancery 4 James I. [w] but every fourth year ſends an exhibition to Pembroke College, in the ſame Univerſity. An expenſive gaol for this diſtrict has been lately erected on the top of the hill, with an entrance like a caſtle. In the hamlet of *Eaſtington*, in this pariſh, is an exceeding large camp, double trenched, called *Norbury*, 850 paces long and 473 broad. It is now a corn field much defaced, and not far from it to the Weſt is a barrow [x]. Aubrey puts this in Farmington, and calls it one of the biggeſt Roman camps in England, 473 paces by 850. The ports very intire. A ſingle work not very high, eſpecially in ſome places. A little to the Weſt a barrow. The hill ſteep on the North and South ſides: a fine ſpring riſes on the South ſide. In Eaſtington pariſh Dr. Woodward began his collection of foſſils, which he afterwards gave to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

*Sherbourne* is the property of the Duttons, of the family of that name in Cheſhire, of whom James was created Lord Sherbourne 1784, and inhabited an extenſive manſion of two quadrangles, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the abbots of Winchcombe. James Bradley, D. D. Regius profeſſor of aſtronomy and aſtronomer royal, was born here 1692, and educated at Baliol college Oxford. He died 1762, and was buried at Minchin Hampton. His Obſervations, in 13 vols. 4to. were bequeathed to the Univerſity of Oxford for publication, and two volumes have been already printed.

Sherbourne.

*Barrington hall*, in Great Barrington, was built by Lord Chancellor Talbot, who is buried in the church, 1782, without a monument.

Barrington.

*Moreton Hen Marſh*, on the Roman Foſs way, has a pillar marked with the *Four Shire Stone*. The manor belonged to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter. It is a diſuſed market town, and has a manufactory for ſpinning yarn.

Moreton Hen Marſh.

*Bourtan on the hill* gave birth to ſir Thomas Overbury 1531, poiſoned by the intrigues of Carr earl of Somerſet and the counteſs of Eſſex 1613.

Bourtan on the hill.

Cirenceſtre. *Cirenceſter* ſtands on the great Roman road to Glouceſter at the interſection of the Foſſe. "Cum-"myng from Glouceſter South to Cirenceſtre, al-"moſt yn the myddle way betwyxt wher the wood "fayleth, and champayne countery towards Coteſ-"wold apperith, the faire old way made by the "Britons ys very evidently ſeen, and ſo goith as "ſtrait as a lyne to Cirenceſter, and from thens to "Bathe. And ſum wolde that the way from Ci-"renceſter to Bath ſhould be the very Foſſe, and "the way betwyxt Cirenceſter towards Glouceſter "to be another of the iiii wayes made by the "Britons. The abbat of Cirenceſter told me that "about Cirenceſtre ſhould be croſſe meatings of all "the iiii wayes [y]." Another Roman road runs hence to Cricklade, Stratton St. Margaret, Badon, and Newbury [14]. The antient ſite of Cirenceſter extended more to the South-eaſt, and is now meadows and gardens. The circuit was above two miles; and in Leland's time the compace of foundation of towers

[i] Gent Mag. 1779, p. 441. [k] Rudder, Ib. [12] G. Rudder.
[l] G. Tan. 148. Rudder, p. 309, 310. [m] G. Rudder, ib. [n] G. Rudder, p. 523. [o] Leland, V. 2.
[13] G. Rudder, p. 303. [p] Tan. 145. Rudder, p. 705. [q] Rudder, p. 830. [r] Aub. Mon. Brit.
[s] Leland, V. 2. [t] Ib. II. 21. [w] G. Mag. Brit. p. 801.
[x] G. Rudder, p. 447. 579. Baxter ſuppoſes it a corruption of *Mor*byrig, or the *Great* camp. Being upon the Foſs way it may be Roman.
[y] Leland, V. f. 65. [14] Gibſon.

were to be ſeen. The ſquare ſtone facing of the wall was ſeen by Mr. Collinſon in the laſt century, at the lower part of Watemore croſſe on the Cricklade road. Ptolemy and Ravennas call it CORINIUM, and Antoninus DUROCONOVIUM, q. d. the *Water of Churn*. The Britans called it *Caer Ceri*, or *Cori*. The *Lewes*, or *Leauſes* grounds, a garden, part of the abbey ground in the tything of *Cheſterton*, is ſuppoſed to have been the prætorium, from the Britiſh *Llys* a palace.

"*Cireceſtre*, corruptly for *Churneceſtre*, peradven-
"ture of Ptolemy called *Coriminum* [*Corinium*]
"ſtandith in a botom upon the river of *Churne*.
"The cumpace of the old wall, *cujus pauca adhuc*
"*extant veſtigia*, was nere hand two milles. A man yet
"walking on the bank of Churne may perceyve the
"cumpace of fundation of towers ſumtyme ſtanding
"in the waul, and nere to the place wher the right
"goodly clothing mylle was ſett up a late by the
"abbate [with another by the laſt abbot Blake]
"was broken down the ruine of an old tower to-
"wards making of the mylle waulles, in the which
"place was found a quadrate ſtone fawllen down
"but broken in *aliquot fruſta*, wherein was a Ro-
"man inſcription of which one ſcantly lettered told
"me that he might perceive *Pont. Max.* Among
"divers *numiſmata* found frequently there Diocle-
"ſian's be moſt faireſt. In the middes of the old
"town in a medow was found a flore *de teſſelis ver-*
"*ſicoloribus*. In the South-ſouth-weſt ſide of the
"wall be lykelyhod hath been a caſtel[z], or ſum
"other great building; the hills and diches ſtill re-
"main, and therein have been found mennes bones
"*inſolitæ magnitudinis*; alſo ſepulcres *ex ſecto lapide*;
"in one a round leaden veſſel covered with aſhes
"and bones. Sum ſay that it was the place wher
"ſege was laid to the town, and not far thens is a
"ſtepe round biry like a wynd myl hille *extra muros*
"called *Griſmundes* tower for *Gurmundes* as they ſay.
"More than three parts of the old town is now
"goodly medow ground. The fourth part is yet
"well inhabited, having one paroche chirch very
"richly wrought, and an abbay of black chanons
"*fundatore Henrico I.* But there afore was a great
"church of prebendaries. In the body of the
"chirche in a ſepulchre croſſe of white marble is
"this inſcription:

*Hic jacet Rembaldus preſbyter quondam hujus eccleſie*
*decanus*
*Et tempore Edwardi regis Anglie cancellarius*[a].

"There was afore the Conqueſt a fair and riche col-
"lege of prebendaries, but of what Saxon's foun-
"dation no man can tell. Henry I. made this col-
"lege an abbey of chanons regulares. Rumbaldus,
"chauncellar to king Edward the Confeſſor, was
"dene of this houſe, and buried in the body of the
"church, as appereth by the epitaph on his tomb.
"The Eſt part ſheweth to be very old building: the
"Weſt part is but new to ſpeak of. King Richard I.
"gave to Cirenceſter the cortes and perquiſites of
"7 hundreds thereabouts yn Gloceſterſhire[b]." Theſe hundreds have been ſince veſted in ſir Robert Atkyns, knight of the Bath, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, but are now in diſpute between earl Bathurſt and Mr. Chamberlayn[c]. "Ther lye two
"noble men of St. Amandes buried within the preſ-
"byterie of the abbey church. There was but one
"paroche chirch in all Cirenceſtre, but that is very
"faire. The body is all new work, to which
"Ruthal, biſhop of Dureſme, borne and brought
"up in Cirenceſter, promiſed much, but prevented
"by death gave nothing." Mr. Lyſons has made a very curious window in the Weſt end of the church with painted glaſs collected from the other windows, which he has well arranged. "There
"hath been 3 paroche chirches in Cirenceſter,
"whereof St. Cecilia church is clene down: it was
"of late but a chapelle. St. Laurence yet ſtandith,
"but is no paroche chirch. Cirenceſtre is yn
"Coteſwold, and hath the moſt celebrate market
"in all thoſe quarters[c]." The abbey was valued at £.105.[d] Its two gates and a large barn ſtill remain. The abbey-houſe was erected 1772, on the ſite of a manſion erected by Dr. Maſter in the reign of Elizabeth.

In 1683 was found an hypocauſt 50 by 40 and 4 or 6 feet high with near 100 brick pillars[e]. Here large vaults of brick as for baths were found in Atkyns's time[f].

Dr. Stukeley was told of a fine moſaic pavement, dug up 1723, and ſeveral coins; a vault 16 feet by 12, ſupported by ſquare pillars of Roman bricks, 3 feet 6 inches high, ſupporting a floor of terrace; ſeveral vaults adjoining; ſhafts of pillars 6 feet long, baſes ſtrongly cramped with iron, and capitals and cornices handſomely carved with modillions[g]: ſome of which were in Mr. Buſh's garden.

Lord Bathurſt cauſed a plot of ground to be opened, 600 feet ſquare, where were many ſubterraneous vaults of ſtrong terras, 3 feet four inches high, 9 wide, and 16 inches aſunder, ſupported by pillars of Roman brick in three or four rows, probably the floor of a bath. There were two teſſelated pavements opened there, and near 200 Roman coins braſs and ſilver found, with a denarius of Auguſtus[h]. An arch on the South ſide, 3 feet 2 inches high, and 3 feet wide, and many holdfaſts driven into the wall joining to the mouth of this ſtone arch[i].

In the ſummer of 1780 was again diſcovered in the garden grounds called the *Lewſes*, then in the occupation of Mr. Maſter, a hypocauſt, 27 feet by 14, ſupported by 26 brick pillars, 3 feet 2 inches high, 7 inches and ½ ſquare, and 15 inches aſunder. Fragments of pottery, a few bones, two or three coins ſaid to be Roman, and a few aſhes were found on the ſpot[j].

The hypocauſt, as meaſured by ſir Harry Englefield 1782, was 32 feet by 24, built of rubble, 3 feet thick, faced with ſquare ſtones about four inches and a quarter thick: the floor of three layers of coarſe ſtucco 18 inches thick: the floor of the flue 3 feet 2 inches below the other of the ſame, 6 inches thick. Another floor 3 feet below the top

[z] Q. if the Lewes; and if like Studfall on the South ſide of Aldborough in Yorkſhire.
[a] Leland, V. 65.
[b] Ib. II. 24, 25.
[c] Rudder, p. 334.
[d] Tanner, p. 144.
[e] Rudder, p. 346.
[f] Atkins, p. 350.
[g] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 63.
[h] Ant. Soc. Min.
[i] Ibid.
[j] Ibid.

of

of this: the intermediate ſpace filled with rubbiſh. This double floor was ſuppoſed an alteration. Two arches in the wall, 3 feet wide, and as high, from the floor of ſtones, near 3 feet deep, partly filled with aſhes and charcoal. Another arch remained covered to the keyſtone. The pillars are compoſed of tiles 8 inches ſquare and about two thick, with baſe; and capitals 11 inches ſquare, on which reſt tiles 2 feet ſquare, and on them others of the ſame ſize, which compleated the floor for the ſtucco: the pillars 2 feet 3 inches aſunder. There is a maſs of brick work 5 feet and half by 2 feet 8, with an opening 27 inches wide, covered by drawing in the courſes of tiles, now inſulated, but once part of an upper floor.

Mr. Collinſon, 1784, opening the ground about the hypocauſt, ſunk a hole 10 feet long and 7 wide, 27 feet from the former opening. At the depth of two feet he came to a wall pointing Eaſt and Weſt, compoſed of rough ſtones, Roman bricks, and large pieces of cement, about 3 feet thick, and 5 high from the foundation. In the middle of it was a narrow flue, running North, in a ſtrait direction to the old work, 2 feet and a half high, and 18 inches wide: the ſides compoſed of regular thin bricks, ſet edgewiſe, and much burnt and corroded by fire. It run through the whole thickneſs of the wall, and was traced entire for 10 feet. At each end the earth had fallen, and deſtroyed its original form. On opening the ground to the Weſt of the flue were found two pillars of brick, nearly of the ſame dimenſions with thoſe of the old work, and pillars of the ſame ſort ſeemed to have been ranged on both ſides at regular diſtances, but no others were found perfect. In an angle to the South of the wall were great quantities of horns and bones of animals, oyſter ſhells, and wood aſhes; but no coins. Another opening Weſtward of the old work, and cloſe to the walls, 28 feet, bounding Carpenter's garden on the Weſt, diſcovered veſtiges of the ſame building; another againſt the wall, 2 feet and a half thick, running from North to South; and another flue of large dimenſions appeared in an oppoſite direction, paſſing through this wall, and forming in it a mouth, about a foot and a half ſquare, compoſed of immenſe maſſive ſtones, bearing evident marks of fire: ſome ſmall remains of fire were viſible on the Eaſt ſide of the wall, and a floor of terras, 7 feet under the ſurface. Here were found a prodigious aſſemblage of ſhells, bones, horns, tuſks, pieces of pottery, maſſes of melted lead, nails, fragments of funnels and other bricks, with one ſmall piece of a terras floor, painted in ſtripes of red, green, and yellow. At no great diſtance from theſe remains was a wall two feet under the ground, extending from North to South 130 feet.

In 1731–2, as ſome men were ploughing up a large garden ground at Cirenceſter, the horſes ran away with the plough a conſiderable diſtance. When the ploughmen overtook them they found ſticking to the ploughſhare a curious braſs or copper image about 15 inches high: the hair of it nicely curled, parting upon the top of the head, falling down with an eaſy flow upon the ſhoulders, and a curled lock upon its brow. The face is juvenile, plump, full cheeked, large eyes, the eye-balls of ſilver, with two ſmall holes in the middle, wherein it is probable were formerly ſet two beads or bright ſtones. The body is well-proportioned, but rather fleſhy like that of a well-grown boy; one of the feet had ſtood flat, the other, which is the left, juſt reſted on the toes, and both by their bottoms appears to have been torn from ſome pedeſtal. The right hand is elevated towards the head, and ſtretched a little forward; the left hand is almoſt in a right line with the other, but a good deal below it; and by their poſition ſomething like a bow or ſpear ſeems to have paſſed through them, which is confirmed by the appearance of ſomething broken off both above and below each hand as it had graſped it. It weighed eleven pounds [k].

This image was afterwards brought up to London, where Mr. Gale ſaw it. It had a ſmall pin-hole in each ſhoulder, where it might have had a pair of wings fixed, from which, and the preceding deſcription of it, it appears to have been a Cupid or Genius. It came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Maſter of Cirenceſter, in whoſe ground, rented by one Carpenter, part of the abbey ſite, called the *Lewſes*, vulgarly pronounced *Leawſes*, and derived from a Saxon word of a kindred ſound, ſignifying paſtures, it was found. Theſe grounds are part of the abbey eſtate within the walls of the antient Corinium, and were at that time in the occupation of Mr. Richard Biſhop, one of the moſt eminent ſeedſmen in the kingdom. His ſervants were ploughing this piece of land to a greater depth than is uſual in agriculture in order to prepare it for garden ſeeds. Bourton, among others, was levelling the ground after the plough which turned up the image, and ſcratched it in ſome part of the arms. He was the firſt who eſpied it, and took immediate poſſeſſion of it, and entertaining a notion that it was a great curioſity, carried it for a ſhow about the country, and up to London, where Mr. Maſter took it from him; but as he ſays with a promiſe that in caſe he ſhould ſell it for a conſiderable ſum he would allow him about £.20. He was informed that the gentleman was offered for it £.150. The poor fellow being perſuaded that the pupils of the eyes, which were miſſing, were certainly diamonds, took infinite pains in riddling the earth with a ſieve, but without diſcovering any other parts of the ſtatue [l]. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian library. Mr. Baſire engraved it for the Society of Antiquaries [m], in the Appendix to the Seventh Volume of the Archæologia. Mr. Batteley has a figure very like it [n]; alſo count Caylus [o] from Niſmes.

There was nothing remarkable in or near the ſpot, though in theſe grounds and other places near Cirenceſter, teſſelated pavements, Roman coins, and other antiquities, have frequently been found [p].

[k] Rudder, p. 343. Horſley, p. 368. 468. 492. 504.
[l] Extract of a letter from ſir John Clerk to Mr. Roger Gale, March 4, 1731-2.
[m] Archæol. VII. p. 405, Pl. 28.
[n] Ant. Rutup.
[o] Recueil II. Pl. 118. 1.
[p] Letter from Mr. Price of the Bodleian Library, dated Cirenceſter, Sept. 5, 1767.

A buſt

A buſt of bronze was found ſeveral years ſince in a garden ſituated in the Leauſes, or Lewſes, the ſame place in which the bronze figure above deſcribed was found. It has probably been the weight of a *ſtatera*, there being a hole at the top of the head in which a hook may have been faſtened. It is in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Mary Hellian, of Cirenceſter.

Another buſt found at the ſame place in 1789, which ſeems alſo to have been uſed as a weight; the back of it is filled with lead, and there a hole through one of the curls on the forehead, by which it was probably ſuſpended. The eyes appear to be of ſilver. It is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Maſter's tenant, who rents the garden.

Mr. Bowles of the Bodleian library ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1723–4, a gold ring found at Cirenceſter that ſummer, on opening ſome Roman foundations in the Lewſes gardens: it had a ſmall emboſſment with a kind of ſculpture like a croſs.

Near this town have been found two Roman inſcriptions making part of a ſepulchral vault, one of them ſcaled off by the froſt, the other with a ſmall uninſcribed altar was in the garden of the late Thomas Buſh, eſq. of this place [q], with a Corinthian capital and part of a pillar, which muſt have been twelve feet high [r].

D. M.
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI VIX.
ANN. XXXIII.

Another ſtone dug up about 14 years ſince on *Woternore* common, juſt without the city wall, is now placed in a building in the garden at Seddington houſe. It has a pediment with a creſcent in low relief, and the following inſcription:

D. M.
P. VICANAE
P. VITALIS
CONIVX. [s]

An urn with aſhes and burnt bones lay by it. A green glaſs with the ſame contents was found in a hollow ſtone covered with a flat one in a piece of ground about 20 feet ſquare, incloſed with a ſtone wall below the ground with a corner arch turned over it. About the ſame time a large ſtone coffin was dug up on the ſide of the road leading to Tetbury, not a quarter of a mile from the town. A ſkeleton lay in it with the ſcull between the legs, and a ſword on the right ſide of it [t]. On the Eaſt ſide of the town lies *Torbarrow hill* [u], a tumulus which Mr. Rudder thinks is the hill ſaid to ſtand in *Colton's field* near Cirenceſter, of which a ſtrange ſtory is told of a diſcovery 1685 of a lamp and ſtatue like the Roſicruſian ſtory in the Spectator, N° 379, in a hill which preſently after ſunk in, and buried all the curioſities [x]. A teſſelated pavement, 16 or 18 feet ſquare, was found in a room, with painted walls, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, in a garden in *Dyer Street*, but which the workmen did not deſtroy, periſhed by the weather. Another in a cellar at Mr. Cripps's, and a third a few years ago under the ſhambles at the Boothall. Another there, 18 feet by 19, 1777, the centre ſtill preſerved in Roberts and Croome's warehouſe, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, (Vet. Mon. II. pl. 44), from a drawing by Mr. Lyſons. The coins that have been found have been chiefly of the Antonines, Diocleſian, and Conſtantine. Three Roman roads meet here: the Foſs, the Ermine ſtreet, and the Ikenild way. Square ſtones with PONT. MAX. rings, ſeals, &c. have been found in great abundance. A place without the walls on the South-weſt called the *Querns*, where monumental ſtones have been dug up, is ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to take its name from *Kairns*. Mr. Rudder ſuppoſes them heaps of rubbiſh of ſtone quarries. In this place is an elliptical area, called the *Bull ring*, 63 yards by 46, ſurrounded by a mound of earth 20 feet high, ſloped inwards, with rows of ſeats like ſteps, and having two entrances on the Eaſt and Weſt, and a third on the North, between two ſtone walls about 30 inches aſunder. This may have been an amphitheatre [y].

Mr. Lyſons [z] deſcribes the following articles from Cirenceſter and its neighbourhood: a burial urn of glaſs, of a greeniſh colour, not very tranſparent, but well-moulded, having ſeveral raiſed circles on its bottom, quite ſmooth, without any appearance of having ever been attached to a blowing iron, as all modern glaſs veſſels are in the making, which have therefore a rough mark at the bottom, unleſs they have been afterwards ground ſmooth. Its diameter at the top is five inches and three eighths, height ten inches and one eighth, and width at the bottom five inches and five-eighths. It is in the poſſeſſion of C. H. Parry, M. D. of Bath; and was found about twenty five years ſince, in a field called *Kingſmead*, about half a mile diſtant from Cirenceſter; it was wrapped in lead, and depoſited in a ſtone hollowed out to receive it.

An urn of brown earth, found 1786, in a field adjoining to the town, called the *Querns*, lying a little without the ſite of the Roman wall, which is covered with ſmall hills, having the appearance of ſo many tumuli, moſt probably the remains of ſtone quarries dug by the Romans for building the city and making roads, and afterwards uſed as a burying ground. It was incloſed in a caſe of lead [like that before deſcribed by Leland, p. 408,] between two large ſtones, in which a round hole was cut to contain it, and was nearly half full of burnt bones. It is in height ſeven inches and a half, and its diameter at the top three inches and a half. Leland deſcribes a ſimilar one as having been found in the ſame place in his time.

A ſmall figure of braſs, found ſeveral years ago at Cirenceſter.

A ſpoon of bone found in the Querns 1786. The ſharp end was probably intended for a *ſtyle*.

A ſtyle, one end of which is flat, for the purpoſe of obliteration, found in the Querns 1786, with many other Roman remains, on making an aqueduct for the ſupply of the Thames and Severn canal.

[q] Stukeley, Itin. I. p. 63.
[r] Rudder, p. 46.
[s] Ib. 347.
[t] Archæol. VII. 379.
[u] Dr. Stukeley *Starbery*, where he ſays was found a gold coin of Julian. At the end of the town in the way to Cricklade an antient ſingle rampire leading to the river Churne, whence the town takes its name. The mount in the garden of the great houſe built by ſir John Danvers is called *Griſmund's tower*: near it a camp called *Tarbury*. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[x] Rudder, p. 347.
[y] Ib. 345. 349.
[z] Archæol. X. p. 131.

A ſtyle

A ſtyle which has no flat end, found with the former.

A braſs pin.

Fibulæ of braſs.

A fibula found in the Leauſes, which, from the holes in it, appears to have been ſewed to the garment which it faſtened.

A large fibula of braſs found at Cirenceſter, now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Parry.

Two armillæ of braſs. The one which is entire was found with four others on the arm of a ſkeleton in the Querns in 1789.

Both ſides of a circular ornament of braſs, having a maſk well executed.

The manufactory of Cirenceſter is in a declining ſtate, except that of curriers' knives, of which there is another at Glouceſter. The population of the town in 1801 was 4130. It gave birth to Richard of Cirenceſter, compiler of a Roman Itinerary 1355, publiſhed by Dr. Stukeley; to the rev. J. Dallaway, ſecretary to the Earl Marſhal; to Dr. Jenner, inventor of the Vaccine Inoculation; and to Dr. Parry, phyſician at Bath.

*Garmond* is miſtaken for *Godrum* the Daniſh chieftain baptized by Alfred, who came with his army A. D. 879, from Chippenham to Cirenceſter[c]. Canute called a council here 1020, at which Ethelwold was outlawed, and expelled his dominions.

The caſtle was deſtroyed by Stephen, and again by Henry III. Here have been three pariſh churches, St. Cecilia, St. Lawrence, and St. John[d]; the firſt is a private houſe, the ſecond an hoſpital for nine poor women, the third alone remains a very fair one, of 77 feet by 74, and is the preſent pariſh church, having five chapels, whereof St. Mary's was very conſiderable, and of its perquiſites a large account may be ſeen among Dugdale's MSS. at Oxford. This chapel was built by Richard Oſmund, whoſe figure lies in a niche at the Eaſt end. The arms of Ruthal impaling the ſee of Durham are ſtill to be ſeen in it, though Leland ſays he died before he could carry into execution his intention of rebuilding it; but his aunt Alice Avening gave 100 marks to the porch, and his other relations alſo contributed[e]. St. Cuthbert's chapel is the moſt curious. In Trinity chapel are monuments to Alan earl Bathurſt, 1775, and his ſon the chancellor, 1794, aged 80. In the painted windows are ſmall figures of ſaints and fathers, collected and replaced by Samuel Lyſons, eſq.; but the portrait of Richard duke of York, earl of Cambridge, is ſuppoſed to be in the Weſt window. Part of the painted glaſs, new arranged, in the chancel window, repreſenting ſome of the Langley family, was brought from *Siddington* church. On the outſide of the church, under the parapet of the North ſide of the nave, is a range of figures of minſtrels, with their muſical inſtruments, repreſenting a *Whitſun ale*; and under the parapet of the South ſide another range of figures, repreſenting characters in the old myſteries or moralities; engraved by Mr. Carter, in his Specimens of Painting and Sculpture. The tower was built before 1416. Here are ſeveral conſiderable ſchools, of which the free-ſchool, founded by biſhop Ruthal, is not ſo flouriſhing as it ſhould be; diſſentions among the feoffees and others having cauſed its reputation to decline. The Blue-coat ſchool was eſtabliſhed by ſubſcription 1714, and has been well endowed by Chancery. The Yellow-coat ſchool was appointed under the will of Mrs. Rebecca Powell 1722. Henry IV. granted large privileges to this town for their taking the conſpirators mentioned by Mr. Camden, but they were canceled 37 Elizabeth; and Mr. Rudder ſays here was ſhed the firſt blood at the Revolution[f]. Henry I. founded St. John's hoſpital, now converted into ſix cottages: here are two others, St. Lawrence for three women, St. Thomas's for four; and two almſhouſes[g].

Adjoining to this town is the ſeat of lord Bathurſt, formerly lord Danby's[h], with extenſive and beautiful woods.

From Cirenceſter to Gloceſter you go down the long and ſteep hill of Birlip, beginning about three miles from Gloceſter, and yielding a view of the fertile vale of Gloceſter. The Roman road leads from its baſe to Gloceſter, in an uninterrupted right line, nearly three miles in length. On the left of it is a high green hill, called *Robin Hood's*, or *Wood's* hill, from the Robins family, on the ſide of which are ſprings from which the water is conveyed in pipes to Glouceſter, by the grant of the Grey friars 1438; and iron ore was found and worked in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV. which communicates its taſte to the ſprings. It is the property of viſcount Sidney, whoſe ſeat at *Matſon*, on the South-eaſt of the city, is at the foot of this hill. It deſcended to him from the Selwyns, one of which family married his grandfather, and now belongs to William Fendall, eſq. King Charles I. reſided here at the ſiege of Glouceſter. Matſon.

*Oakley* grove, the ſeat of earl Bathurſt, lies on the Weſt of Cirenceſter, built in the laſt century on a French plan, with a large hall in the centre, and a ſuite of rooms like Petworth in Suſſex, erected about the ſame time by Charles duke of Somerſet. The park and grounds here were laid out by earl Bathurſt, who was one of the firſt to explode the formalities introduced by Le Nautre, and, till the art of modern gardening had been introduced by Kent and Brown, this park was unrivaled, except by thoſe at Stowe and Eſher. The embelliſhed diviſion of theſe grounds conſiſts of a ſeries of linear terraces, flanked by plantations of ſhrubs and evergreens, and adorned with a few ſmall buildings. Near the park wall a path, ſhaded by beech and other trees, runs upwards of a mile in a ſerpentine direction. In the park ſtands the Croſs, formerly in the ſmaller market-place in Cirenceſter. Oakley majeſtic woodland ſtretches about two miles on the road to Stroud water. It is connected with the park, diverging into ten rays from one centre like the French plantations of the reign of Lewis XIV. In the deepeſt receſs ſtands a modern ruin called *Alfred's hall*, without any appropriate character or ſtory. Oakley grove.

Near the ſource of the Churn is *Coberley*, a ſeat of a branch of the Berkeleys which matched with an heir of Chandos, and ſo came hereditarily to the Coberley.

[c] Aſſer, ed. Wiſe, 35. Holland.
[d] Rudder, p. 351.
[e] G. Leland, II. 25.
[f] Rudder, p. 351.
[g] Tanner, p. 146. 151, 152.
[h] Rudder, p. 354.

Bruges, progenitors of lord Chandos[i]. "*Cow Berke-* "*ley*, ſhortely caulled *Cowberley*, wher Mr. Bridges "dwellith[k]."

Chedworth. *Chedworth*, ſeven miles North from Cirenceſter, and two on the North-weſt ſide of the Foſs, gave title of baron to John *Howe*, lord of this manor, ſo created 1741. The title became extinct on the death of his nephew John, 4th lord, in 1804[l]. John Chedworth, biſhop of Lincoln 1471, is ſuppoſed to have been a native of this place. About 1760 a perſon ſinking a ditch at *Leſttercomb bottom*, in this pariſh, diſcovered a Roman hypocauſt, the brick floor ſupported by brick pillars alternately round and ſquare, about 9 or 10 inches diameter. All the bricks were marked ARVI in capitals, two inches long. There was a ſpring and a ciſtern, and many other things, which the finder could give no account of. On the hill, a little above the bath, is a large tumulus which had a huge rough ſtone ſet upright, which being lately removed expoſed great quantities of human bones lying near the top of the barrow[m].

Stowell. *Stowell*, near North Leach, was the ſeat of lord Chedworth. The manor-houſe was bought of the Wentworths, who built it in the beginning of the 17th century.

South Cerney. At *South Cerney* was found a braſs celt[n]. The church is an antient and curious building, as is that at *Siddington*.

North Cerney. There is a large camp in *North Cerney*, and fifty years ago a glaſs urn full of bones and aſhes was dug up in *Calmſden field* there[o]. An annual horſe-race is held at North Cerney.

Cotes. At *Cotes* in Coteſwold, three miles from Cirenceſter in *Trewſbury* hamlet, is a ſtrong camp called *Trewſbury caſtle*, probably Roman[p]. There is another poſt, one mile and half farther Weſt at *Rod-*

Rodmarton. *marton*, where in a field called *Hocbery*, a teſſelated pavement was found 1636, with coins of Antoninus and Valentinian[q].

Nov. 22, 1787, Mr. Lyſons exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries an urn taken out of a tumulus or barrow, in a field called *Inlands*, near *Hazleden*, in the pariſh of Rodmarton, in the year 1779. It was depoſited in the centre of the tumulus, in a pentagonal cell, about two feet five inches in depth, formed by five large hewn ſtones, over which was placed another very large ſtone to ſecure it.

The tumulus, from the top of it to the level of the field to which it ſtood, was ſomewhat more than ten feet in depth, and conſiſted of fine black earth, mixed with wood aſhes, except a ſtratum of rubbiſh, 20 inches in depth from the top. In the urn was a conſiderable quantity of aſhes and burnt bones.

Another ſmaller tumulus adjoining to the one above mentioned was alſo opened at the ſame time, in which the urn was not depoſited in a cell, but buried in the earth, ſo that it could not be taken out entire. Such parts as could be preſerved of it were exhibited, from which it appears to have been of the ſame kind as the preceding.

The head of Thame or Iſis, poetically deſcribed by Mr. Camden, is commonly reputed to be in the pariſh of Cotes; but the well ſo called does not overflow in ſummer unleſs in very wet ſeaſons, and there is no conſtant ſtream in the place. Indeed if this were perennial it would not be the higheſt ſource of that river[r].

The ſource of Thames is from a copious ſpring called Thames head, near the village of Tarlton, about two miles South-weſt of Cirenceſter. By an engine water is here raiſed to ſupply the Thames and Severn canal. Others have aſſerted that the ſource is at Cobberley in this county, at a place called Seven Wells head, but the former opinion is moſt prevalent[s].

At *Duntesborne Rous*, in *Pinbury* hamlet, is a camp in a park[t].

Fairford. Eight miles from Cirenceſter is *Fairford*, a ſmall market town on the Coln, whoſe beautiful ſpacious church was built by John and ſir Edmund Tame, his ſon, who were buried in it 1500 and 1534, the former of whom ſettled the clothing trade here. The beautiful painted windows were taken by him in a ſhip bound for Rome. They are in number 28, deſigned probably by Francia of Bologna, for they are too early for Franciſco Albert Durer, and repreſent the N. T. hiſtory, with the apoſtles, evangeliſts, and prophets; in the clereſtory windows martyrs and fathers, the 12 preſervers and 12 perſecutors of the church: in the Eaſt window the paſſion, in the North-weſt the laſt judgment; in the South-weſt David and the death of Saul and the Amalakite; the North-weſt Solomon's judgement. John Tame purchaſed this manor of Fairford of the crown 1498, to which Anne, widow of Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, had conveyed it[u] 1488, along with 113 others, which Henry VII. obtained from him by a fraudulent deed: and here was a houſe on the North ſide of the church called *Warwick court*; but a neater has been ſince built by Mr. Barker, lord of the manor, at ſome diſtance[17]. The coheireſſes and ſiſters of ſir Edmund, and grand-daughters of John Tame, held the eſtate, which, after being ſold ſeveral times, came to a daughter of Andrew Barker, eſq. wife of Mr. Lambe, whom ſhe ſurvived, and bequeathed it 1789 to John Raymond, eſq. her nephew, who has taken the name of Barker, and has a good houſe and park here. Mrs. Lambe has left £.50. a year for an afternoon ſermon. Here is a freeſchool founded 1738. In the adjoining fields are two barrows[x].

Rendcombe Sir Edmund Tame is ſaid to have built *Rendcombe* church, his arms being in the chancel window: and on the lock of the door is the inſcription, Pl. XVII. fig. 10. Here ſir John Guiſe built a pleaſant ſeat[y]. Bronze gilt figures of a prieſt with a book, and bleſſing on a bracket, and a Cupid or Genius holding a cornucopiæ in a pillar, each three inches and a half high, were ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1783, from Rendcombe.

[i] Holland. Rudder, p. 398.
[k] Leland, VI. 77.
[l] Of this extraordinary character, ſee Gent. Mag. LXXIV. 1242.
[m] Rudder, p. 334.
[n] Archæol. X. 132. pl. x. 2.
[o] Rudder, p. 325.
[p] Rudder, p. 392.
[q] Ib. 631. from the Pariſh Regiſter.
[r] Rudder, pp. 48. 392.
[s] S. Ireland's Views on the Thames, vol. I. p. 1, 2.
[t] Rudder, p. 424.
[u] Leland, II. 22. Rudder, p. 443.
[17] G.
[x] Rudder, p. 442.
[y] G. Rudder, p. 621.

*Lechlade*,

Lechlade. *Lechlade*, in Leland's time "a praty old village "with a ſtone ſpire to the church[z]," now a ſmall market town of 917 people, takes its name from the river *Leche*, which here falls into the Thames, and *lade* from labean to unload, as Somner (Gloſſ. ad vocem), or rather labe, a lode or channel, as Lye, though the monkiſh writers, to ſupport their conceit of a Latin univerſity having been here (as a Greek one at Creeklade or Greeklade), would fain have it written *Latin*lade. The Thames is here navigable for barges of 40 or 50 tons; and here the junction of the Thames and Severn is completed by the canal, and by it moſt of the Gloceſter and Wiltſhire cheeſe is conveyed to London. To this vicarage Lawrence Bathurſt, eſq. impropriator, gave the whole rectory impropriate, valued at £.240. or 300. *per annum*, by will, dated Sept. 10, 1670. It formerly belonged to the priory and hoſpital for black canons, founded here in the reign of Henry III. converted into a chantry by Edward IV.[a] The manor now belongs to ſir John Thomas Wheate, bart.[b] A Roman hypocauſt was lately diſcovered in a meadow near the town, near 50 feet long, 40 broad, and 4 high, ſupported by brick pillars[c].

Latton. The Churn leaving Cirenceſter runs by *Latton*, where a teſſelated pavement was found 1670[d].

Bibury. At *Bibury* on the Colne have been found many Roman remains, teſſelated pavements, baths, &c.[e] The manor houſe was built by ſir Thomas Sackville 1623.

Quenington. *Quenington*, two miles North of Fairford, has a very antient church, probably erected ſoon after the Conqueſt by the Laceys. The ornaments and baſs reliefs are exhibited by Mr. Lyſons in Archæologia, vol. X; the Weſt doors of whoſe North and South ailes exhibit rich ſpecimens of Saxon architecture. The arch of the South door-way is ſemicircular, and ornamented with a variety of mouldings and other decorations, wherein a corruption of the Roman ſtyle may be diſcovered. The interior part of the arch is ornamented with the zig-zag moulding ſo conſtantly to be ſeen in works of this kind; within this, and immediately over the door, are ſeveral figures rudely carved in bas relief, amongſt which may be diſtinguiſhed the Deity and our Saviour who holds a dove, and the angel, eagle, winged bull and lion (the ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts), with ſcrolls under their feet. On one ſide is the figure of a church, in which it may be remarked that all the arches are circular, that it has a low ſpire covered with ſhingles, and a ſmall tower on each ſide, terminating in a pinnacle, probably a repreſentation of the original Weſt front of this church. From the ſtyle of the ornaments in theſe doorways, we may venture to conclude that this building was erected ſoon after the Conqueſt, when the Normans introduced a more ſumptuous and ornamental kind of church-architecture than was in uſe amongſt their Saxon predeceſſors; and if ſo, the figure above alluded to ſeems in ſome meaſure to contradict the opinion that *ſpires* were not uſed in the churches built here by the Normans[f]. The other two figures may repreſent the Virgin, and the patron Saint, or angels. The North door-way has a great variety of ornaments, amongſt which the zig-zag and lozenge mouldings are the moſt conſpicuous. Over the door is the figure of our Saviour carved in bas relief, trampling on the devil bound hand and foot, and thruſting the croſs into his mouth. There are alſo three figures in praying attitudes, one of whom appears juſt eſcaping from the jaws of a large ſerpent, repreſenting the mouth of hell; over them is a figure of the ſun. Above the door-way is the figure of a ram's head of the natural ſize much mutilated.

The manor of Quenington was granted by William the Conqueror to Walter de Lacy, one of his Norman followers, from whom it deſcended to his ſon Roger, who is ſaid to have been in ſo great favour with the Conqueror, that he beſtowed on him one hundred and ſixteen manors, whereof twenty were in Glouceſterſhire. Agnes Lacy and others founded a preceptory for knights hoſpitallers before the reign of John, part of which, converted into a farm-houſe, remained with an antient gateway in Mr. Rudder's time.

Hardwicke. *Hardwicke*, before mentioned, p. 394, gave the title of baron and earl to ſir Philip Yorke, who purchaſed it, and was ſo created 1733 and 1754, in which he was ſucceeded 1764 by his ſon Philip ſecond and preſent earl. The houſe was built about 1625, on the ſite of the caſtelated manſion of the Botelers, its antient lords.

Earls of Gloceſter. One *Eldol* is ſaid to have been earl of Gloceſter, A. D. 461, when the Saxons attempting to ſurprize the Britans by treachery, he broke from them with great ſlaughter of the enemy: and A. D. 489 he took Hengiſt priſoner, and put him to death with his own hand[g]. *Suane*, ſon of earl Godwin, had this earldom, with others, in the 11th century[h]. Then follow all the reſt as recited by Mr. Camden. *Henry*, 3d ſon of Charles I. born 1640, was created duke of Gloceſter and earl of Cambridge, 13 Charles I. and died unmarried 1660, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. The title was next conferred on *William* ſon of queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, who died immaturely, in the midſt of thoſe flattering expectations which this nation had formed from his extraordinary accompliſhments and amiable diſpoſition, in his 11th year, 1700. It was afterwards enjoyed by his preſent majeſty's ſecond brother *Henry*, ſo created 1764, who died 1805; and left one ſon prince William Frederick, the preſent duke of Gloceſter, who was born at Rome Jan. 15, 1776.

[z] Leland, II. 22. [a] Tan. 120. Rudder, p. 518. [b] Rudder, p. 519.
[c] Ireland's Picturesque Views on the Thames, p. 31. [d] Aubr. MS. G. [e] MS n. Gale.
[f] Bentham's Ely, p. 40. [g] M. Weſtm. ſub annis. Dugd. Bar. I. 1. [h] Dugd. I. 18.

Rare

# Rare Plants found in Gloceſterſhire.

Allium *oleraceum*. Streaked Field-garlic; in meadows near *Briſtol*.

Alopecurus *bulboſus*. Bulbous Fox-tail graſs; in meadows below *St. Philip's, Briſtol*.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque flower; near *Rodborough*.

Antirrhinum *minus*. Leaſt Snapdragon; under *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Arabis *ſtricta*. Rough Wall-creſs; } on *St.*
Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine-leaved Sandwort; } *Vincent's rocks*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; in marſhes below *Briſtol*.

——— *paluſtris* (*officinalis* Linnæi). Marſh Aſparagus; flowering in Autumn. Park. 454. Ger. 947, found at *Maidenham*, or *Madam Meadow* in *Laurence Weſton*.

Aſpidium *Oreopteris*. Heath Shield-fern; on *Huntley hills*, between *Gloceſter* and *Roſs*.

Avena *fatua*. Narrow-leaved Oat-graſs; in corn-fields about *Briſtol*.

——— *pubeſcens*. Downy Oat-graſs; on *Wick cliffs*, and near *Badminton*.

Biſtort, or Snake Weed; in a ground belonging to Mr. *Watts* at *Oldbury on the hill*. Rudder, 585.

Briza *minor*. Small Quaking-graſs; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

—— Corn Brome-graſs; in corn-fields about *Briſtol*.

Bromus *diandrus*. Upright annual Brome-graſs. } on *St. Vincent's rocks*.
——— *pinnatus*. Spiked heath Brome-graſs; }

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box-tree; at *Boxwell* in *Coteſwould*.

Cardamine *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies-ſmock; in moiſt places at *Clifton*.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; at *Bourton on the hill*, and on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Carex *ampullacea*. Slender-beaked Bladder Carex; in a pool in the *Lakewood* near *Pucklechurch*.

—— *clandeſtina*. Dwarf ſilvery Carex; about *St. Vincent's rocks*.

—— *filiformis*. Slender-leaved Carex; at *Shortwood*, near *Pucklechurch*.

—— *pendula*. Great pendulous Carex; near *Froceſter*.

Centaurea *ſolſtitialis*. St. Barnaby's Thiſtle; by hedges near *Cirenceſter*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh Scurvy-graſs; on the banks of the *Avon*.

Colchicum. Meadow Saffron; plentifully in the meadows.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Common Solomon's Seal; in a wood near *Durſley*.

Dicranum *polyphyllum*. Many-leaved Fork-moſs; near *Stanton Dean*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Leſſer Teaſel, or Shepherd's Rod; near *Stapleton bridge*.

Erigeron *Canadenſe*. Canada Fleabane; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Erodium *maritimum*. Sea Craneſbill; on the banks of the *Avon*.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Craneſbill; by the foot-path under *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snowdrop; in orchards.

Galium *tricorne*. Three-flowered Gooſe-graſs; in corn-fields at *Pucklechurch*.

Geranium *pratenſe*. Meadow Craneſbill; about *Cheltenham*, and elſewhere.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Craneſbill; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Craneſbill; on *St. Vincent's rocks*, and near *Cheltenham*.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Stinking Hellebore, Bear's-foot, or Setterwort; in *Tortworth park*.

Heſperis *inodora*. Scentleſs Dame's Violet; on *Coteſwould ridge*, between *Frogmill* and *Cheltenham*.

Hypericum *montanum*. Mountain St. John's-wort; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in a paſture near *Wick cliffs*.

Juncus *floridus*. Flowering Ruſh; on the Weſt ſide of the *Evenlode*, near *Addleſtrop bridge*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea-tree Mallow; on *Dinney iſland*, near *King's road*.

Lepidium *petræum*. Mountain Dittander; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved wild Creſs, or Dittander; about *Briſtol*.

Lichen *atrovirens*. Greeniſh Lichen; near *Stanton Dean*.

——— *barbatus*. Bearded Lichen; on branches of trees in the *Foreſt of Dean*.

——— *deuſtus*. Sooty Lichen; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Lichen; near *Stanton Dean*.

——— *murinus*. Mouſe-coloured Lichen; } on *St.*
——— *polyrrhizos*. Singed Lichen; } *Vincent's rocks*.

——— *reſupinatus*. Reverſed Lichen; in the *Foreſt of Dean*.

——— *ſaccatus*. Pitted Lichen; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Truffles; in *Oakley* woods, plentifully.

Melampyrum *ſylvaticum*. Yellow Cow-wheat; on *Wick cliffs*.

Milium *lendigerum*. Panick Millet-graſs; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Monotropa *hypopithys*. Yellow Bird's-neſt; in woods near *Uley*.

Naſturtiolum *montanum annuum tenuiſſime diviſum* (*lapidum petreum*, Linn.) Finely cut Annual Mountain Creſs, flowering in ſpring on the low rocks

rocks overagainſt *Goram's Chair* in *Henbury*. Ray, 304.

Neckera *criſpa*. Curled Neckera; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

——— *heteromalla*. Lateral Neckera; at *Badminton*.

Nymphea *major lutea*. Greater Water Lilly; between *Addleſtrop bridge* and *Dailsford*.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis; near *Clifton*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; } on *St. Vincent's*

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; } *rocks*.

Orchis *uſtulata*. Dwarf Orchis; on *Wick cliffs*.

Phleum *paniculatum*. Branched Cat's-tail Graſs; in meadows below *King's Weſton*, and in *Bardminſton park*.

Pimpinella *dioica*. Rock Parſley; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Poa *procumbens*. Procumbent Meadow-graſs; at the foot of *St. Vincent's rocks*, near the hot-well houſe.

Polygonum *minus*. Small Knot Graſs. Park. 446, § 4; on the ſhore of *Severn* about *Weſton*. Rudder, 584, *Offington*.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; in woods near *Froceſter hill*.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinque-foil; on *St. Vincent's rocks* and *Wick cliffs*.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Winter-green; } in

——— *minor*. Leſſer Winter-green; } woods.

Pyrus *Aria*. White Beam-tree; on *Wick cliffs* and *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Ranunculus *parvi florus*. Small-flowered crowfoot; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*. Buckthorn; in woods.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Salvia *pratenſis*. Meadow Sage or Clary; on *Wick cliffs*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder; at *Durſley*.

Scilla *autumnalis*. Leſſer autumnal Star-hyacinth; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt Clubruſh; near *Bagſhot mills*, *Briſtol*.

Scolopendrium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Sedum *album*. White Stonecrop; on *Wick cliffs*.

——— *daſyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stonecrop; on walls about *Clifton*.

——— *rupeſtre*. St. Vincent's rock Stonecrop; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Serapias *grandiflora*. White Helleborine; in woods near *Uley*.

——— *rubra*. Red Helleborine; on *Hampton common*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Honewort; in corn-fields about *Briſtol*.

Siſymbrium *murale*. Wall Rocket; near *Briſtol hot-wells*.

——— *ſylveſtre*. Wild Rocket; on the banks of the *Wye*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on *St. Vincent's rocks*, and elſewhere.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle Muſtard; in a field in this county near the *Cymmen*, *Monmouthſhire*.

Tragopogon *porriolium*. Purple Goats-beard; in meadows beyond *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Trifolium *maritimum*. Teaſel-headed Trefoil; near *Briſtol*, plentifully.

——— *ſcabrum*. Scabrous Trefoil; on *Wick cliffs*.

——— *ornithopodioides*. Birdsfoot Trefoil; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on *St. Vincent's rocks* and *Wick cliffs*.

——— *glabra*. Smooth Tower Muſtard; on *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Veronica *montana*. Mountain Speedwell; at *Shortwood*, *Pucklechurch*, plentifully.

——— *ſpicata*. Spiked Speedwell; at *St. Vincent's rocks*.

Vicia *lathyroides*. Spring Vetch; on *St. Vincent's* rocks.

Many curious plants about *Thornbury*. Rudder, 749.

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Mr. Hawker, of *Dudbridge*, in *King's Stanley*, exhibited to ſir Joſeph Banks drawings and ſeveral of the bones of a large foſſil animal, ſimilar to a crocodile, found in a ſolid ſtratum of limeſtone, 20 feet thick, imbedded 15 feet below the ſurface of the ſtratum. The ſkeleton meaſures 10 feet and a half in length, and all the parts are wonderfully perfect. The jaws contained the teeth in high preſervation, and ſtill covered with enamel. One of them, which was broken, had ſo exactly the fracture of what is called petrified wood, as to furniſh a ſtrong ground for ſuſpicion that many foſſils generally held to be of a vegetable are of animal origin. In the ſame ſtratum of limeſtone are found many cornua ammonis, muſcles, and other ſhells.

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THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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